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THE SPHERE, MAY 28, 1938
With which are incorporated "BLACK & WHITE" and "THE GRAPHIC"

THE SPHERE

INDIAN PRINCES NUMBER

PRICE ONE SHILLING

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Office: 32-34, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4.

A VISIT TO HANOVER is always well worth while when one is in Germany. It may not be generally known that the famous Royal Garden at Herrenhausen, residence of George I before he ascended the English throne in 1714, has now been completely restored to its former glory. Herrenhausen is the oldest garden laid out in the Baroque style in the whole of Germany, and it is the only one still preserved intact. It is indeed a vivid reminder of that period, lasting until 1837, in which Hanover and England were united under a common sovereign.

One of the attractions of the garden is the fountain, which throws a jet to a height of 230 feet; higher than any other on the Continent. There is also the oldest open-air theatre in Germany, which dates from the year 1690.

Motorists who tour through Germany this summer will be able to follow the new auto road from Hanover to Berlin. No less than 130 miles in length, it is the longest road of its kind yet completed in the North of Germany.

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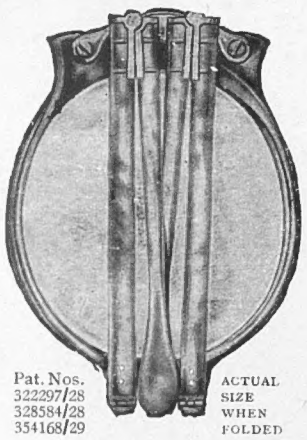

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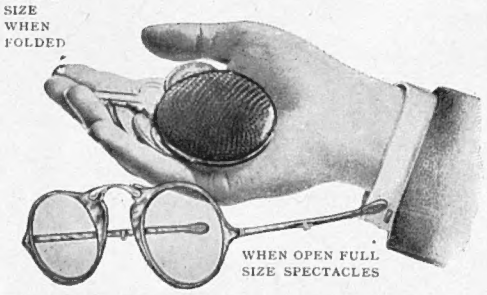

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In the interests of the public, Theodore Hamblin, Ltd. would like to point out that the importance of absolute accuracy of prescription is becoming more and more recognised as a necessity in coping with the exigencies of modern life, and that this can only be obtained with confidence from an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Theodore Hamblin, Ltd. only dispense prescriptions so acquired.

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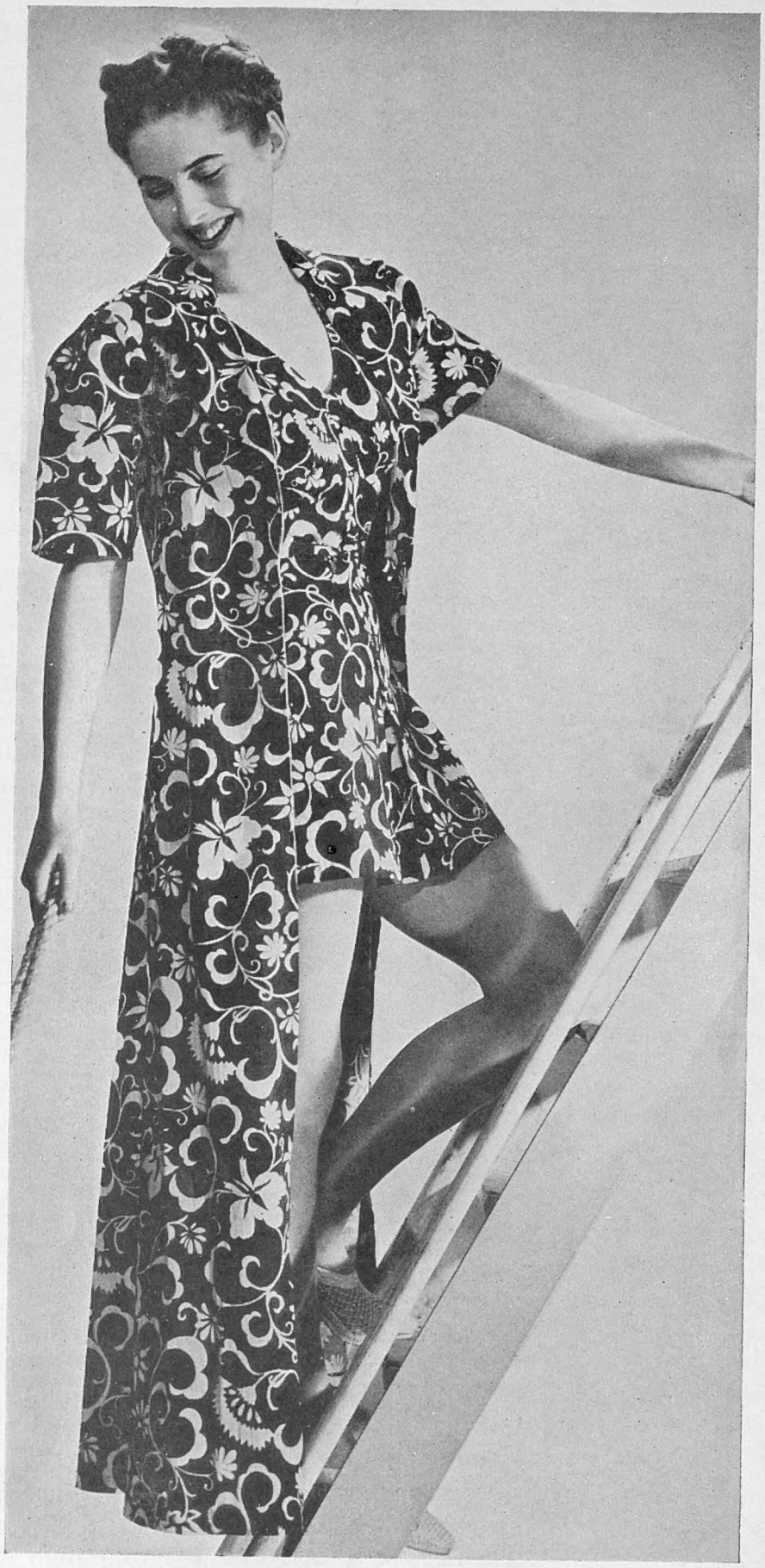

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cigarette case lighter

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I go . . . always ready for those

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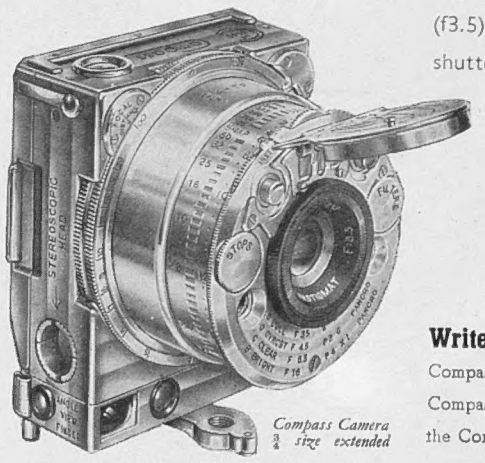

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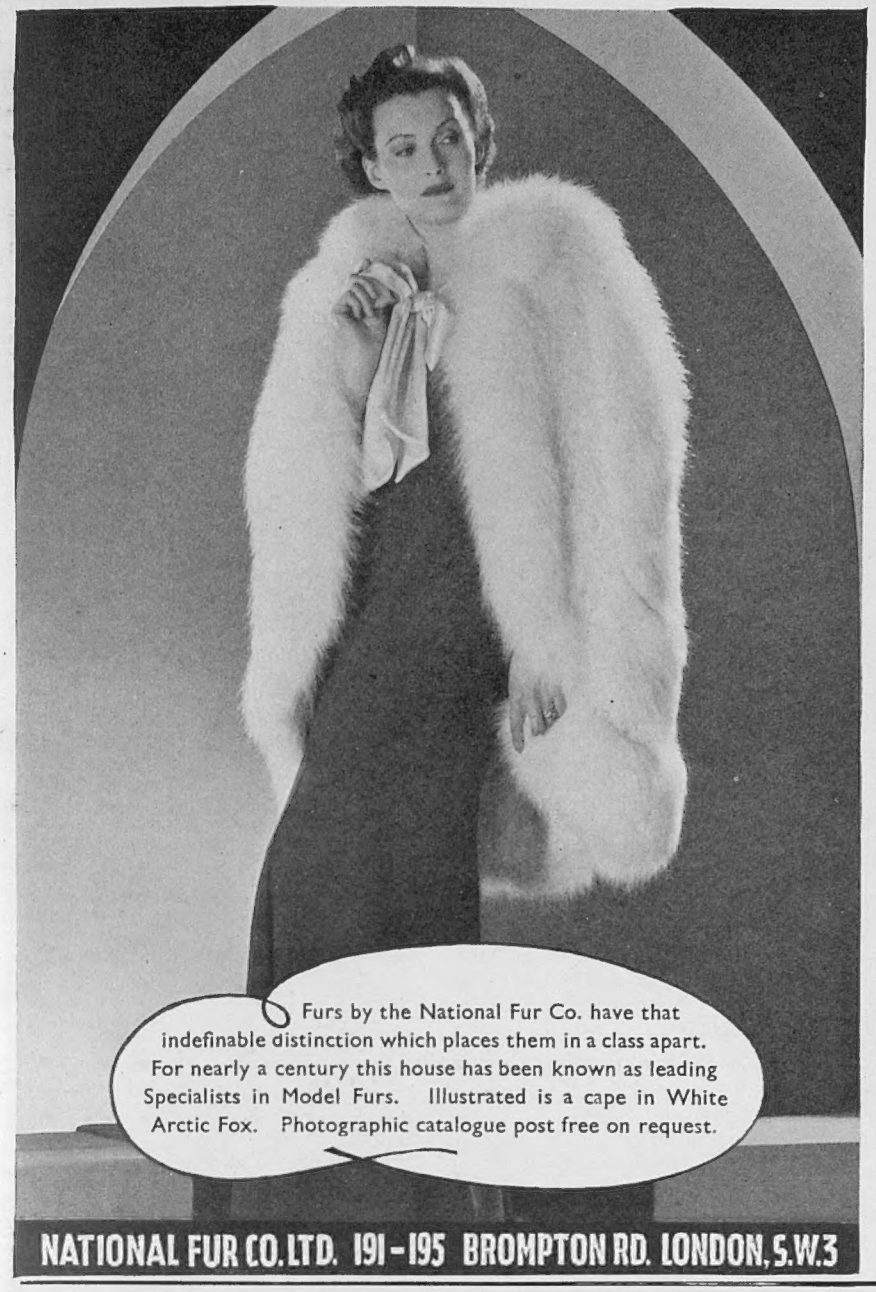

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FROM THE SUMMER COLLECTION

"LORETTA." Charming two-piece gown for the young matron in floral chiffon, with slimming lines and hip length coatee. In several unusual prints, trimmed with self flowers. Hip sizes 38 to 50 inches ... **7½ gns.**

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★ Enjoy an island holiday this year—only a quarter of a mile from the mainland.
★ 12 hours a day surrounded by water, yet never isolated.
★ All the advantages of a Cruise without its disadvantages.
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N.B. A new wing has been added with Dance Lounge, also a new garage for 50 cars.

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Facing due South and the Sea in its own three acres of Grounds. Golf and Riding in a sunny, bracing climate. And indoors a tradition of hospitality, the best of English fare, a picked wine list, balconies looking on to the Sea, and, of course, running water. Your well being is the personal interest of the Proprietor, G. JAMES. Write to him for brochure. *Telephone 40.*

THE ROYAL **NORFOLK** HOTEL BOGNOR REGIS

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An hotel of quality and charm for a summer of content. A bedroom or suite with a peaceful view and every luxury (and a private bathroom if you wish). The quiet dignity of the lounges, the cuisine and the cellar . . . all bespeak quality. Parkstone Golf Course is adjacent: five others close by. The entertainments of Bournemouth comfortably within reach, but out of hearing. Canford Cliffs is the resort for summer. Lift. Garage for 40 cars.

Write to S. Whiston, Manager. Tel.: Bournemouth 797/8

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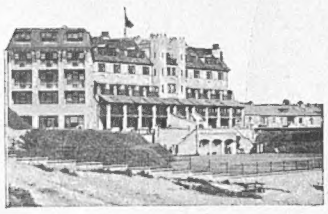

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to come to Bude. Motoring, fishing, tennis, squash, billiards, riding and walking. Golf links adjoining. Your Hotel? The GRENVILLE—second to none in Cornwall. 100 rooms and suites. Fully licensed. Covered verandahs, ballroom, lift, central heating. Write Manager for tariff. Tel.: 15

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Health and Beauty on the Crest of Crowborough Beacon . . . come now to

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Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Dinner and Central Heating from 4 gns. weekly.
Personal Proprietor Mr. G. Eglington Adams.

GOLF : ALL-WEATHER TENNIS : RIDING : WALKING

KNAPPE CROSS? . . .

OUR GUESTS? People who are accustomed to the best and a little better.

OUR SETTING? South Devon—a famous country house with panoramic sea-views.

OUR CUISINE? The fruits of the earth in their season . . . adorned by an artist among chefs.

OUR BEDS? Designed to indulge — after golf, hunting, tennis, or just lounging in our thirty acres of garden.

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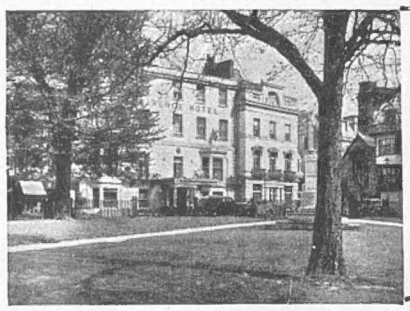
For details write W. C. Dedman, Knappe Cross Hotel, near Exmouth.



In the quiet of the Cathedral Close

Polished oak and panelled walls on the one hand, grill room, lifts and running water on the other. A fine example of an 18th-century English coaching house perfectly modernised. A place where eating and drinking is a real pleasure.

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—the gateway to Devon. Write for brochure or 'phone: 4071-2.

SPRING FLOWERS . . . or the Cutty Sark? Ships in the Bay or wind on the heath? Romance? Sunshine? Golf? Sailing? All are here for the Spring visitor at

GREENBANK HOTEL, FALMOUTH

Private Pier. Craft of all kinds for hire.

Write to S. Baker for details. Tel.: Falmouth 440/1

In Quest of

A Mixed Bag of Holiday Wittering, The Ferring Grange,

SOME more selections this week from my mixed bag of holiday hotels. I mentioned several special favourites of mine on the south coast last week, but pressure of space prevented me mentioning one particular friend, which must accordingly have pride of place now—the Shore Hotel at East Wittering.

The slogan which the Shore Hotel uses in its brochure is "quiet luxury at the edge of the sea," and it always seems to me that it is a particularly apt one. No-one can pretend that the Witterings are unspoilt nowadays, in the sense that building development has not taken place, but lapped in the particular kind of homely luxury that the Shore Hotel offers to its visitors, you can well afford to forget everything but your own comfort and its extraordinarily healthy situation.

The Shore was built a few years ago by Captain Newman, well known in the motor racing world, to come up to the high standard of comfort and restfulness which he and his wife share, and though it is an eminently suitable hotel for a seaside holiday, I always think of it especially as being a marvellous retreat from the worries of business or social life. I know indeed of one world-famous figure who at regular intervals, when he wishes to avoid crowds and publicity, retires, not to the South Sea Islands, but to the hospitality of the Newmans at East Wittering.

Food and wines in this hotel are definitely above the average of an ordinary holiday hotel. It is indeed a place where you go expecting to find the best of everything.

Another favourite of mine which I have written about before on more than one occasion in THE SPHERE is the Ferring Grange Hotel near Worthing, a place which may be described, like the Shore, as a holiday hotel, but with a difference, for here again people go not only to holiday, but to retire from their cares in an atmosphere of complete tranquillity and congenial company.

Ferring Grange, so admirably run by Colonel Hugo Weekes and his associates, cannot be too well known as a really high-class secluded seaside hotel and I could also mention that not only are there good golf and riding facilities close at hand, but there is a squash court in the hotel grounds.

From the south coast I am going to take a big jump northwards to Scarborough. A lovely resort which has always been much appreciated by better class people in the north and which now, I am glad to say, is becoming very popular with southerners as well. In situation it is superb—healthy air, sea and glorious views are nature's aids to a

Shopping . . .

Whether you come to town to buy a car, a dog, a gun, a business . . . or a hat, you will find that the Alexandra is right in the centre of things—Knightsbridge and Piccadilly at your doorstep, the world of entertainment within a few minutes. You will also find undiluted comfort in every detail and undoubted value for money in our terms.

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HYDE PARK CORNER - - LONDON, S.W.1

140 rooms with running water, central heating, and telephone.
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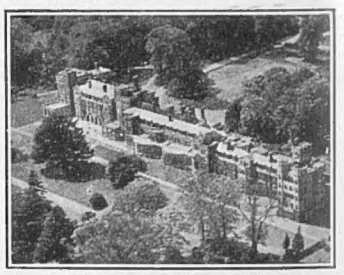
Half an hour from the City and West End, yet over 500 ft. up on the Surrey Hills.

FREE GOLF ON PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,361 yards) IN OWN PARK OF 230 ACRES.

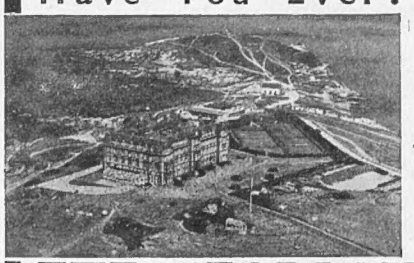
Illustrated brochure free on request.



Full en pension with free service to station, magnificent solarium, billiards, tennis, dancing, squash rackets, electric gymnasium, all free. Riding. The ideal residence where congenial company and country house atmosphere can always be found. Hot and cold water, telephone and radiator in every room. Numerous suites and rooms with private baths. Moderate inclusive terms.

SELSDON COURT HOTEL, in same park, at first tee of Golf Course. Inclusive summer terms from 4½ gns. per week.

Have You Ever?



. . ENJOYED every minute of every day—on the golf course, on the beach, in the car, on a surf-board, on the moors?

. . SLEPT every minute of every night and woken feeling ready to swim the Atlantic?

. . . EATEN every meal with the appetite of youth and the appreciation of a connoisseur?

. . DANCED every dance with the energy bred of Cornish air and Cornish sun?

COME IN EARLY SUMMER TO

THE HEADLAND *by* NEWQUAY

Cornwall's Natural Touring Headquarters. 120 bedrooms with a sea view. Golf and tennis at the door. Write to S. Polglaze, Manager, for "Have You Ever?"—a portrait in pictures and words of a new adventure in enjoyment. *Telephone: Newquay 511*

Good Hotels

By ASHLEY COURTENAY

Hotels: "The Shore" at East and The Laughton Group

happy holiday; while man has added entertainments and comforts of every kind—theatres, cinemas, golf courses, tennis courts, concerts . . . and the Laughton Hotels.

It is unquestionable that the Laughton Hotels are the leading hotels in Scarborough. There are three of them—The Royal, The Pavilion, and Holbeck Hall. The Royal is essentially a holiday hotel. Here you have at a reasonable price every conceivable aid to the perfect holiday. Not only are rooms comfortable, food and wine good, service up to the usual high standard of the Laughton family; but, in addition, there is a good London band for dancing, a gymnasium, a games room, a billiards-room, a radio room, a sun-terrace and an atmosphere of gaiety which one expects to find (but in fact all too seldom does find!) in one of the fashionable continental resorts.

The Pavilion—may I confess that it is my favourite of the three?—has again its own characteristic atmosphere. It is a very good class, quiet, fully licensed hotel in the principal position of Scarborough, which has built its reputation on genuine comfort, very fine food and wines, and most attractive and tasteful furnishings and decorations. An hotel, whether for a week-end or a long holiday, where your complete bodily comfort will act also as a tonic to the brain and nerves. The Pavilion stands very high on my list of good hotels.

Holbeck Hall—which occasionally I think I like even better than the Pavilion—is characterised by its view above everything—a view which probably no visitor to this lovely private hotel has ever forgotten. Complete seclusion—it is separated from the sea by six acres of private grounds—and the atmosphere of a lovely country mansion are the stock-in-trade of Holbeck Hall. Here indeed is a haven of content.

It is impossible to write of these three famous hotels without adding a word of tribute to the Laughton family who control them. Their policy of "imaginative hotel-keeping," their untiring energy, their business acumen and their ideal of service have given them a special position in the hotel world. If there were only Laughtons in every English resort, we should hear a great deal less about the bogy of foreign touring.

Mr. Ashley Courtenay is always pleased to advise "Sphere" readers of hotels, both large and small, known to him personally. Letters should be addressed to him, c/o the Editor, THE SPHERE, *32/34, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4. Personal and telephone inquiries cannot, however, be accepted.*

For air that braces, sun that tans, cooking that pleases and cocktails that cheer. For nights of bliss and days of fullness, spend your holidays, short or long, at

THE PRINCES HOTEL, FOLKESTONE

A first-class hotel in a sunny and sheltered position. Telephone: 2666

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KESWICK (CUMB.)
IN
THE ENGLISH LAKES
Situated on the upper end of
DERWENTWATER
amidst mountain scenery and valley richness.
Write for Illustrated Brochure to the Proprietress, Mrs. H. T. PAPE, or 'Phone No. 27 Borrodale Exchange.

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you're seeking in London then why not add to it the joy of comfortable living? At Hans Crescent Hotel you'll find it at its quietest and best—with a first-class cuisine in addition. Harrods, Hyde Park and Theatres close by. Ideal for Receptions and Private Dances. Sprung Dance Floor. Brochure from Manager on request.
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All modern conveniences—Adjoining Pump Room and Baths—Situated in own grounds—12 miles of Trout Fishing—Excellent Golf Course.
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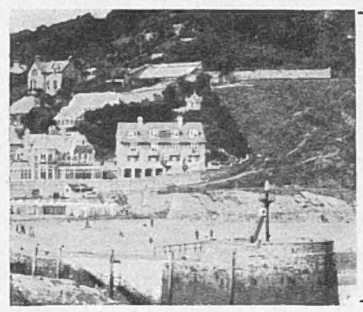

French windows thrown open . . .
sun pouring in, blue skies and sea. Colourful days of perfection await you in May or June especially, at
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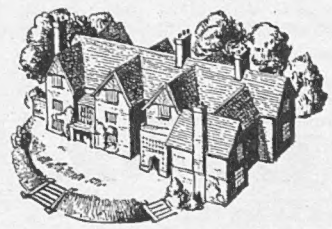
Tel. Looe 23. **LOOE** CORNWALL
A small luxury hotel, famous for its cuisine, and under the same personal direction as the Dorset Square Hotel, Baker Steet, London, W.1, Tel. Pad. 4452, whose fame for fresh Cornish produce and peacefulness away from the world of traffic has spread over two hemispheres. Write for booklet.

A five-star hotel and more in the finest position, the Grand is to-day easily the leading hotel in Torquay.
★ ★ ★ ★ ★
On the waters edge and on the level, the majority of rooms face South and the sea. Terms include golf, tennis, squash and nightly dancing to Harry Evans and his band, cuisine and service are unrivalled by any hotel on our coast. Write R. Paul, Manager, for illustrated brochure; tel: 2234
The Grand, Torquay

A "SEE" HOLIDAY
We live in a land of beauty, famous dales, 'fish-full' rivers, and towering peaks, surrounded by thousands of acres protected by the National Trust. Here is the "See" Holiday Centre perfect. Free golf, tennis, dancing, croquet, bowls. Here are all the incidental pleasures of living, where the daily average of visitors all the year is well over 200. Holiday this year at
SMEDLEY'S at MATLOCK
Every modern treatment. Bath Staff of 60. Two Resident Physicians. The terms, which run from 13/- to 18/- a day, include Turkish, Russian and Hydropathic Baths. SMEDLEY'S HYDRO, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE. Telephone: Matlock 17.
ALL UNDER ONE ROOF

EARLY HOLIDAYS!
A wise plan indeed, for you will not only avoid the crowd but enjoy the genial climate of South Devon if you stay at—
LINCOMBE HALL
THE GARDEN HOTEL OF TORQUAY
Here—a profusion of flowers, palm trees and shady nooks—you can play tennis or just rest. At Lincombe Hall we promise you exciting days, enticing menus and elysian nights. Trips on the Dart and over Dartmoor. Free bathing from our own private tents. 50 delightfully furnished bedrooms, many with private bathrooms.
THE GARDEN HOTEL Lincombe Hall OF TORQUAY
Write for descriptive brochure or phone Torquay 2302.

'COUNTRY HOUSE BY THE SEA' set in six acres of lovely grounds. Holbeck Hall is a country house overlooking the sea. It has the advantage of an exclusive country club with a golf course, bathing and all other pleasures of the sea coast on the doorstep. Rates from 4 guineas per week. High Season from 5 guineas weekly.



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Telephone 1999

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Wherever you go . . . stop at a
TRUST HOUSE

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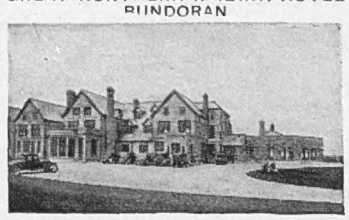

- THREE
- BEAUTY
- SPOTS

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ROSTREVOR (Co. Down)
Rests at the foot of Mourne Mountains, overlooking Carlingford Lough. Golf. Fishing. Tennis. Shooting. Bathing.
GREENORE (Co. Louth)
On the shores of Carlingford Lough. Golf 18 Holes. Sea Fishing.
For Particulars write to Resident Managers or Great Northern Railway, Dublin or Belfast

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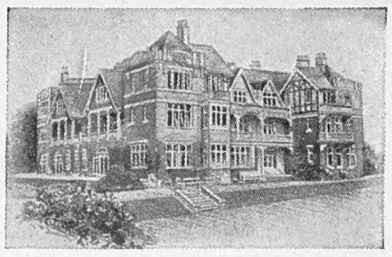
- It is always dry and sunny at Sheringham in June.
- Sea, sands, golf links, are inviting; the Sheringham woods and our five acres of gardens are at their best.
- We offer special terms for the month of June: in fact, up to July 7th, we offer every one of our 120 bedrooms at the inclusive weekly rate per person of 5 guineas, children 3 guineas.
- Last, but not least, Sheringham lobsters are in season!

SHERINGHAM HOTEL
SHERINGHAM, NORFOLK
WE PROMISE YOU WILL NOT BE STUNG

FORTFIELD HOTEL, SIDMOUTH

Fully Licensed

Overlooking Sea. Hot and Cold Water in all Bedrooms. Central Heating throughout.



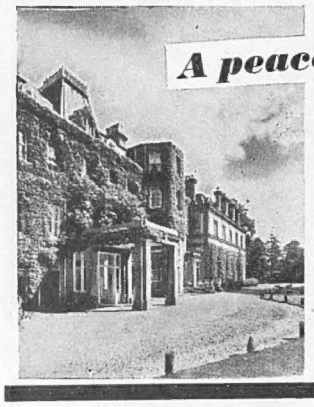
Lift
Self-contained Suites
Garage

Patronised by Royalty

R.A.C. A.A

Telephone 59

A peaceful spring residence . . .



IN a sunny sheltered park of 60 acres with a sporting golf course; lawns, woodland and water now at their loveliest. Hunting. Racing. Beagling . . . or just resting. 85 bedrooms and suites with every comfort. Modern equipment, courteous service and generous hospitality. Write to S. Hancock, Director, for a copy of "Here is peace," a description of

THE SPA HOTEL
ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS
400 feet above sea level. *Telephone: 1911*

And this year . . . Grove Hall

A luxurious hotel run on country house lines in 12½ acres of grounds. **A private bathroom to every bedroom** . . . food, wine and comfort equally Utopian. 34 miles by road to London . . . and 37 minutes by rail. Golf, a hard tennis court and squash at Sonning. Terms: **4½** to **6** gns. a week, no more, no less. Write or 'phone Twyford 106.

GROVE HALL, TWYFORD, Berks.

COME AND SEE . . . something distinctly different. A house that is very "liveable-in." No staff, rates, or taxes to bother with; a house where you can have a room which is more of a sitting room than a bedroom . . . or a luxury suite. A telephone in every room. No extra charge for tea in bed . . . meal in your room . . . fires . . . garage.

THE RED HOUSE EGERTON ROAD **WEYBRIDGE**
SINGLE FROM 4 GNS. DOUBLE FROM 8 GNS.
Half-a-mile from Weybridge Station. St. George's Hill Golf and Tennis Clubs. *Telephone 1550*

For quiet seaside luxury, come to

SHORE HOTEL

Near Chichester EAST WITTERING Sussex

No piers, no pierrots, no promenade. Magnificent air. A wonderful sunshine record. Safe bathing direct from the hotel. Fine wine, good food, "Slumberland" nights. Terms from 5 to 7 gns. according to room and month. Telephone: West Wittering 345. A.A., R.A.C. Fully licensed.

SCOTLAND

AMULREE HOTEL
DUNKELD, PERTHSHIRE

Midst the heather hills of the Sma Glen. Here is—wonderful scenery, peacefulness, and a cuisine above the average. Fishing attached to the hotel. And there are fish! A perfect centre for the walker and the motorist.
Proprietor: Thomas Matheson. Telephone: Amulree 5.

Scotland's Hotel, Pitlochry

First-Class Family and Residential Hotel

Excellent Cuisine. Hot and Cold Water in all Bedrooms. Garage for 40 Cars.

Telephone: 39. *Telegrams: "Scotlands, Pitlochry."*
A.A., R.A.C. and R.S.A.C. Appointments. S. W. Keeble, Manager.

CALLANDER
PALACE HOTEL

Every comfort and facility for rest or enjoyment after a strenuous day at The Empire Exhibition, which is within an hour's run. It stands in 48 acres of private grounds. Golf, tennis, fishing, and motoring. Delightful walks and drives in a glorious countryside famous in Scots song and story. Cuisine par excellence. Service superb.
'Phone: 45 Callender. *Brochure on request from the Manager.*

In Quest of

The Importance of Choosing a Tour of Scotland:

THERE is a good deal to be said—especially when visiting Scotland for the first time—for making one hotel your central headquarters, and dividing your time up between touring and "staying put."

Touring in Scotland can be a very exhausting affair, and without wishing to put any damper on those who have already planned their tours, do remember that there are occasions when the clouds obscure the mountain tops and even the lochs cannot be seen for what the Scottish people politely term "mist."

It will thus be seen that those who decide on a central headquarters have the advantage of not being at the mercy of the weather, whilst at some of the larger hotels there is almost as much to do indoors as out.

There are four or five outstanding hotels in this respect, and whilst I will deal with each briefly, I shall carefully avoid recommending one in preference to another, because though I have been in all of them I found them totally different in their individual atmospheres.

Atholl Palace Hotel at Pitlochry.—Pitlochry and the Atholl Palace have this great starting off advantage—that they can boast of being almost in the centre of Scotland; and ever since Pitlochry was discovered in 1845 it has ever been a popular centre. I have vivid memories of a holiday that I spent there last year.

The first day after a rather long and exhausting drive from the border, I was in no mood for seeing my car again for a day or two, so I pottered about the grounds of the Atholl Palace, which seemed endless, indulged in a little gentle putting, graduated to the 9-hole golf course which belongs to the hotel, was inveigled into playing golf on the Pitlochry course proper, and before I had realised it, found myself taking a strenuous walk over the moors to view the mountain stream which supplies the hotel with water.

No one could get bored at the Atholl Palace irrespective of what the weather is like. The interior abounds with rooms for billiards, dancing, bridge and the inevitable table-tennis, and as there is such a friendly atmosphere, there is never any difficulty in finding a partner or an opponent.

There is not the room here to deal with my visit day by day, but it is indicative of the excellent position of Pitlochry geographically, that one day I found myself enjoying a picnic lunch, which the hotel is always glad to supply, on the banks of Loch Linnhe, beyond Fort William. Another day I was negotiating the Devil's Elbow on my way to Braemar, Balmoral and Ballater, whilst on another occasion I was lucky enough to see a salmon caught in the River Tay, which I was advised had

HIGHLAND HOTEL STRATHPEFFER

Open May to September

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESORT HOTEL IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

RESTAURANT & SLEEPING CARS BY LMS

Arthur Towle, *Controller*, L M S Hotel Services, St. Pancras, London, N.W.1

NORTH BERWICK
MARINE HOTEL
ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL HOTELS IN EUROPE

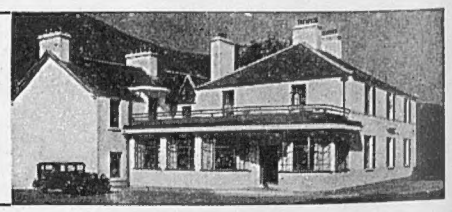
Situated on the Firth of Forth, overlooking sea and Golf Course 23 miles from Edinburgh, and within easy reach of Glasgow by road or rail. Every facility for outdoor and indoor enjoyment awaits the visitor. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Garage in grounds.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE : Manager W. A. THIEM : Telephone 366

PERTHSHIRE—CASTLE HOTEL, GLENDEVON

A luxuriously appointed hotel with every modern convenience in the heart of the Perthshire Highlands and under the personal supervision of the Resident Directors. Altitude 850 ft. Situated in 7½ acres of own grounds. Gleneagles golf 15 mins., 9 hole course, 5 mins. Excellent loch and river fishing free. 15,000 acres of shooting. Fully licensed. Unrivalled position for motoring and walking.
Illustrated Brochure with pleasure. *Telephone and telegrams Muckhart 27.*
A.A., R.A.C., R.S.A.C., B.F.S.S. Hotel.

THE CROOK INN

Established over 300 years.
Among the hills of the Borderlands; 48 miles from Empire Exhibition. Famous Willie Wastle's Cocktail Bar; Trout fishing on Tweed and Talla. Tariff free.
TWEEDSMUIR, PEEBLESSHIRE, SCOTLAND
'Phone: Polmood 2. 'Grams: "Crook, Polmood."



VISIT SCOTLAND'S ONLY LAKE.
THE LAKE HOTEL

is beautifully modernised and situated on the shore of the Lake of Menteith in the heart of the finest scenery in Scotland. Within easy reach of the Trossachs and Loch Lomond on the Callander-Aberfoyle road west of Stirling and 28 miles from Glasgow. Fishing. Boating. *'Phone: Port of Menteith 203.*

Good Hotels—II

By ASHLEY COURTENAY

Headquarters When Planning Four Possible Selections

only left the sea the day before I reached Pitlochry.

Dunblane Hotel Hydro.—One of the principal advantages this year of making this magnificent hotel your headquarters, is that it is only 35 miles from Glasgow and the Exhibition, and when you get tired of "doing" the Industrial Pavilions and come to the end of the sixpennies you will obviously spend in the Amusement Park, you will find Dunblane Hotel Hydro a useful headquarters for rest or recreation.

It stands in 21 acres of grounds, there is an 18-hole golf course adjacent, excellent fishing close by in the rivers Allan and Teith and in Carsbreck Loch, and when you come to enjoy some of the amenities of the hotel itself, here once again there is all the fun of the fair in the shape of an excellent ballroom, cocktail bars, concert hall, games room, billiards room and the largest indoor swimming pool in Scotland.

Geographically, too, Dunblane Hotel Hydro makes an excellent centre, as the following places of interest and mileages will show: Edinburgh 40, Gleneagles 12, Glasgow 35, Loch Katrine 20, Loch Lomond 24, Perth 28, Trossachs 20 miles.

Taymouth Castle Hotel.—I dealt with this magnificent Castle hotel in my last week's article on golfing centres, but there is a little folder which has just come into my hands, entitled "Sporting Life," and which exemplifies that "Sport For Sport's Sake" is the prevailing motto at Taymouth Castle. Apart from the 18-hole golf course, planned by James Braid, there are tennis and badminton courts, 400 acres of grounds, dancing at night time, a gay cocktail bar, and as to the fishing, I will quote the following "fisherman's story" from the folder: "For the fishermen there are simply queues of salmon and trout in the river or the loch. The fish know exactly what is wanted of them, and special facilities are given for measuring 'the one that got away.'"

Peebles Hydro Hotel.—This article would not be complete without a small reference to Peebles Hydro, which is situated in the Lowlands, and will therefore be much more accessible to those English people who have not the time to spare to explore the Highlands and yet want to visit Glasgow, Edinburgh and such of Scotland's beauty which lies in and around Peebles.

Such is the attraction of Peebles Hydro Hotel, that I know of people who go there year after year and refuse to go farther north. Unlike some of the other larger hotels, it is open throughout the year. There is no hotel in Scotland which is more complete in all that it offers.

"ATHOLL PALACE HOTEL, PITLOCHRY"

ATHOLL PALACE HOTEL
In the heart of the glorious Highlands with the comforts and enterprise of a modern palatial Hotel. Golf, Tennis, Swimming (indoor and out), Dancing, etc. Programme, "Highland Occasions," and Tariff free.
PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND

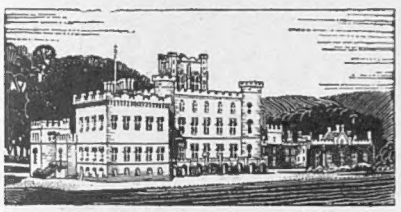
LOCKERBIE HOUSE HOTEL
(25 miles North of Carlisle)
IS YOUR FIRST STOPPING PLACE IN SCOTLAND.
Phone: Lockerbie 150. *TARIFF ON APPLICATION.*

THOUSANDS of Sassenachs will visit Scotland this spring . . . and at The Marine we are waiting to show them Scotland at her best. A first-class hotel with a high standard of comfort; good cooking and good company, showing Scottish hospitality at its best, three first-class golf-courses at our door and five more within a radius of five miles, sandy beaches and bathing . and a fine climate with an abnormally low rainfall, all await you at
THE MARINE HOTEL, GULLANE
EAST LOTHIAN - SCOTLAND
Moderate terms. Write now to H. Crichton for Booklet or 'phone: Gullane 106

Right in the heart of romantic Scotland the
FOREST HILLS HOTEL
offers you all the amenities of an up-to-date hotel in the metropolis. Running water in every bedroom. A cuisine above reproach. Golf. Motoring. Free Fishing. Tele. Kinloch Ard, 210. Fully Licensed.
LOCH ARD — ABERFOYLE — PERTHSHIRE

THE STATION HOTEL, OBAN

Largest and most modern Hotel in West Highlands. 122 Rooms, Electric Light, Central Heating, Lift, Modern Bathrooms. All Bedrooms fitted with hot and cold running water. MODERATE CHARGES.
Official Hotel R.A.C. and R.S.A.C. GARAGE.
Telephone: 14
Further Particulars apply Manageress.

A MODERN HOTEL—*Built in Tudor Days*

At the heart of the Grampians lies Taymouth Castle—once a stronghold, now a first-class hotel. From here you can explore the peaks and glens—fish the Tay—or play tennis, badminton, or golf in the Castle's 500 acres. Though still full of character—yet it is superbly furnished, even to a modern ballroom. You can be sure of a gr'r'and holiday here.
TAYMOUTH CASTLE
HOTEL
ABERFELDY PERTHSHIRE SCOTLAND

ALWAYS A WELCOME AT
CREAGDHU HOTEL
ONICH
NORTH BALLACHULISH
THE MISSES FERNSIDE R.S.A.C., R.A.C., A.A.
FOR A LOVELY HOLIDAY
On the main Glasgow-Inverness Road, by the shores of Loch Linnhe. The hotel stands in own grounds of 4½ acres with its own garden produce. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Bathing and Fishing for those who desire it. FULLY LICENSED.
Tel.: ONICH 38
Visitors „ 37

PITLOCHRY
FISHER'S HOTEL
In own beautiful grounds amidst finest scenery in Perthshire Highlands. Ideal for Restful Holiday.
Central heating throughout. Large Public-Rooms. Garage. 18-Hole Golf Course 10 minutes walk. Terms on application. *Telephone No. 12—Address Manageress.*

BRAEMAR (By Balmoral).
Over 1,100 feet above sea level.
For a restful and magnificent Holiday. Situated amongst Scotland's finest Scenery.
THE INVERCAULD ARMS HOTEL
Leading and Best.
Patronised by the Royal Family and the Court. 18-hole Golf Course. Tennis. Motor Garage.
Tel.: Braemar 203. H. & C. water throughout. Central Heating. *Resident Proprietor: J. GREGOR*

OBAN
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
R.S.A.C. A.A.**** R.A.C.
EVERYTHING THE MODERN TRAVELLER DEMANDS. GARAGE.
Telephone: Oban 4. Telegrams: "Western." *K. A. W. SLATER, Resident Manager.*

PERTH—STATION HOTEL
(Adjoins Station)
100 Bedrooms. Hot and Cold Running Water. Central Heating Throughout
A.A., R.A.C., R.S.A.C., V.M. appointments
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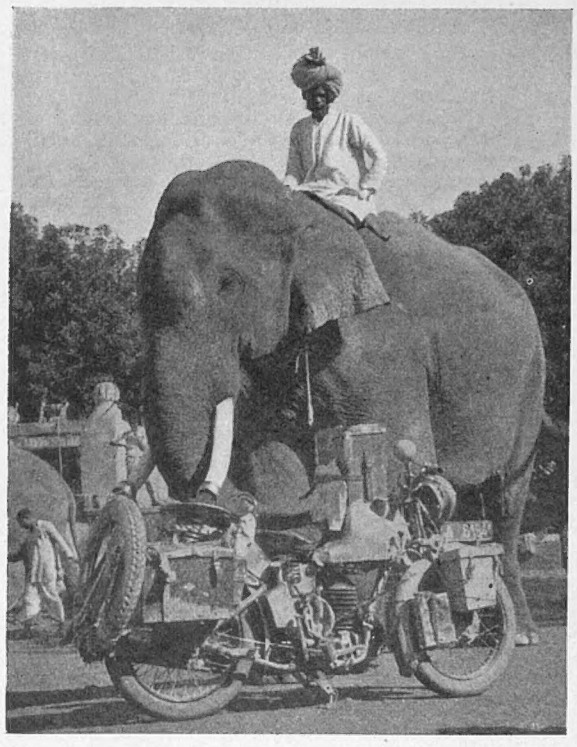
ROYAL HOTEL · · TYNDRUM
Tel.: Tyndrum 2 PERTHSHIRE
800 ft. above sea level. Situated in the Hill Country of the beautiful Western Highlands on the new Glencoe Road.
Shooting, Salmon and Trout fishing · · Mountaineering
A.A., R.A.C., R.S.A.C. **A. C. Stewart**—Proprietor.

EDINBURGH **THE ALISON HOTEL**
Melville Crescent
Equipped with modern conveniences which make for comfort and prompt service. Centrally situated.
Telephone 31295 *Telegrams: Melcrest, Edinburgh*

The Gateway to Good Golf . . .
LUNDIN LINKS HOTEL
FIFE
Lundin Links are at our door and some of the world's finest courses, including St. Andrews, are our near neighbours. For full details of this first-class sporting hotel write to A. Muriset, Proprietor, or telephone Lundin Links 7.

AUCHRAW HOTEL
LOCHEARNHEAD
Situated in a beautiful position on the edge of the Loch. All modern conveniences. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Boating. Free Fishing on Loch Earn. Hill Climbing.
For Brochure write to the Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Shaibe, or 'phone Lochearnhead 3.



CONTRAST IN CONVEYANCES: An elephant belonging to the Maharaja of Indore surveys with characteristic aloofness a motor-cycle on which a young Austrian boy has just completed a journey from Vienna to India

THE MUDDLE OF THE DRIVING TEST

Flaws and Pitfalls in the Complicated Process of Obtaining a Licence to Drive

By A. PERCY BRADLEY, M.I.A.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.
(Clerk of the Course, Brooklands)

THE motoring community have never liked the driving tests which were instituted some years ago. Now that the machinery for carrying out these driving examinations has been in operation for some time I am certain that we like them even less. It was never proved in the first instance that the old system whereby anyone could obtain a driving licence by paying 5s. contributed in any marked degree towards the number of casualties on the road. It was, of course, rather absurd that anyone, including the halt, the maimed and the blind, could obtain a licence and drive fast cars on the road, but if the government had made it obligatory for an applicant for a driving licence to produce a medical certificate that he was fit to control a car, then, I think, all that was required would have been done.

To-day we have a widespread organisation which includes hundreds of examiners, and speaking quite bluntly the whole thing strikes me as a complete farce. Examiners, in spite of being government officials, still remain human, and I think it is asking rather too much of any of these officials to report that he has passed all applicants up to the time when his returns have to be sent in to headquarters.

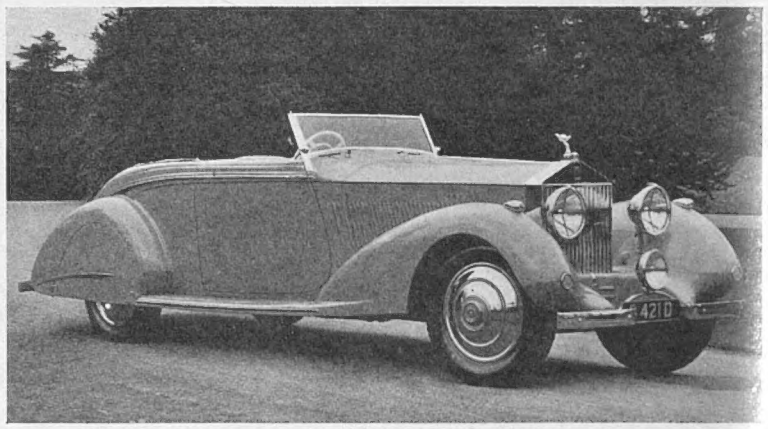
I feel perfectly certain that if an examiner was found who passed every applicant, say, in twelve months, the officials at headquarters would immediately jump to the conclusion that he was not doing his job properly. And as no examiner wants to be thought incompetent, and so run the risk of losing his job, he probably makes a point of rejecting a certain percentage. The reverse is also likely to take place, as it is quite possible that all the applicants should be turned down, and if an examiner were to report that he had not passed anyone at all, again I think headquarters would think about removing him. I can then picture the examiner saying to himself, "Well, I had better pass some or I shall get the sack."

Now to come to the actual examination to which an applicant is subjected. In my opinion it is definitely absurd, and if he passes the test it is far from being a proof that he is a good driver or is likely to make a good driver. Recently, a person I know went up for his test and passed, and on parting company with the examiner the latter told him: "You may think you are a good driver, but you are not," a remark which seems to me an extraordinary one for a government official to make. In another case that has come to my notice the man was rejected because he did not drive fast enough. Personally, I do not like slow drivers on main roads, but I scarcely think it should be part of the official test to see that a budding driver goes faster than he feels inclined to travel. Then again, I cannot see the sense of asking an applicant to turn round in a road by reversing into an impossible gateway. Anyone with any sense who wanted to turn round would carry on until he found a suitable side road or large gateway to assist him in his manœuvre. As I feared at the beginning, some examiners are more lenient than others, which, after all, is only natural, and I do not think there is any doubt that those who are fairly easy going are becoming known, and applicants leave the district in which they live and undergo their test in places where the chances of getting through are greater. I have only been able to give a few examples of what is going on, but I do think that the scheme has been working long enough for the Ministry of Transport to overhaul it.

Some confusion seems to exist over the issuing of the permanent licence. I know a young fellow who was only old enough to obtain a licence to drive a motor-cycle. When he reached the requisite age for driving a car, he applied to the local council, and was promptly issued with the necessary permanent licence to drive a car without undergoing any further test. That happened within the last twelve months.

Another case of an exactly similar nature, except that the applicant was older, had precisely the opposite result. He was about twenty-one years of age, obtained his motor-cycle driving licence after two attempts, then applied for a licence to drive a car, and was made to undergo another test on a four-wheeler.

(Continued on page 378)



REJUVENATION: An order of unusual interest recently carried out by Thrupp and Maberly, the coachbuilders, was the fitting of this very attractive 4-5-seater all-weather sporting body on a ten-year-old Rolls-Royce Phantom chassis belonging to H.H. the Raja Bahadur of Darbanga

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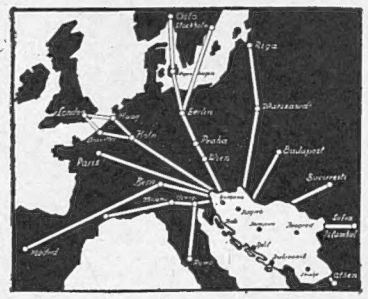

You will be welcomed here by a handsome, hospitable people, conscious of the beauty of its country and eager that you too shall know and appreciate it. Everything will be done to smooth your path and make your stay a memorable one. You will find comfortable hotels and rapid and modern methods of transport.

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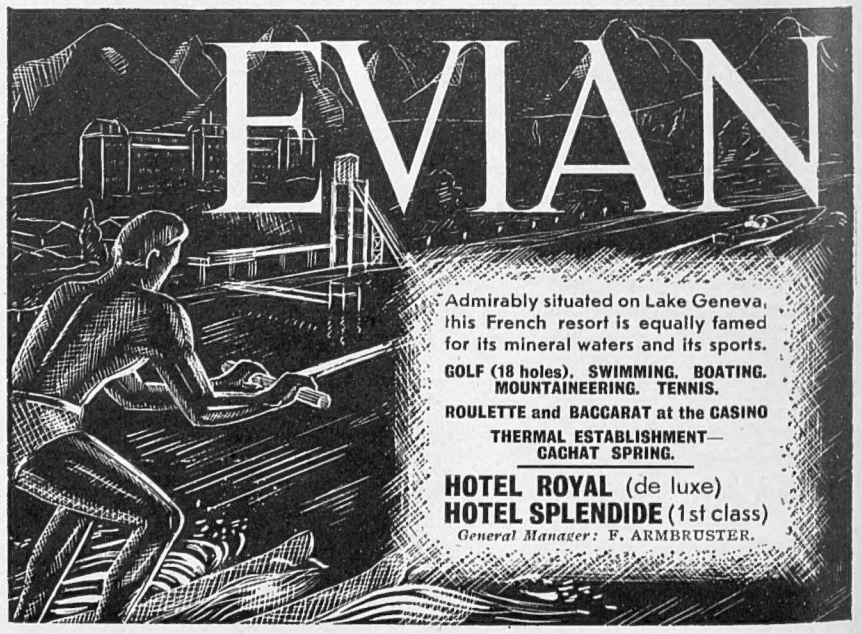

BRITISH CARS—BEST IN THE LONG RUN

"As an engineer Sayers, you agree?"

"Absolutely! YOU GET SO MUCH MORE IN AN AUSTIN"

"But surely all cars, nowadays, have more or less the same gadgets."

"Yes, up to a point. But it isn't individual features that give a car character. It's the maker's attitude *towards* those features. And that's where I admire Austin."

"I'm afraid I don't altogether follow you."

"Well, take an example. Every manufacturer would say his car was smart. And rightly so—we want beauty. But how often is it achieved at the expense of comfort—or safety—or strength?"

"But surely you don't advocate just stark utility."

"Far from it. I want to see beauty and comfort and safety and lasting wear dovetailed into one another. It *can* be done. Austin do it. You'll never see passengers cramped in an Austin. You'll never find an Austin driver craning to see the road. Yet I defy anyone to show me a smarter job than the Ascot Twelve, say."

"Just a minute. You said just now I'd get more in an Austin. What exactly did you mean?"

"Just this. How do you suppose Austin acquired their reputation for dependability? Not by concentrating on speed—or novel gear ratios—or peculiarities of engine design. But by building a unit—engine, steering, gears, brakes—of which every part is complementary to the others. And the result? In five years' time it's as efficient as when new."

THE 'FOUR' THAT'S MORE LIKE A 'SIX'

It is part of an Austin tradition to design a "four" that is more willing, smoother-running than "fours" are expected to be. That is why the Ascot Twelve might easily be taken for a "six." It is such a quiet, well-mannered car.

All-steel, sound-insulated body with "wing-to-wing" vision. Dual wipers. Triplex toughened glass. Luggage locker with enclosed spare wheel. Light positive steering. 4 speeds. Girling brakes.

ASCOT TWELVE SALOON £220 (at works)

ASCOT DE LUXE *with Pytchley sliding roof* £230

OTHER MODELS

SEVEN . .	from £112-£135	FOURTEEN	from £250-£267
BIG SEVEN	from £139-£149.10	EIGHTEEN	from £350-£383
TEN . .	from £185-£199	TWENTY	£650

Have you seen the Austin Magazine for May?

AUSTIN

Austin Motor Co. Ltd., Birmingham & 479 Oxford St., W.1. London Service Depots: 12, 14, 18 & 20 h.p.—Holland Park, W.11. 7 & 10 h.p.—North Row, W.1. Export Dept.: Birmingham

a *

THE PETROL WORLD—(Cont. from p. 376)

Another instance more peculiar is that of a friend of mine who for a couple of years has held a licence to drive cars. The night before writing this article I looked at his licence, and as much to his surprise as to mine, we found that the renewal sheet only entitled him to drive bathchairs, steam-rollers, and reversible tricycles, but not cars. As the holder of this licence was not informed of any change when he renewed on the last occasion, I assume that this is purely an instance of a clerical mistake, but at the same time it shows that the whole question of issuing licences is either not thoroughly understood by some licensing authorities or that they have an inefficient office.

My own licence, which dates back to 1931, has always entitled me "To drive a motor vehicle of any class or description." Last year this sentence was decorated with an asterisk, which told me "An additional licence must be obtained before a public service or heavy goods vehicle may be driven." On renewing this licence a few days ago I found I am now licensed to drive motor-vehicles of all groups, and the previous footnote does not appear. I wonder why there is all this changing and chopping about.

The usual catalogue which gives details of spare parts is invariably a very dry publication, and so it is a matter of considerable interest to find that there is at least one manufacturer who considers that the cataloguing of the bits and pieces which go to make up a complete car can be made into a readable and informative publication. The manufacturers in question are Vauxhall Motors, Limited.

As an illustration of the way they have tackled this job I notice on the second page there are three illustrations. The first is of a battery of pistons, and by the side of the illustration the information is given that in an hour's run at average speeds the pistons travel the length of the cylinder bores some 220,000 times. Then we have a picture of an assembly of valves, and in this case we are told that in the same period and the same circumstances the valves open and close 55,500 times, whilst as a final remark the reader learns that the distributor produces 330,000 sparks during the period mentioned.

Certainly, every person who has a Vauxhall car should obtain one of these booklets, and I am not at all certain that even motorists who own other makes of cars would not find something of interest in this publication to arrest their attention.

Mr. H. E. Symons, who has built up for himself a reputation for desert travel, has recently been carrying out a survey of a new route to Central Africa in an Austin "Eighteen." Reading the account of his journey it is a matter of wonder to me that any car should be able to traverse the tracks which he covered. Towards the end of the expedition they found that the dreaded sandstorm season had by a freak of nature begun a month earlier than usual, and as Mr. Symons had to return to England on business by a certain date, he turned round and found himself being piloted by a special army vehicle which was going to the rescue of a similar car which was stranded after breaking two propeller shafts in one day.

COMFORT COMBINED WITH ELEGANCE: A Daimler Straight Eight limousine with coachwork by Hooper and Co. Seven persons can be accommodated with ease, all on facing-forward seats

The going was exceedingly heavy, but the Austin easily outstripped the special desert car. Indeed, the latter, driven by two experienced soldiers of the Foreign Legion, was the first to stick in the sand, and Mr. Symons and his companion returned to help the Legionnaires out of their difficulty. The complete journey, which was accomplished in three weeks, was well over 3,500 miles, and an indication of the strenuous nature of the new Sahara route he is exploring is provided by the fact that while the normal petrol consumption of this type of car is 20 m.p.g. it was 10 m.p.g. in the desert.

THE following are some details of the Empire Exhibition Scottish Rally, which is being organised by the Royal Scottish Automobile Club and which will take place from June 6–10. The entry list has attained the record number of 204 entries, made up of 101 closed cars and 103 open cars. Of these, forty-two are to be driven by ladies. There are forty-four different makes of cars competing, ranging from baby Austins to a Rolls-Royce, and the most expensive car entered is a Daimler costing £1,975. The Rally starts from the Royal Scottish Automobile Clubhouse, Glasgow, on Monday, June 6, and the following three nights are spent in Strathpeffer. The entire hotel accommodation in Strathpeffer has been booked for 550 competitors and passengers.

The Dunlop Rubber Company are this year celebrating their jubilee and in connection with this event they have produced a very interesting booklet or brochure which they have called *Fifty Years of Growth*. As might be expected, much of the information given in this brochure is devoted to the early days commencing in the year 1888, when John Boyd Dunlop produced the first pneumatic tyre.

Apparently he tried various types of spring wheels, but these experiments were unfruitful. He was unaware of the fact that in 1845 a man named Thomson had devised what he described as an "aeriel wheel." This contained the beginnings of the pneumatic idea but its value was not appreciated and it was soon forgotten. In the autumn of 1887 Dunlop's ten-year-old son came into possession of a tricycle and this, of course, was the very thing that father Dunlop wanted for his experiments.

First he made a wooden disc, having a diameter of 16 inches; with sheet rubber he made a tube, inserting at the union of the two ends a small air inlet pipe, like that of a football. Having inflated it with a football pump and having closed the inlet, the first pneumatic tyre was secured to the rim of the wooden disc by means of a covering strip of linen nailed to the wood. From these crude beginnings a fairly satisfactory tyre was evolved and finally in July 1888 Dunlop took out a patent for his invention.

Everyone is inclined to regard the internal combustion engine as being the invention which made motoring and flying possible, but I doubt whether it was more important than that of the pneumatic tyre. In spite of the astounding advances which have been made in the design of springing, the pneumatic tyre to-day is just as essential to fast travel as it was in the early days of the motor-car. There is no doubt, therefore, that the Dunlop Rubber Company, during this jubilee year of theirs, have something which thoroughly deserves to be celebrated.

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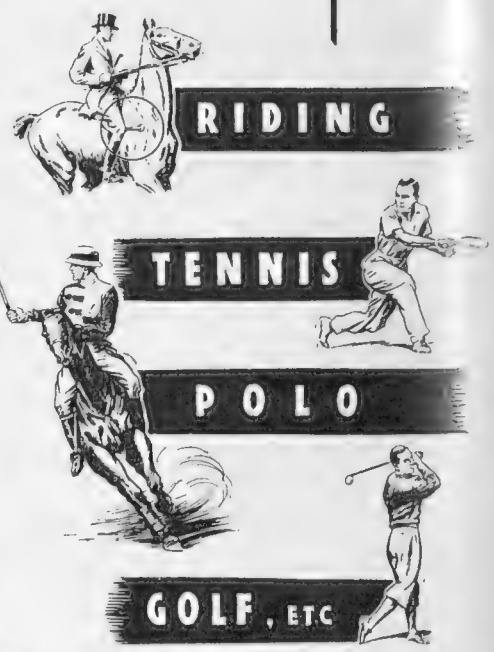

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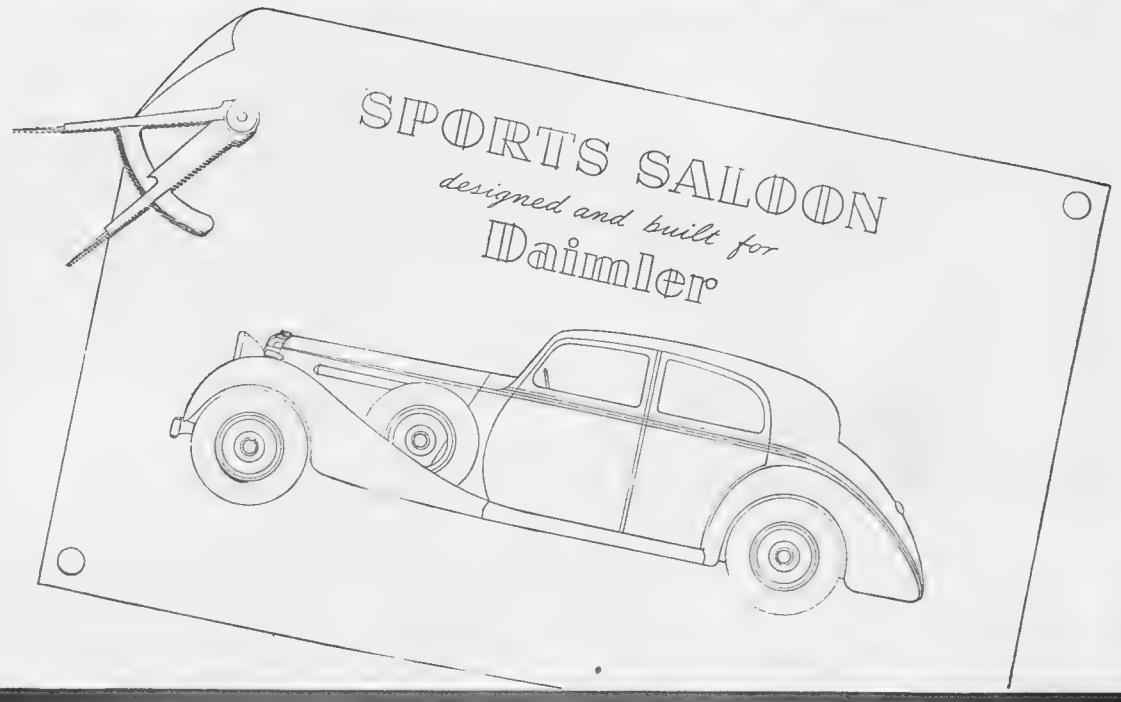

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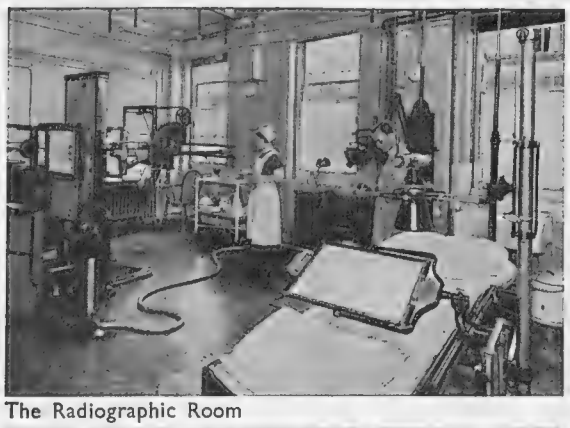

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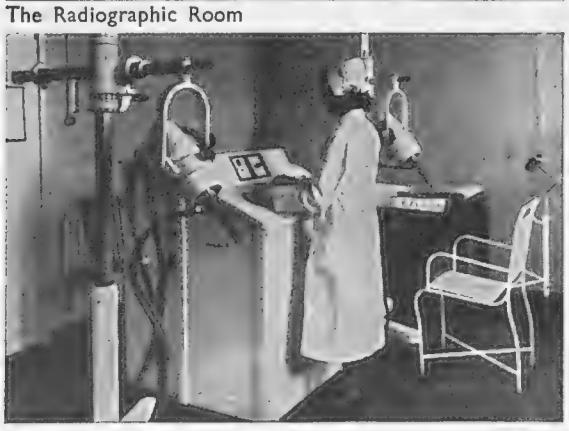

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The Royal Cancer Hospital is handicapped by the limited income derived from its Research Endowment Fund. It is on behalf of this fund that an earnest appeal is made, in the strong conviction that it is through the medium of research and research only, that we can hope to discover the cause of Cancer, and its corollary, a remedy which will cure the disease at an early stage, or even prevent the incidence of the disease.

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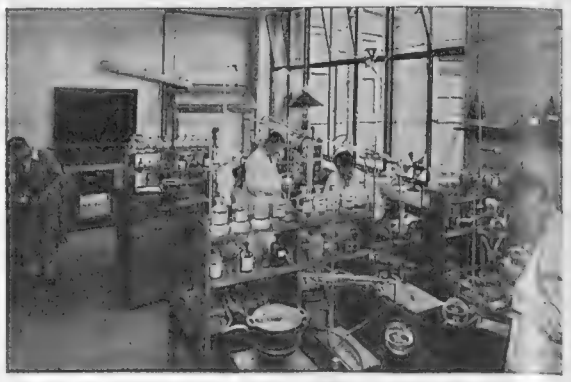

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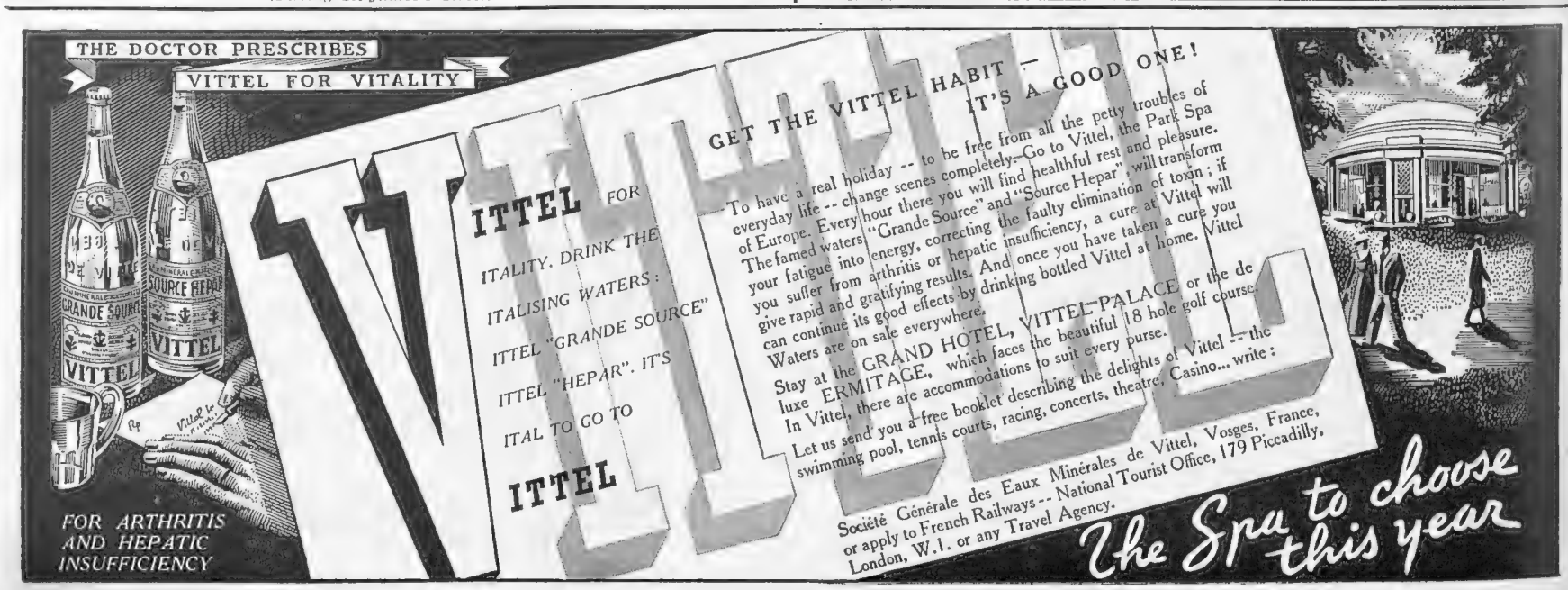

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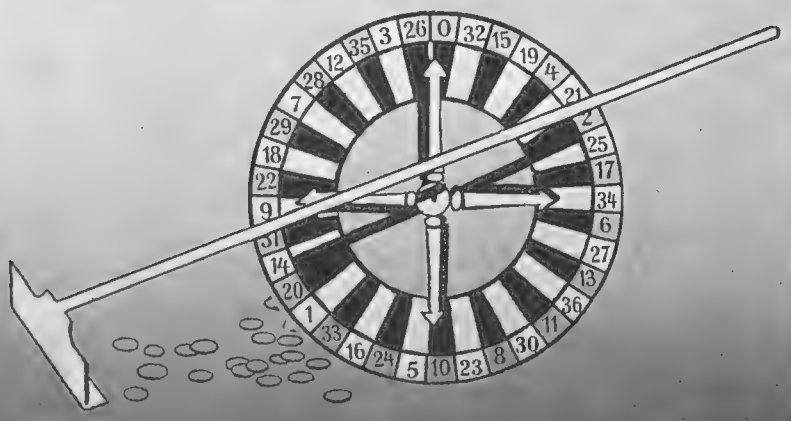

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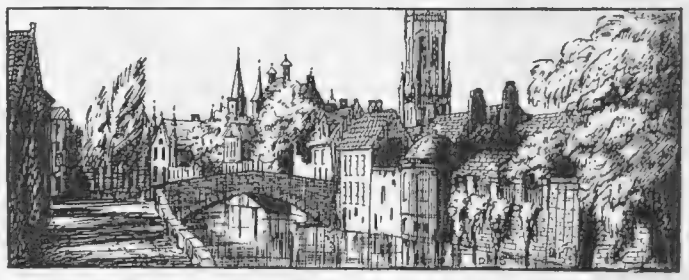

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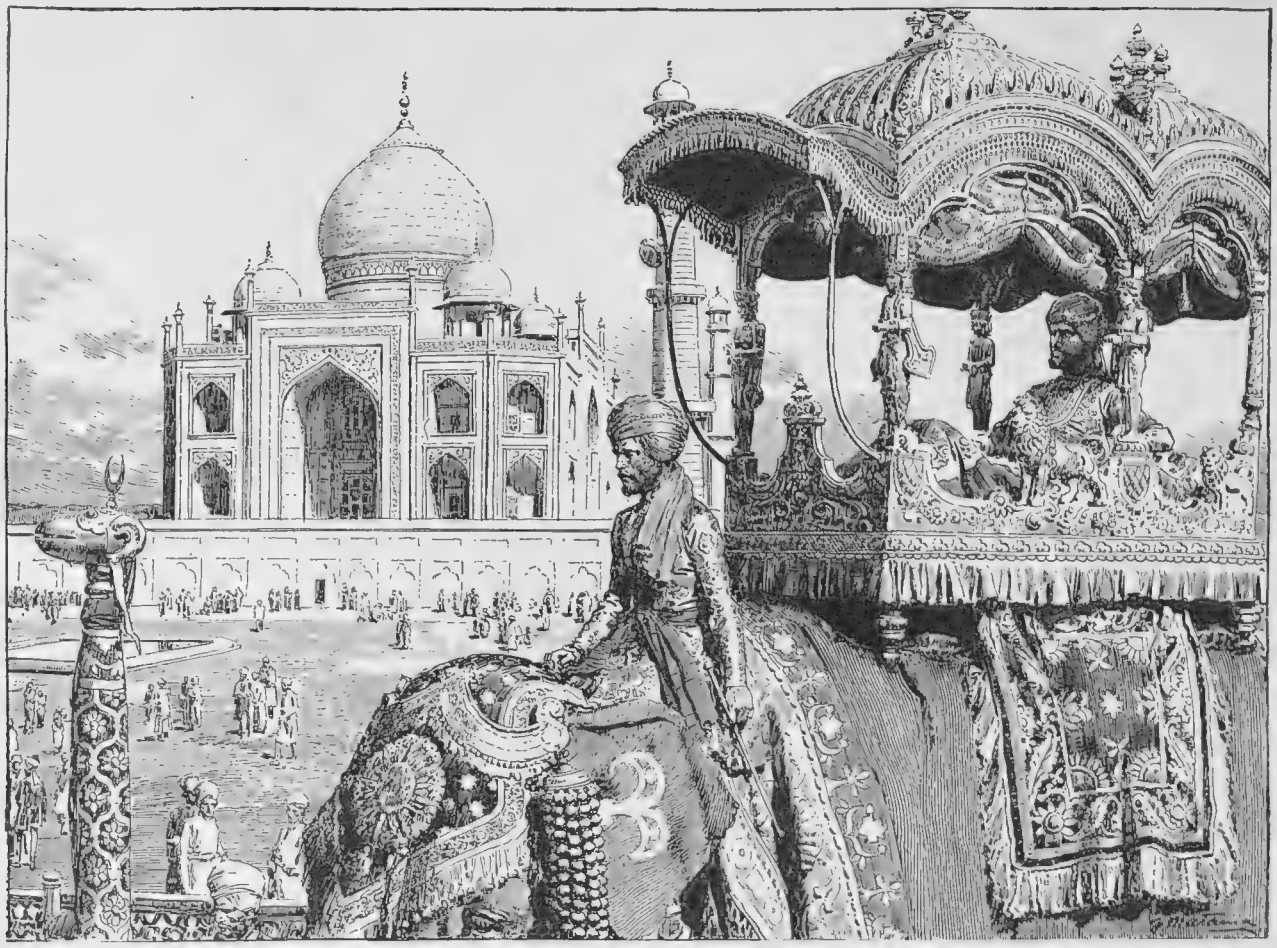

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Volume CLIII No. 2001

THE SPHERE

With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"

The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

London, May 28, 1938

LANCASHIRE ROYALLY FAVOURED

The Queen Shaking Hands with Bolton Ex-Service Men During the Royal Tour in the North

On May 20 the King and Queen completed their four days' visit to Lancashire, returning to Royal Lodge, Windsor, for a much-needed week-end rest after a tour extending over 200 miles of route, taking in the three cities of Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford, and twenty-one boroughs, which were the scene not only of a succession of ceremonies but of a succession of spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty, each betokening the essentially human, wholly happy, and often delightfully informal relationship between Crown and people. Nowhere was this informality in clearer evidence than in Bolton, where the Queen, suddenly seeing a party of ex-service men as she was preparing to leave, walked over to a barrier and, while the crowd kept up a wild roar of cheering, shook hands with man after man as they leaned eagerly across to greet her. At nearly every stopping place friendly contacts of this nature took place and in many a spinning town the happiest memories have been left behind. This week Their Majesties have again had an exceptionally busy round of engagements, including attendance at the Chelsea Flower Show, the Empire Day concert at Albert Hall, and the Royal Tournament

Postage—Inland, 3d.; Canada and Newfoundland, 2d.; Elsewhere Abroad, 7d.

YOUTH'S MARTIAL SPIRIT: The Grenadiers had to look to their laurels in the Guard Mounting ceremony on the Horse Guards last Saturday, for two-year-old Peter Jackson somehow or other found his way on to the square and, with chest thrown out and rifle at the slope, made a brave bid to emulate them. He carried himself like a real soldier but, let it be whispered, had his rifle on the wrong shoulder

A LONDON NEWSLETTER

32–34 St. Bride Street, E.C.4
Wednesday, May 25, 1938.

WHY SO RUDE?—One of the most unpleasant features of a politically ill-mannered age is the rudeness with which the official spokesmen of one nation refer to its neighbours. The suave language of diplomacy seems to be a thing of the past and even the old democracies sometimes speak with unnecessary harshness concerning the external and even internal policy of neighbour nations. It is a great pity, for it can do no possible good and usually increases international bitterness. One asks, then, why it has become the rule? The answer, of course, is rival loyalties which tear the spokesmen of the nations. Fresh from a pact with Britain and in the article of shaping a pact with France, Mussolini was cold to Britain and very rude to France. Why? Very naturally, because having had Hitler as his latest guest, he was compelled to exalt the Rome-Berlin axis and give it the limelight. Because, too, Italy was his audience and he had to glorify Italian achievement and power at the expense of "less fortunate" nations. Because, too, being a Fascist Duce, he is for ever concerned with the Fascist-Communist issue in Spain. Even a dictator, one perceives, must slavishly obey many masters and is himself a slave, compelled to give lip service to those who command his loyalties. And nothing so surely makes for rudeness and braggadocio as fear, anxiety and uncertainty, the chief enemies of the quiet mind. Then the Mexican President, in breaking off diplomatic relations with Britain, as the result of a demand note, was peculiarly nasty in his reference to Britain and the United States war debt. Perhaps he hoped to "drive a wedge" between Britain and America with this bitter reference which seemed peculiarly ill-timed at a moment when we are whistling for the best part of £80,000,000 of oil values. But that is another story. My point is that rudeness doesn't pay, and that the heads of states should be above the temptation of scoring cheap verbal victories and lashing out with their tongues. Silence is golden, never was it more highly priced. I wonder how much farther advanced along the road to appeasement we should be to-day, if the nations had all been led by dumb men since 1919? As for the B.B.C.'s obstinately pursued policy of giving prominence in its news-bulletins to the mischievous, malicious, rude and trivial comments of so-called semi-official newspapers in Italy and Germany concerning current European events—it remains for me a matter of great surprise and concern. One hesitates to label that great organisation as itself mischievous. As an item of news, such comments are of no more value than the comic item of Zoo news which so often is the bulletin's tail-piece. The essential truth is that fear of one kind or another is at the back of all rudeness and intemperance in speech.

LONDON REACTS TO PRAGUE–BERLIN TENSION: As a result of the crisis between Germany and Czechoslovakia last week there was much political and diplomatic activity in Whitehall and at 5 p.m. on Sunday members of the Cabinet assembled to review the whole situation in detail, particularly with regard to Britain's efforts at mediation. In this composite picture Lord Stanley (Dominions Secretary), son of Lord Derby, is seen arriving for the meeting in company with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald (Colonial Secretary), while on the right is the Marquess of Zetland (Secretary for India)

UNDERGROUND DISASTER.—I believe that as soon as the line was cleared after the terrible Underground disaster on May 17, the newly started trains showed no loss of passengers. A thirty-year immunity from serious accident is a wonderful record and deserves the confidence which the London public shows in the system's safety devices. But the fact is proof of another good thing—that only a tiny percentage of the public suffers from the hateful and inconvenient nervous disease known as claustrophobia. Almost everyone has it potentially; very few are unable to control it. It was curious how many people in London who spoke to me of the disaster referred to their discomfort whenever a train stops in the tunnel. They *feel* claustrophobic but conquer the feeling. A very few cannot conquer the feeling and for these underground transport is out of the question. They cannot risk the nameless fear. It is a great mercy for Londoners and London's transport problem that this distressing disease of the nervous system is so rare in its acute form.

REPLANNING LONDON'S ROADS.—The immensely long Bressey report deserved and required careful study. It took three years to compile and would take a minimum of thirty years to implement. Sir Charles worked wisely on the principle that London will always resist root and branch replanning until we have a Dictator-Government. It always has resisted. To-day, short of expropriation, the widening, let alone replanning, of existing main arteries, may cost anything up to £100,000 a yard! We must all differ as to the relative urgency of the many interesting proposals. The basis of the scheme is to complete three circular roads round the heart of London and the inner suburbs. And of these circular roads, many sections of the outer rings are, of course, already in existence. The tremendous problems (of finance and engineering) only arise in the heart of London. The central proposals include a vitally needed new east-west artery, twelve miles long, connecting Hammersmith with Eastern Avenue, in Essex, "bypassing" the City and running north of and parallel with Oxford Street, and its continuations, utilising, of course, suitable streets now in existence. A north-south road connecting Marylebone with Tooting would cross Kensington Gardens by a tunnelled road below the tree-roots and give not only that much needed public access to Paddington from Kensington but also relieve the only two available north-south channels, Church Street and Park Lane, which

are two miles apart. The outermost ring would comprise the north and south orbital road sections and, making a complete circuit of 125 miles, would cut Hatfield, Dartford, Reigate and Egham (north, east, south and west) and would necessitate a new Thames tunnel and a new bridge at Staines. The next ring (inward), embracing north and south circular roads, would ring Finchley with Catford, Ealing and Ilford (north, south, west, east). The innermost ring would have as its main object the looping of the City and Mansion House approaches. The scheme, bold and far-sighted, contemplates overhead roads, fly-overs and tunnels, and realises the importance of utilising and beautifying the embankments on both sides of the river. And it does not forget the tragi-comedy of Hyde Park Corner, of Bond Street, of Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses.

LORD BADEN-POWELL.—The Chief Scout landed in England last week as an invalid. The tumultuous welcome prepared for him was cancelled and he is to have a year's rest. He is suffering from a tired heart and—to any normal man—from anno domini. He is eighty-one and has never ceased to work in the public eye and for public welfare since the South African war and before it. It is generally accepted to-day that the Boy Scout movement is one of the greatest forces for good in our modern civilisation. A day will come when the question will be raised as to who actually and first conceived it. No one man can ever claim sole responsibility for conceiving an idea. Every idea is a chain of many links. Lord Baden-Powell would probably be among the first to acknowledge his great debt to Mr. Thompson-Seton. If Mr. Thompson-Seton's name has disappeared from the title-page of the history of the Boy Scout movement, the omission will be corrected in time. Meanwhile and hereafter the Chief Scout's fame and claim to the gratitude of civilisation is and will be unaffected by the question of whether or no he was the "onlie begetter" of the great idea. They rest on the fact that he has carried the great idea to world importance and civilisation-wide efficiency.

COBHAM AND GOMORRAH.—A Charity Commission has been investigating charges of terribly improper conduct at village dances held in Cobham. Cobham looks innocent enough when I drive through it every week. Even its mammoth cinema appears to conform to current regulations of conduct. But behind the facade of Cobham life lurk shocking vices. According to old Mr. Daly, a gardener and trustee of the village hall and nearly an octogenarian, young people "cuddle" while they dance, and kisses and beer are bandied about. Mr. Daly hails from Ireland where snakes and cuddling are unknown. Sodom, according to Mr. Daly, was a pale shadow of Cobham to-day, and Gomorrah mere child's play. Cobham, indeed (again according to Mr. Daly), is nearly as bad as France. It is my misfortune always to pass through Cobham in daylight, for a journalist depends on gaining experiences—even lurid and even of Surrey night-life.

TAKEN OFF THE ROAD.—There still stand, I suppose, in perhaps a score of coachhouses in private houses state coaches or the posting carriages in which our ancestors were wont to transport their families to and from London and their country seats. These vehicles were built by craftsmen of the rarest kind, and in some cases embellished by artists of great merit. Their silver fittings were the admiration of their day (and of ours), and their balance and springing were a marvel of their age. Up to now no use has ever been found for them. Local museums have reluctantly taken one or two. The V. and A. possess some, notably one of the Lansdowne vehicles. They are too large to be dismounted and used (as are sedan chairs) for china cupboards. Now at last a use for them is suggested. Messrs. Tilling, who are auctioning a lot of them (about fifty) on June 15, hope there will be a response from buyers from Hollywood and the British film companies. These vehicles cannot be built to-day, even when "money is no object." The craftsmen are all dead. As properties of film companies, they will add that touch of truth and that air of verisimilitude so often lacking in period and historical films. I hope they will go like hot cakes—go as fast as they went to Gretna when an angry parent with a primed pistol was behind.

BIG THREE: Rudolf Bing, the general manager; Fritz Busch, the conductor; and Carl Ebert, the producer, in the grounds of Glyndebourne Manor where the fifth season of opera has just started

URVEYING THE GLORIES OF GLYNDEBOURNE: Members of the audience in the beautiful grounds of Mr. Christie's Sussex home during an interval in the opening performance of the new season at his private opera house which he has built adjacent to the manor. This is the fifth opera season at Glyndebourne and it has started spectacularly with the production of Verdi's *Macbeth*, a piece that has never previously been presented in this country

THE WEEK-END CRISIS.—How critical were the hours of last week-end when summer came at last to England, we do not yet know and shall only learn with time and only if the worst possibilities are avoided. We are familiar enough with the stage properties of these week-end tragedies. The mischievous presses of several nations had worked up a political issue which the Government most closely concerned is obviously trying to solve with good will and with the maximum of concessions, into "an intolerable situation," "a persistent persecution" and so forth. Then, troops were massed on the frontiers "purely in the course of normal troop movements or for domestic safety precautions." With troops glaring at one another across the frontiers, an atmosphere of electric tension was produced and it only needed the inevitable incident, the match struck by nervous fingers, to plunge Europe once more into a world war. So far, according to modern precedent. The week-end, however, passed, with a slight easing of tension. It is said that France and England worked so hard for appeasement among the Chancellories that that good result came. It would not detract from the weight of that grain of hope if the fact that France boldly declared she would stand by Czechoslovakia, and that England stood firm also in her recently reaffirmed determination to play a bolder part in the preservation of peace and political decency, gave Germany pause. Did indeed bring Germany to weigh the awful issues of one more big bluff. Those issues are world-war and we believe that for Germany the psychological moment for risking it is past.

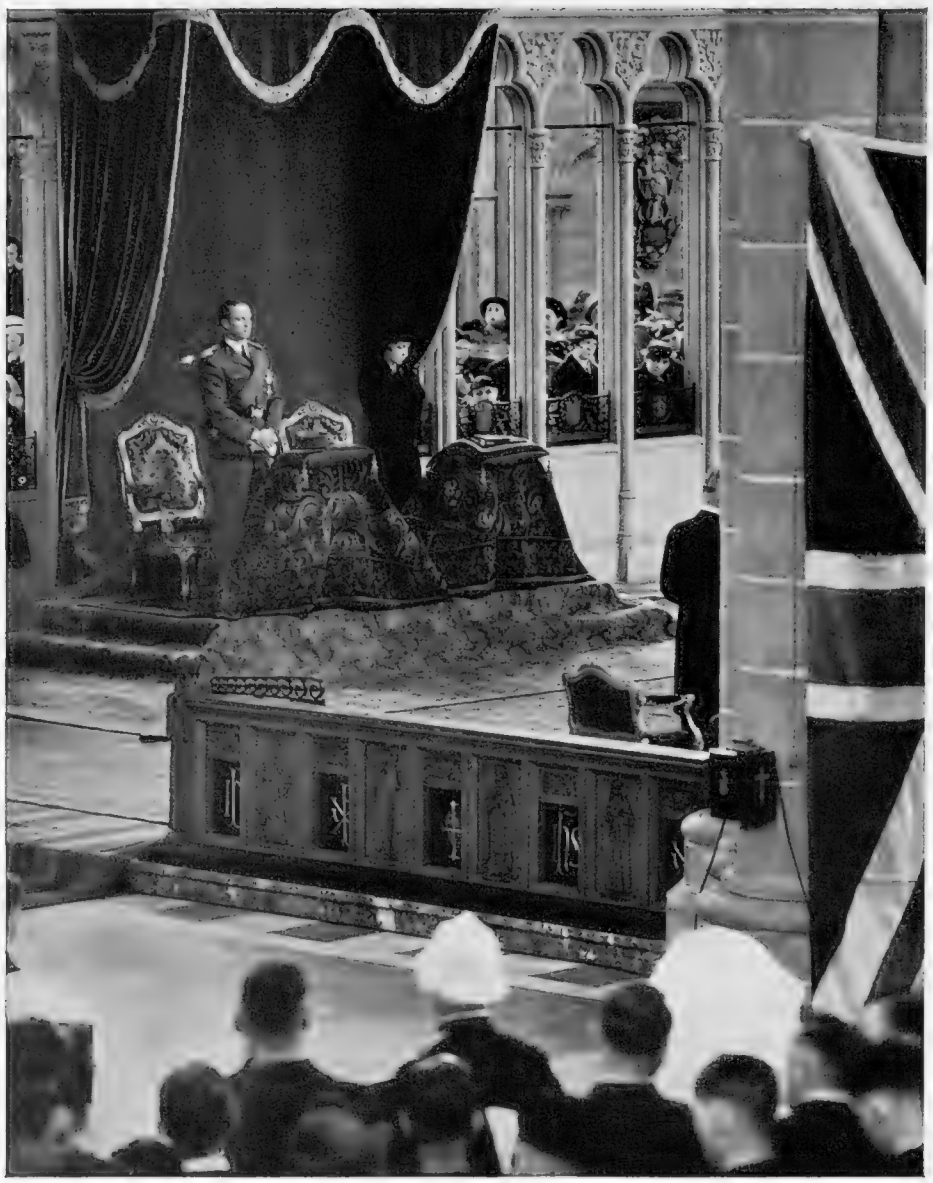
THE DON.—That Bradman is a terrible fellow. He has dictator elements. He has set himself to terrorise England. Those who have had occasion to watch him at work this month must admit that he has succeeded. There are three of them now. Hitler, Mussolini and Bradman, the Führer, the Duce and the Don, and I really don't know which is the greatest terror. All three have compelled poor old England to eat out of their hands and very few crumbs of comfort are to be found there. True, we have Edrich and Mr. Belisha.

THE OLD STAGER

EARLY WAGNER NIGHTS AT COVENT GARDEN

Opera goers walking in evening dress past the market stalls when on the way to the Royal Opera House for the performance of *Die Walkure* which, owing to its great length, begins at 5.45

WAY OF THE WORLD:



KING LEOPOLD AT YPRES: The King of the Belgians and his mother attending the service in the Cathedral of St. Martin before he unveiled the rose window given by the British Army and Royal Air Force in memory of his father, King Albert. The city wore a festal appearance for the occasion, with British and Belgian flags flying from nearly every building

LANCASHIRE'S LOYALTY: This remarkable crowd picture, providing a spectacle of spontaneous mass enthusiasm, was taken in Castle Street, Liverpool, outside the town hall, on the occasion of last week's visit to the city by the King and Queen in the course of their four-day tour of

THE G.O.C. AMONG THE POTS AND PANS: Major-General Sir B. N. Sergison-Brooke (left), General Officer Commanding London District, at Wellington Barracks, where he carried out the annual inspection of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, not omitting, it will be observed, to make a very thorough examination of some of the field cooking utensils

HIS BUSY WEEK-END: A recent picture of Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, who, during the height of the German-Czechoslovak tension, spent many hours in conference with German Foreign Office spokesmen in an effort to obtain authoritative reassurances

Britain's Tribute to King Albert : Liverpool's Enthusiasm : A New Constable for the Tower of London : Sir Nevile Henderson and the Czech Crisis : Queen Mary at the Henry Irving Matinee

Lancashire. The crowd called repeatedly for Their Majesties, who eventually appeared on the balcony and acknowledged one of the most tumultuous greetings accorded them since the Coronation. On the day before (May 18) the King and Queen were in Manchester, where they opened the town hall extension

RITUAL DATING FROM THE DAYS OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST was witnessed at the Tower last Tuesday when Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, who is seen receiving the keys from Lord Cromer (left), the Lord Chamberlain, was installed as the new Constable of the Tower of London in succession to Field-Marshal Lord Milne, whose term of office had expired

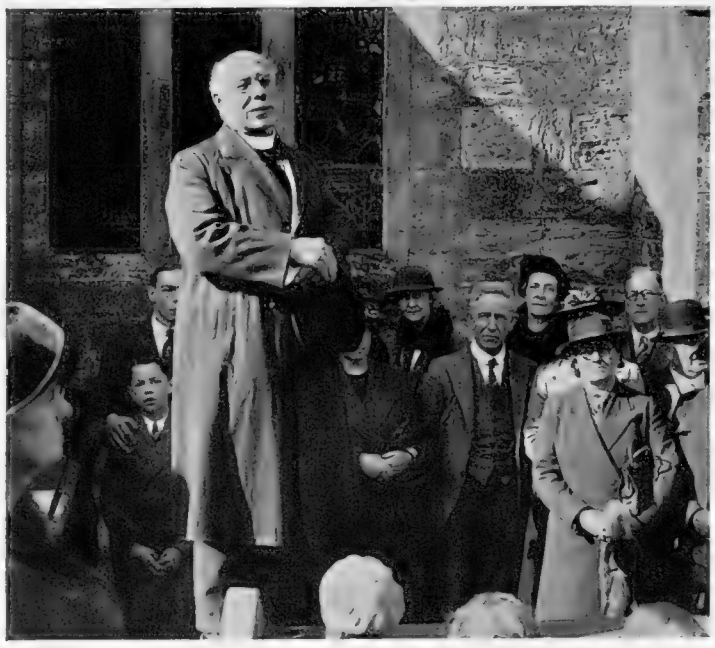
QUEEN MARY JOINS IN TRIBUTE TO IRVING: Her Majesty in the flower-bedecked Royal box at the Lyceum during the matinee given last Monday to mark the centenary of the birth of the great dramatic actor

THE WELSH WIZARD TRIES HIS HAND AT WATER DIVINING: Mr. Lloyd George, who is seen holding a pair of twigs, has discovered he has some powers in this direction and is very proud of the faculty. He made the discovery when employing a woman diviner on his farm

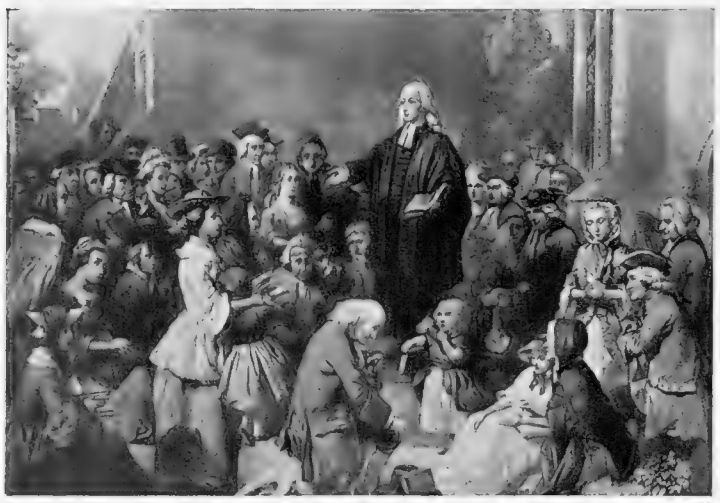
EXCITEMENT AT LUDGATE CIRCUS: Crowds watching a fireman climbing up to the railway bridge to deal with the fire that broke out after a Southern Railway engine had been derailed there. The fire was soon under control, but the line was blocked for some time, and, as a result, homeward bound passengers in the early evening were much delayed

THE WESLEY BI-CENTENARY

Twelve Million Methodists Recall The Conversion of the Arch Pastor and Evangelist



THE FAITHFUL FORGATHER: The Rev. G. Boyd Maggarr (*left*) preaching from the tomb of Samuel Wesley, father of John Wesley, during the open-air celebrations held last week-end at Epworth, Lincolnshire, the birthplace of the great evangelist, to mark the bi-centenary of the mystical experience which changed Wesley's whole religious outlook and led to the world-wide growth of the Methodist movement. *Right*—Methodists singing a hymn during the service at the Market Cross in Epworth. Tuesday, May 24, was called "Wesley Day," and it was estimated that nearly 12,000,000 people in all parts of the world took part in the various celebrations



THE POWER OF ORATORY: John Wesley preaching from his father's tomb to the people of Epworth, his native town in Lincolnshire. Through his brilliant powers as a speaker multitudes flocked to the Methodist fold, finding consolation in a religion based essentially upon broad humanity

PLACES OF HALLOWED MEMORY: A view of Aldersgate Street, London, showing No. 28 which marks the site of the meeting room where on May 24, 1738, John Wesley gained a new religious outlook on life and, as a result, gave to the world a new faith. *On left*—The site of the house where John Wesley's brother Charles was converted. It is in Little Britain near Aldersgate Street

THIS week 12,000,000 Methodists in all parts of the world are recalling the greatness of John Wesley, that arch-pastor and evangelist who combined a frail constitution with an indomitable will, who took the whole wide world as his parish, and who shepherded multitudes to the fold by the sheer genius of his oratory.

Wesley in his mission travelled over 5,000 miles each year before ever railways were invented, crossed the Irish Sea forty-two times, preached in all 40,000 times, by conviction and enthusiasm triumphed over ill-health, and by the strict discipline of his life enabled himself to live to the age of eighty-eight. He was the most successful evangelist that England has ever known.

He convinced multitudes because, in certain conditions, he held out immense hope to his followers not only in the next world, but in this world as well, and because he deemed "sour godliness the Devil's religion."

Wesley was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, on June 17, 1703, the fifteenth of the nineteen children of Samuel Wesley, and it was in Epworth last week-end that the present celebrations were inaugurated.

At the week-end, too, there was a service at Wesley's Chapel in the City Road, London, near which he died; while on Tuesday, Wesley Day, services were held throughout the world.

"THE WORLD IS MY PARISH": Thus runs the inscription beneath the statue of John Wesley which stands before the chapel where once he preached in City Road, London, and where thousands responded to his call

NOT STRICTLY ACCURATE: This plaque on the railings of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, commemorates the conversion of John and Charles Wesley, naming where the great changes in their lives were wrought. Mr. H. W. Mansfield, of the Wesley Historical Society, points out that one of the facts given regarding the Rev. Charles is not correct, as the site of his conversion was five doors west of Cross Key Square, not near St. Bartholomew's Hospital

BUSY DAYS IN PARIS

PREPARING FOR ROYALTY: Men engaged in fitting up the bath of glass mosaic which is being installed in the King's apartments at the Palais d'Orsay in readiness for His Majesty's State visit to France at the end of June

THE GREAT PARIS DUEL: The referee standing between M. Bourdet (left), administrator of the Comedie Francaise, and M. Bernstein (right), the playwright, as he was about to start their much advertised duel with rapiers in a garden at Neuilly. In the second bout M. Bourdet's sword arm was pierced to the bone and the two adversaries left the field unreconciled

A GRIM BATTLE: M. Bourdet and M. Bernstein pictured during their duel, which arose because the latter claimed the former had presented his play *Judith* so late in the season that it was robbed of the full success he considered it merited. *Below*—M. Bourdet having his sword arm examined by a surgeon after receiving the wound which brought the duel to a close

"WIPE YOUR FEET, IF YOU PLEASE" runs the notice addressed to workmen at the entrance to the Galerie de la Paix in the Palais d'Orsay which is now almost ready for the occupation of the King and Queen. The most energetic preparations are being made for Their Majesties and a series of ministerial meetings is being held to elaborate the programme of their visit in detail. A special stamp is being issued in order to commemorate the occasion and will be on sale from June 28 for a strictly limited period

THE FRENCH INVESTOR STUMPS UP: Premier Daladier (left) and Foreign Minister Bonnet (right) leaving the Elysee after a meeting with regard to the £28,000,000 National Defence Loan which met with an unexpectedly eager response, being issued on the morning of May 16 and virtually covered by the early afternoon. People of moderate means, purchasing in parcels of one hundred francs, have been by far the largest subscribers

A SPIRITUAL LEADER WITH A TEMPORAL MISSION: Dr. Miron Cristea, Premier and Patriarch of Rumania, in conversation with President Moscicki of Poland (left) and other Polish leaders during his recent four-day visit to Warsaw, when he represented King Carol

HARD TIMES IN INDUSTRIAL OHIO: Unemployed lining up outside the Cleveland Relief Bureau where, instead of being given relief tickets, the state's funds for this purpose having run out, they were issued with sufficient potatoes and other vegetables to keep them from starvation. These supplies were rushed to the city at the last moment when the situation was becoming desperate

Hungary Rearming:

A Little Nation of Middle Europe at Last Looks to Its Defences

In the armed camp of Europe there is still one country which is comparatively defenceless. Amid the forest of bayonets which bristle from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and the North to the Black Sea, Hungary represents a little clearing where lethal weapons are still conspicuous by their absence. Like all the defeated nations, Hungary was disarmed by the peace. The Treaty of Trianon, June, 1920, laid down that her army should not exceed 35,000 men, and forbade her the use of air force, gas, heavy artillery or tanks. Conscription was prohibited.

Considering that the population of Hungary amounts to 9,000,000, with exposed frontiers on all sides, this force was obviously inadequate for the purpose of defence. It was scarcely sufficient to ensure internal order should the country ever be threatened with revolution.

When Herr Hitler threw off the shackles of Versailles and started to create the new German army, the other countries which had been similarly disarmed naturally began to envisage following Germany's example. Hungary was no exception, but for various reasons she was not in a position to copy the high-handed action of Berlin. Hemmed in by the members of the Little Entente, she was at the mercy of powerfully armed neighbours. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania all had numerous and well-equipped armies. At the least sign of impatience on the part of Hungary they could have mobilised overwhelming forces on her frontiers, and compelled her to obedience. In the last five years, however, the whole situation in Central Europe has undergone a radical change. The danger of a resuscitated Habsburg Empire rising again in Budapest, which was the *raison d'être* for the Little Entente, has paled to insignificance beside the greater threat of Germany.

As long ago as 1932 the Powers realised that the continued disarmament of Hungary was no longer a practical or desirable objective. As the Little Entente still attached importance to it, Britain and France could not come out openly in favour of a revision of the Treaty of Trianon. They did, however, in a statement issued in December of that year, while confirming the principle of the maintenance of the treaty, drop a hint that they were not particularly interested in the disarmament clauses.

Three years later they went a good deal further. By this time Italy had openly espoused the cause of Hungarian revisionism. During the Stresa Conference, held in March, 1935, and at the suggestion of Signor Mussolini, Britain, France, and Italy expressed themselves disinterested in the question of Hungarian rearmament, and recommended that it should be settled directly between Hungary and the neighbour states, that is the Little Entente, by means of regional treaties.

Although these regional agreements never materialised there was undoubtedly an evolution in the attitude of the Little Entente. Friendly speeches were delivered by Little Entente statesmen, Yugoslavia in particular showing a much more sympathetic understanding of the Hungarian case than at any time since the war. There were discussions in Belgrade and Bucharest, which are still going on. Although nothing explicit has been said modifying the Treaty of Trianon, both in Rumania and Yugoslavia statesmen have tacitly admitted that the principle of disarmament is dead.

But although the chief obstacle to Hungarian rearmament has virtually fallen, its achievement has necessarily been slow. Hungary has neither the resources needed to create a large army suddenly, nor the type of government necessary if the sacrifices inseparable from that policy are to be imposed as they have been imposed in Germany. At the military review held in Budapest last May in honour of the King of Italy and the President of the Austrian Republic, neither planes, nor tanks, nor heavy artillery were to be seen. Nor was it a case of concealment. The Hungarians simply have not had the money to spend on war material.

In the Budget for 1931–32, out of a total expenditure of £55,000,000, £3,760,000 was devoted to defence. In the current Budget, while the total expenditure remains about the same, the defence estimates have risen to £4,270,000. It can be seen that the proportion spent on armaments has increased, but the figure is still low both in itself and in relation to the total Budget. Nevertheless, with the help of Germany a certain progress has been made. Last year the Hungarian War Minister, General Roeder, negotiated an agreement in Berlin by which Hungary was to purchase war material to the value of £2,500,000 and pay for it in cattle and grain. This agreement followed the failure of M. Kanya, the Foreign Minister, to raise an arms loan in London. Under this agreement a large consignment of mechanised howitzers was recently delivered, as well as anti-aircraft guns and some light tanks. While Germany is now the main source of supply for Hungarian arms, it is significant that imports of war material from Italy, which at one moment nearly provoked an international incident, have practically ceased.

Hungary is still very weak in aviation, but she has bought several military planes from Germany and has a considerable number of pilots training with the German Air Force. It has always been, of course, part of the Nazi policy to strengthen Hungary at the expense of the Little Entente. The revisionist campaign was partly subsidised by Berlin and Nazi agents have long been active among the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia. There is, of course, no navy, with the exception of a number of guard boats maintained on the Danube for customs and commercial purposes.

George Martelli

American Pump Priming:

Spending is Once Again President Roosevelt's Panacea for Industrial Depression

A few weeks ago President Roosevelt requested Congress for authority to spend 7,000,000,000 dollars in seven months to stop "the recession," a movement which, according to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., secretary of the treasury, began last November. In a recent statement he announced that business in the United States has grown steadily worse since then. He had no need to announce it, for everybody knew it. Approximately on November 1, 1937, the New Deal machinery, which had worked some miracles and committed some tragic blunders, broke down. The upward movement in employment stopped. A rapid downward movement began, has continued ever since, and is going on now.

What happened was that the President himself began to feel hard-pressed by the opposition of big business to the New Deal, and to be a little appalled by the mounting national debt. He was inclined to yield to the demand that he balance the Budget. He announced that he would. He curtailed Government spending. Immediately the bottom fell out of everything. So much so that the same business interests which had demanded that he stop spending then asked him to reverse himself, and them, and to resume spending. In other words, when Mr. Roosevelt stopped spending, it was quickly demonstrated that the 22,000,000,000 dollars he had already spent had not restored the country's economic structure. But it also revealed that neither business nor the President could think of anything to do except to go on spending, and to pray that "someone would get an idea," or, which is more likely to happen, that "something will happen."

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the President has failed and that the United States is at the present time leaderless. In justice it should be said that it is only partly Mr. Roosevelt's fault, because he has had to work with little co-operation and against much opposition. Under different circumstances some of his plans might have worked. On the other hand, neither business nor his Republican opposition has, since 1933, offered one idea that was worthy of a moment's consideration. With one very recent exception, that I shall go into at the close of this article, they are obviously unprepared to offer any such idea now.

This creates an obviously grave situation. But manifestly the United States will not collapse overnight. But only because it can't. It would be like expecting a man, who admittedly was incapable of doing anything to improve his position, but who nevertheless had a filled larder, to die of starvation within a few days. The United States can continue to draw, almost indefinitely, upon its vast resources; but meanwhile it can do little but lose ground.

The first and most obvious effect of this situation is a direct and prolonged attack on the exercise and development of that individual initiative for which Americans are deservedly or undeservedly famous, and which did, in any case, up to the time of the rise of the great corporations, spell at least a large part of the history of the remarkable economic development of the country. Certainly it explained why, even among the lower classes, steam-heated apartments, modern bathrooms, silk hosiery, costly shoes, motor cars, expensive amusement budgets, and higher education became the rule rather than the exception.

The methodology of the New Deal, and the demonstrated futility of that methodology, mean the end of all this for all those except the ones whose fortunes or incomes the depression could not seriously impair. It means more than this. It means that the opportunity to win such advantages is closed to all those born into the country with little or no resource except their American genius. Which means that the precise factor that, down to the inauguration of President Hoover, was regarded both as the *sine qua non* and the open sesame has been reduced to an impotent thing.

The truth of the matter is that, willy nilly, the United States has become a corporate state. It has become a corporate state even though President Roosevelt has no aspiration to dictatorship. The situation even implies that henceforth, whether he wishes it or not, the President of the United States must be a dictator. For here are the facts. Individual initiative in the United States cannot hope for a reward as long as there are 12,000,000 workers unemployed. It cannot hope for a reward as long as 400,000,000 dollars annually, and more, are being paid out for relief.

As I write, however, a possibly hopeful ray of light is falling upon the murky scene. It is the proposal of Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York, for "a breathing spell of two or three years, during which both Government and business can consolidate, modify, and assimilate what has already been done," an expansive programme of private spending to be substituted for the President's proposed resumption of governmental spending. Since this is precisely what is needed, Mr. Aldrich's statement is at least encouraging.

The difficulty lies in the fact that heretofore business has offered to spend only on the condition that it be allowed to do as it pleased about financing, speculation, and labour policy. If it is now willing to enter into a compromise, based on a final recognition that there can be no return to the *status quo ante*, then there is some hope. If President Roosevelt can lay aside his antipathy to business, and offer genuine co-operation on his side, then there is some hope. Scepticism will continue, however, until there is some tangible evidence of co-operation instead of warfare between Government and business.

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C.F.H.

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. . . WHEN ONE CAN'T GET

Schweppes

* In Paraguay it was once considered a friendly gesture to exchange a maté cup, made by passing hot water over a bed of herb leaves and sipping it through a metal tube with a strainer at its lower end. Nowadays they get 'maté' over a glass of Schweppes.

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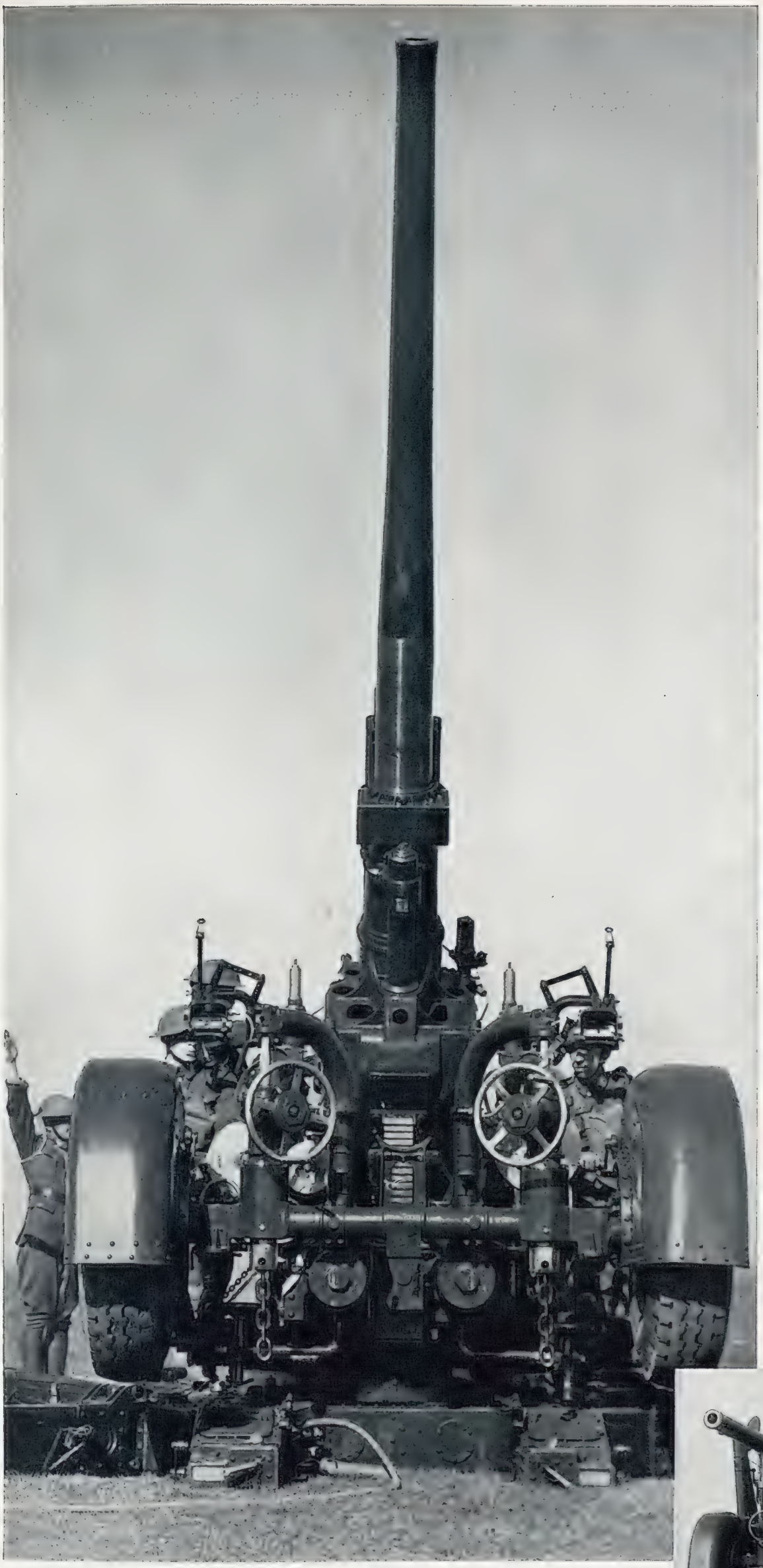
THE GUNS THAT LONDON NEEDS

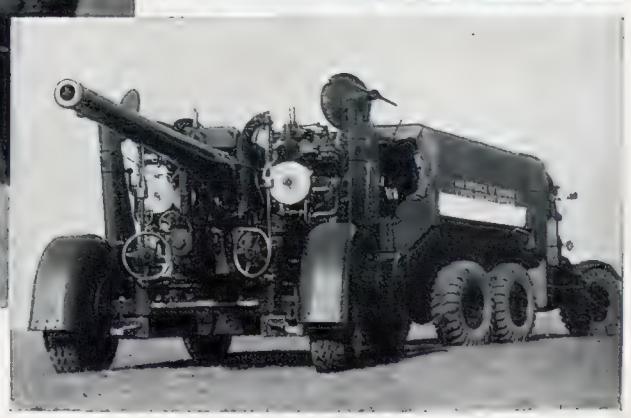
The New 3.7's for the Anti-Aircraft Divisions of the Territorial Army



TO DEFEND LONDON'S "INNER GUN ZONE": A striking impression of the new 3.7-in. anti-aircraft gun which is the most efficient weapon of its type yet produced, being able to fire twelve rounds a minute to a height of 30,000 ft.—well above the maximum altitude it is at present possible for bombers of any foreign power to attain when fully loaded. Engineers are now engaged in perfecting the machinery necessary for mass producing these guns. *On right*—The 3.7 and its lorry

READY FOR ANYTHING: One of the new 3·7-in guns which are now being supplied to the 1st Anti-aircraft Division of the Territorial Army

CALCULATING IN SPLIT SECONDS: Men at work with a predictor, one of those delicate instruments used for determining the position of a plane in the skies in relation to the range scale on the anti-aircraft gun to which it is attached electrically. The predictor's calculations are only of value to the gunner provided the plane maintains a consistent course. *Below*—The altitude finder



GENEVA'S PALACE OF THE NATIONS: An air view of the vast lakeside block

WHITE HOPE OR WHITE ELEPHANT?

A Question on all Lips as the Nations Draw Fearfully Away from Geneva

By FERDINAND TUOHY

THE League of Nations has dozed off anew until September, after a week's wakefulness suggesting, in its wide-eyed mood of foreboding, something of that which must assail the occupant of the condemned cell as retribution day draws nearer.

Let scholarly publicists desist from giving us their reiterated views on "the future of the League," "the reform of the Covenant," or on how article umpteen ought to be amended. It is sheer waste of printer's ink. The first League, if not positively dead, is in strictest abeyance; nor can it now ever be resuscitated by such recasting means.

Rather, let us finish off the last war, if we can, in the sense of resuming, figuratively speaking, round a table different from that of Versailles; success might generate the atmosphere and conditions imperative to the launching of a new League.

The one thing that might conceivably restore this one is a last minute collective security rally under the imminent threat of a War of the Powers, and one does not see that happening. Nearly all are drawing fearfully away from Geneva. The incubus of a white elephant is bad enough, but what if that pink creature turn rogue? So many member-states do feel now that the further from Geneva, the safer they are.

It is of little avail making excuse or apology that the League is doing good social work, inconspicuously knitting the nations, or that it "brings foreign ministers together for the airing of problems which might otherwise be suppressed." The League's capacity for reducing smallpox or poppy cultivation was not what it was formed for. The organisation stands or falls by its capacity to prevent war, no matter what its manifold good works may be. As for the foreign ministers, what beautiful things they have come to discuss in public!

It does not matter what way of thinking you may happen to be. Had you been here, at Geneva, you would have beheld three countries, on three successive days, pleading with the Council—that included eight foreign ministers—for help under the covenant against enemies who had openly violated every single thing in this pact. Mr. Wellington Koo, gentle and restrained, told of Japanese aggression. The Negus prayed that his land might be considered as still in being, not having been conquered. Señor del Vayo begged that the still recognised Spanish Government might be allowed to purchase arms to defend itself.

LEAGUE SPOKESMAN OF FRANCE: Foreign Minister Bonnet talking from the rostrum during the last meeting at Geneva, when the question of the recognition of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia was discussed

And what did the foreign ministers do? They reminded me of a ballad we evolved in 1923, when Mussolini bombarded Corfu while the League was actually in session:—

Yes, we'll have no decisions,
We'll have no decisions to-day,
Our League of Nations depends on foundations
Of dodging, debates and delay,
So with Europe dissolving, we sit resolving
That, yes, we'll have no decisions,
We'll have no decisions to-day.

To the air of the period, "Bananas," it went well.

But there is this grim difference over the years: that whereas, sung fifteen years ago, it didn't matter, because Europe was not then dissolving, to-day Europe *is* dissolving under our eyes. And, with it, the League. I see General Temperley believes that "its failure has been due to the ingrained reluctance of any government to run the risk of war and all the suffering and loss it brings to its own people in order to preserve another state from aggression, unless its own interests are also at stake." True. One has but to cite Sweden which announces not only that she is going to stand clear of everything not affecting herself, but adds that at most she could only muster moral indignation did Germany attack somebody. Sweden would not put an embargo on the export of her iron ore so vitally needed by a war-waging Reich. How could she? Would not the Reich at once cross the Baltic in quest of that mineral?

Yet I cannot rid my mind of another and, perhaps, no less cogent explanation of League failure, namely, the never-ending fluctuation in democratic government, often from purely internal causes. Now Labour would be "in," in the United Kingdom, now the Tories.

Now the Left would be "in," in France, now the Right. And you may bet your boots that when the Right would be "in," in France, Labour would be "in," in Britain, and vice versa. The Poincaré-Tardieu-Laval Premierships, as an illustration, reigned opposite the MacDonald-Henderson foreign regime, and the effect was that every effort to deal equitably with the admirable Bruening was doomed to failure; a chance never to return. Supposing there had been a Daladier on duty in France? No such luck. See-saw instead. When France had a liberal-minded government, ready to yield something collectively, we usually had the opposite.

I am afraid this sounds awfully funereal, not to say inquestorial, but, frankly, there is no other way about it, after this last experience of 100 per cent. futility; all applicants even left to the wolves. No organisation can hope to keep on indefinitely under such conditions. The last major upholders (for their own skins) of the League Covenant, Britain and France, have been driven back on power politics, and the littl'uns are scuttling with them. Chili went altogether. Switzerland contrived to dissociate herself entirely from anything Geneva may do in a war. If someone fights an aggressor Italy, the Confederation may continue supplying the aggressor throughout the conflict, without a by-your-leave. The same, vis-à-vis Germany. Militarily, economically, financially, Helvetia, home of the League, can henceforth carry on oblivious of anything and everything that organisation may ordain.

On left — INTERVAL FOR MORE TALK: Delegates in the corridor of the committee rooms in the Palace of the Nations at Geneva

To show to what a pass things have come, had Switzerland been denied what she sought, she contemplated giving her two years notice of leaving the League—one can hardly here say "Geneva"! The truth is that Helvetia has the breeze up since the stroll into Austria. Bear in mind that nearly two-thirds—two-thirds—of her population are German-speaking, and you will understand why. In the Tessin are 250,000 Italian-speaking Swiss. The potential slicing of this rich and fertile land, in certain show-down eventualities, has sufficient possibility behind it to justify the Confederation henceforward pursuing the most prudent policy vis-à-vis each of the two neighbouring totalitarians.

A LAST DRAMATIC BID: Haile Selassie signing autographs at Geneva during his visit on May 12, when he appeared before the League Council to urge once again that his land might be considered a separate entity, and not a colony of Italy

Incidentally, I have been toying with the idea of what might happen to the League did that show-down eventuality—a major European war—supervene. The totalitarians would almost certainly demand of Switzerland that the League should be stopped from functioning, as being opposed to their conceptions of the conflict, and what then? Would the Swiss be in a position to refuse? Their M. Motta has promised that the League shall be allowed to function under all conditions: that was part of the bargain in return for integral Swiss neutrality; yet with totalitarians knocking at the gates, might not other counsels prevail?

One suggested solution for safeguarding the League in a major war was that it should be granted complete extra-territoriality, given a very small territory of its own, to which free access would be guaranteed by the Swiss Federal Government which would thus be enabled to remain entirely neutral. Paul du Bochet, a noted Swiss journalist, found not a few adherents to his plan in the packed Salle des Pas Perdus.

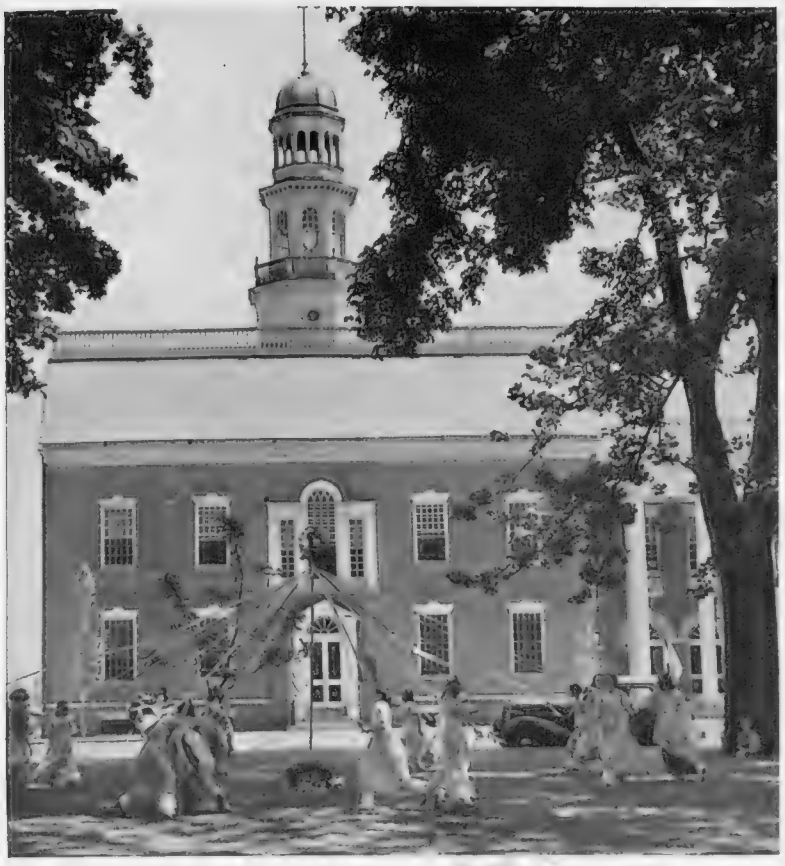
I went out and scouted round the land. Could the glorious wooded Ariana height be made into a sort of tiny Vatican City or San Marino? Topographically, it certainly could; moreover, League "territory" looked to be every bit as extended as Vatican City and more naturally isolated; the great, spreading, glistenningly white building on Ariana (white hope or elephant!) high and alone on its own sweeping hillside, the grounds already heavily fenced. (But *what* a bombing target . . . the guiding lake, the moon's shining reinforced by the mountains, this enormous white building standing out alone.)

Tragic thoughts. For in bombing the League, we bomb ourselves and our shortcomings.

ON A HOPELESS MISSION: Señor del Vayo, the Spanish Foreign Minister, arriving for the May meeting of the League, when he sought support in vain for the Government cause

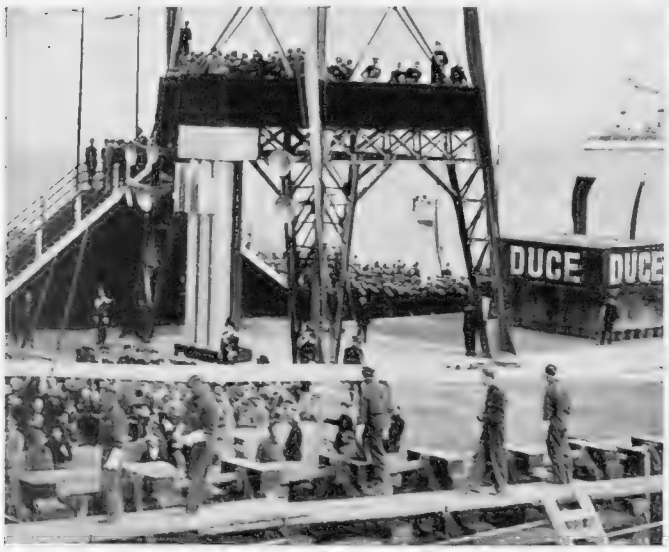
(Cont. on p. 486)

A "SPHERE" SURVEY

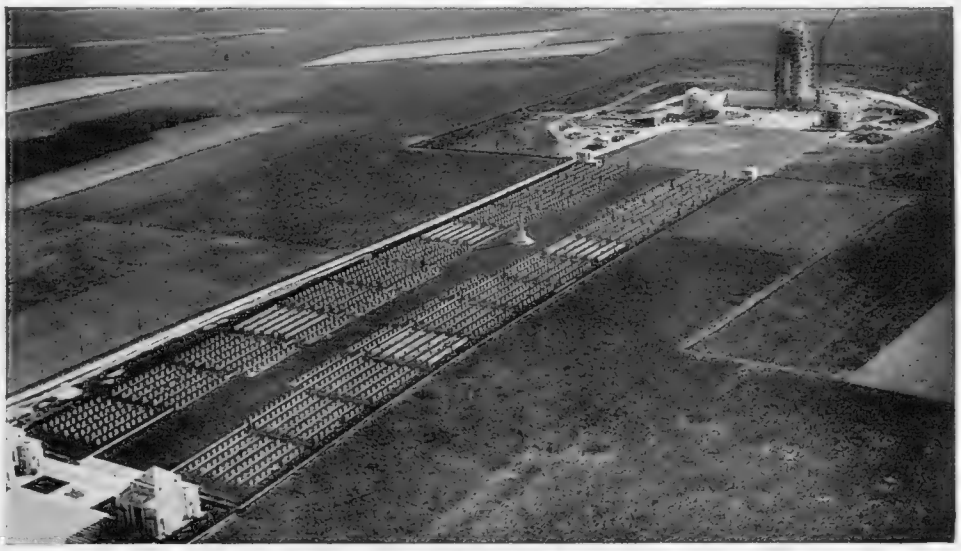


1638–1938: School children in costumes of colonial days dancing round the maypole in front of the old State House during the historical pageant staged at Dover, Delaware, to mark the tercentenary of the landing of the Swedish settlers, who named the region New Sweden. Later it passed into Dutch hands

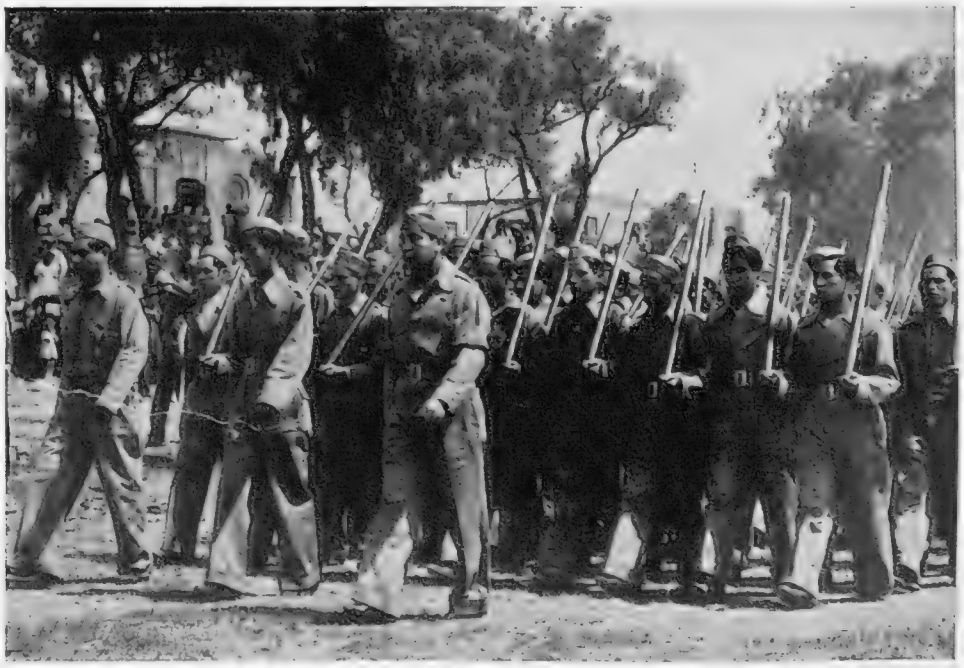
TREASURES OF THE CHURCH: These magnificent relics and examples of ecclesiastical plate in the basilica at Esztergom, seat of Archbishop Seredi, Cardinal Primate of Hungary, will be shown to pilgrims on May 31 when they pay a visit to Esztergom after the close of the Eucharistic World Congress now being held in Budapest



THE DUCE IN GENOA: The scene in the Ansaldo shipyard as Signor Mussolini addressed the crowd before laying the first plate of Italy's new 35,000-ton battleship, *Impero*. "We want peace," he said, "but we must be fully ready with our forces to defend it . . ."



TO BE UNVEILED BY THE KING: The Australian war memorial at Villers-Bretonneux, near Amiens, is rapidly nearing completion. Originally it was planned in 1928, but the financial depression of 1930 interrupted the project. The wall, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the central tower, and four pavilions at the ends will bear the names of 10,860 Australians having no known graves



MEXICO'S CITIZEN ARMY: Recruits on parade and (*on left*) a lieutenant of the regulars marshalling recruits in Mexico City where 100,000 workers are now being drilled to form a force capable of protecting the present left-wing regime. Affairs in Mexico have been gradually deteriorating of late and not only has the country broken off diplomatic relations with Britain over the oil dispute, but General Cedillo has been seriously threatening the Government with his new private army

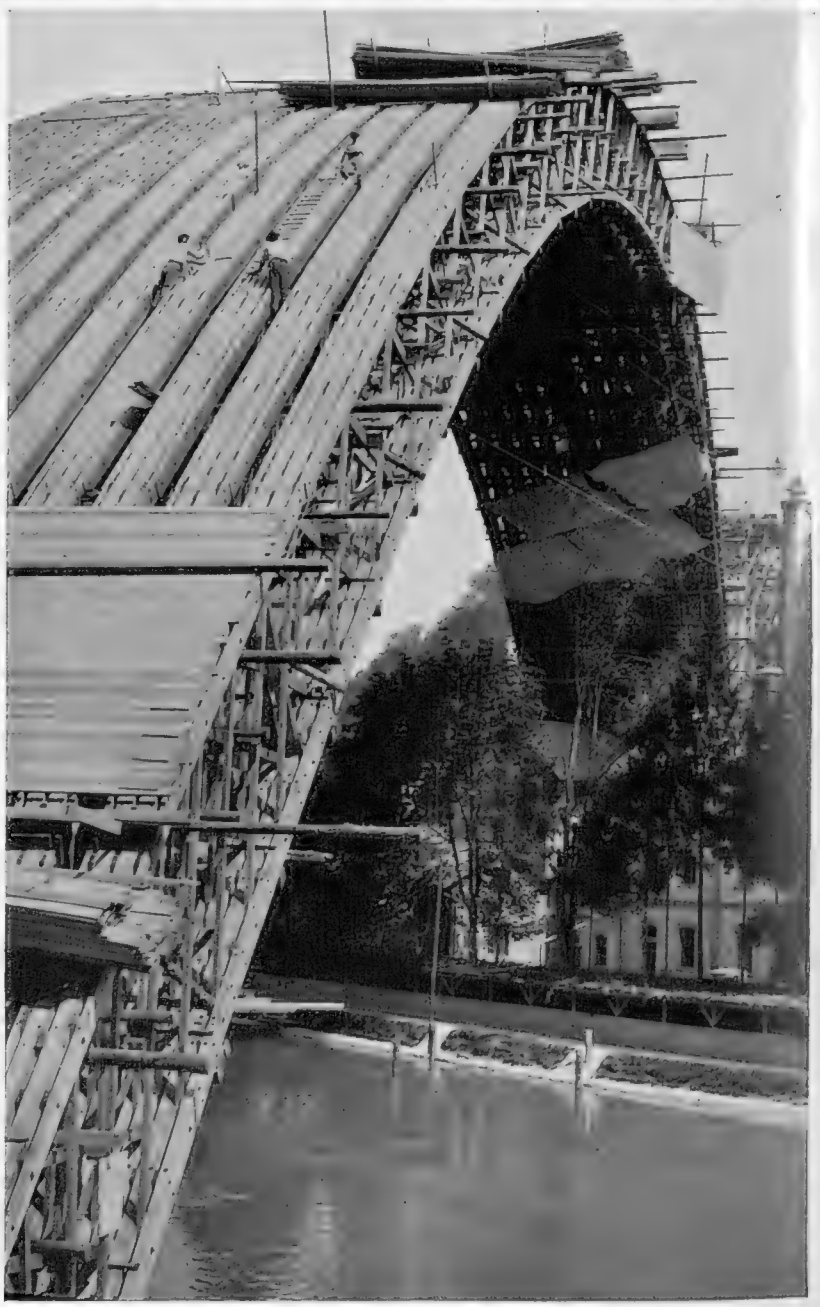
The REALM *of* ENGINEERING :

A Concrete, High-level, Cantilever Bridge to Span the River Aare : Guide Rails on Italy's Highways : Diesel and Electric Trains Collide in Holland

A NEW APPROACH TO THE BERNESE OBERLAND : This graceful wooden arch is the mould for the giant single span of the concrete bridge being built 150 ft. above the River Aare at Berne, Switzerland. More than 1,700 cubic yards of wood have been used already, while the whole structure will contain double that volume in concrete

IN DISTRICTS WHERE THERE IS NO RAILWAY Italy has adopted the expedient of using long lines of trucks attached by couplings, thus making it possible to carry large quantities of heavy material across country with the same facility as freight trains. In order to keep the trucks on the road at curves cement guides are used, these serving to correct the outward swing which would normally occur

DUTCH RAIL CRASH : The scene near Ede, Holland, after an electric train and a Diesel-driven train, both of modern streamline construction, had been involved in a head-on collision. The foremost carriage of the electric train is seen on the left with its sheathing badly dented but its windows only cracked. Three people were injured



CARPENTRY IN A BIG WAY : Men constructing the wooden mould for the arch of the new concrete railway bridge being erected at a cost of £125,000 above the Aare at Berne. As it will carry trains running at high speeds the engineers are giving the structure many times the strength required to support the load

The Vanishing View of

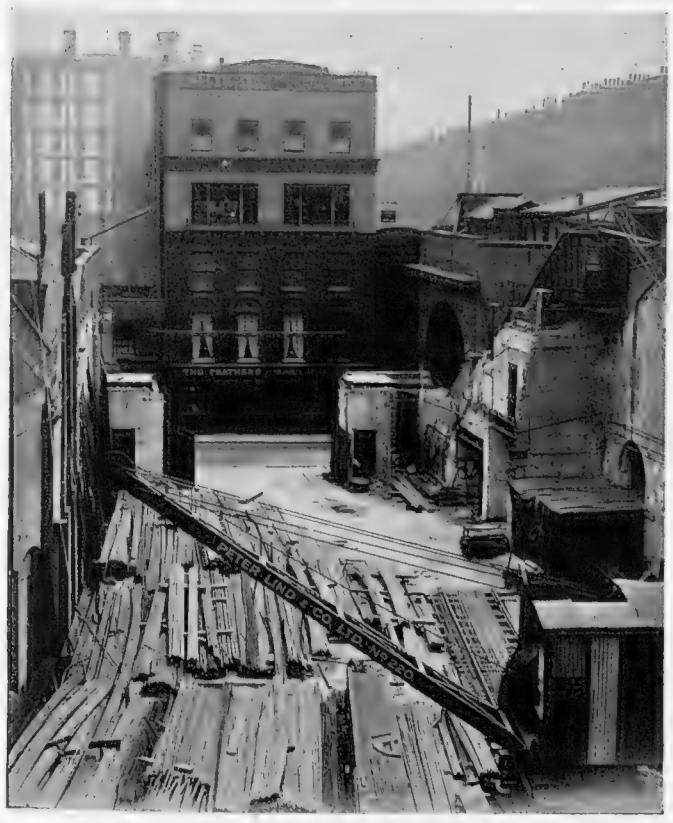
FLEET STREET'S MADRIGAL IN STONE

Drawn by D. Macpherson

WREN'S GENIUS AS A BUILDER OF STEEPLES found rich expression in the church of St. Bride, the view of which is, sad to say, becoming increasingly obscured by building development, as witness the great block of offices rising on the right. Fortunately the passageway towards the left, which was purposely preserved after a demolition some time ago, cannot be affected, and as a result passers-by in the "street of ink" will continue to enjoy at least this aspect of an architectural work of great beauty. The spire of St. Bride's, picturesquely called by Henley "a madrigal in stone," was added twenty years after the church was built and is the tallest of Wren's steeples, being just 4 ft. higher than St. Mary-le-Bow. The interior contains fine memorials and the church is associated with many names famous in the annals of literature, notably Samuel Richardson, author of *Clarissa Harlowe*, who carried on his business as a printer in adjacent Salisbury Square; Lovelace, the Cavalier poet; and Wynkyn de Worde, the colleague and successor of Caxton at his Westminster press

UNNEIGHBOURLY ARCHITECTURE: This new office building in Salisbury Square obscures all but the summit of the beautiful tower of St. Bride's Church

FROM ANOTHER ANGLE: A view that also demonstrates the way in which Fleet Street building development is obscuring the view of St. Bride's



On left—A TAVERN WITH A DIFFERENCE: Demolition work in connection with the rebuilding of Waterloo Bridge draws attention to this inn, The Feathers, which has the unusual feature of possessing bars on two street levels, the higher one being in Waterloo Road (right) and the lower in Commercial Road

(Pictures by William Davis)

KERENSKY RETURNS: The ex-President of the Russian Republic pictured on the *Queen Mary* at Plymouth (he was en route to Paris) on arrival back from the United States, where he has been giving a series of lectures. He is firmly convinced Europe is not heading for war

LONDON OF THE FUTURE: Sir Charles Bressey, the noted engineer, whose 40,000-word report surveying the coming traffic needs of the metropolis has just been published and contains many revolutionary suggestions. The big feature of his plan is a triple ring of circular roads around London

COTTON QUEEN: This is Miss Annie R. Christmas, part owner and manager of the Cotton Gin at Mound Bayou, a remarkable little town in the Mississippi country where the 8,000 inhabitants are, without exception, negroes, nearly all of them being in prosperous employment. The community was founded about fifty years ago and has no counterpart anywhere else in the United States

MAKING LONDON LAUGH: "The Music-Hall Boys," humorously be-whiskered and clad in evening dress of the Victorian era, provide one of the great attractions in the new supper show at Grosvenor House

SUCCESSFUL AT SEVENTY: Mrs. Priscilla McCarthy is another of the leading lights of the all-negro community at Mound Bayou. She runs a 500-acre farm and is a member of the directorate of the Mound Bayou Foundation, an organisation that lends financial assistance to townspeople with the object of encouraging the expansion of local trade

GLORIA SWANSON, of film fame, was one of the many notables who came over in the *Queen Mary* on the last crossing. *Above on left*—Mlle Jacqueline Lacour, the charming French debutante who was presented at the first Royal Court of the 1938 season. She is seen with Lady Kavanagh, wife of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Kavanagh, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, with whom she has been staying at Governor's Tower, Windsor Castle

FOURTH ESTATE: Editor and publisher George Petersen runs the press while his wife sets type. They are the printers in Mound Bayou, and, in addition, publish a weekly 4-page tabloid paper with the high-sounding title of the *Southern Advocate*. The founder of this all-negro community was Isaiah T. Jefferson, servant of Jefferson Davis, Civil War-time President of the "secession states"

What Other People Are Doing

Mound Bayou : Mississippi's "All Black" Colony

ROYAL OCCASIONS: *The Two Duchesses Fulfil Engagements*

WELCOME FOR ROYALTY: The Duchess of Gloucester being presented with a bouquet on arriving to open the new housing estate of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society. It is situated in Clarendon Street, Somers Town, London

IN ATTENDANCE: David Randolph Stuart, fourteen-year-old Etonian son of the Hon. James Stuart, M.P., is the new Page of Honour to the King and, as such, attended the first Royal Court of the 1938 season

TWO DAYS IN THE LIFE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT: Her Royal Highness inspecting a guard of honour of the Royal West Kent Regiment on visiting Dartford to open the new maternity wing of the Livingstone Hospital. *On left*—Arriving at South Africa House, where she received guests at a special display held to show the beauties of the ostrich feather as an adjunct to modern dress. The Duchess's veil and her new "page boy" hair-dressing style attracted much attention

FILM-MAKING IN FRANCE

An Industry that is Sometimes Underrated: Paris and its Eighteen Studios

By ALEXANDER WATT

THE TOPICAL TOUCH: A scene from *Le Drame de Shanghai* now being completed at the Pathé Studios at Joinville, one of the leading centres of production in the French film industry

THE marked success of three capital French films at the Venice Biennial Exhibition, which have recently been shown in London, prompts an inquiry into the present status of the film industry in France. One hears so much of the great Hollywood organisation and the development of the British studios that one is inclined to underrate the activity of the French producers. Cinematography in France is much more extensive an art than one is led to believe. A few statistics will serve to show the importance of the industry.

There are as many as eighteen film studios in Paris and its immediate suburbs. The principal of these are the Studios Pathé, at Joinville; Studios Paramount at Saint-Maurice; Paris-Studios-Cinema, at Billancourt; Studio Eclair, at Epinay-sur-Seine; Studios Tobis, also at Epinay-sur-Seine; Studios Pathé-Cinema, Rue Francoeur; and Studios Francois Ier. Outside of Paris, the two most important studios are at Marseilles and Nice; those of Marcel Pagnol and Studio Nicea Film at Saint-Laurent-du-Var.

At the moment sixteen of these studios are fully occupied and 1938 promises to produce a greater number of films than the yearly average of 120. These productions are distributed throughout 3,720 cinemas in France. There are 312 cinemas in Paris alone, and 211 in the suburbs. The record of receipts goes to the Riviera. Here, it is calculated, there is one cinema for every 4,878 inhabitants, while in Paris there is one cinema for every 9,500 inhabitants. This is explained by the fact that the Cote d'Azur is the home of a great many people living in retirement, people of leisure who resort to the cinema as a major form of entertainment.

The method of procedure in the production of a French film is not quite the same as in the American studios. All the studios in Paris are let out for short periods to different companies wishing to produce films. The only privately-owned studio with an independent organisation is that of Marcel Pagnol at Marseilles.

The Pathé Company occasionally use their own extensive studios at Joinville, but these are almost continually let to outside producers. Owing to the great expense of hiring a studio, the companies are naturally anxious to complete the production as quickly as possible. The system, it will be noted, differs from that of Hollywood, where Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, for example, have their own studios and army of technicians to carry out productions at their leisure. Formerly, in France, this was done at breakneck speed, quicker even than in Hollywood which, in spite of its company-owned studios, had the reputation of setting the pace.

The recent law of the forty-hour-week of work in France has, however, brought about considerable changes in the Paris studios. Before the institution of the new social law a film took only twenty days to produce. To-day about five weeks are required for its completion. Whereas one worked almost twenty out of the twenty-four hours, one now, at least, has time for a hasty meal and a few hours of sleep. The result is better films, still turned out at a great speed, yet produced with more care and thought. Now no night work is permitted and the daily programme is not the hectic rush it used to be.

The normal course is a rehearsal from 10 till 11, then lunch and production from mid-day till 8 p.m. When the forty-hour-week regulation was first introduced there was great confusion in many of the studios. The electricity, for example, would be cut off at 8 o'clock sharp and all work had to stop suddenly.

A CHANCE SHOT: This scene, showing a procession in commemoration of the late Sun Yat Sen, was filmed in Saigon by G. W. Pabst and he is now incorporating it in his picture *Le Drame de Shanghai*

Certain provisions have since been made, however, and technicians can be called upon to work two hours overtime so long as the week's total of forty hours of work is not exceeded.

The same system exists in France as in America of unheralded try-outs at local cinemas. Most of the important films are first shown in some small district or working quarter of Paris, such as Saint-Ouen, in order to watch the reactions of the public before presenting the film in the West End. Journalists are quite often invited to attend these try-outs, but generally the press show is included in the evening of the premiere.

When the director of a big French film production has need of a crowd of extras he informs the *regisseur* whose business it is to attend to accessory details and, if necessary, supply at a minute's notice anything from a sewing machine to a tribe of aborigines. There does not exist in France, like in America and now in England, a centre for casting purposes. The scheme was attempted a little while ago but did not succeed. Most *regisseurs* have a list in hand of some 200 extras. There are agencies, of course, but, for the most part, these are considered of such little repute that they are hardly resorted to.

Since there is no casting centre for French film productions the life of the extra is a very haphazard one and, more often than not, he is nearly always out of work. A great many of them, however, still forgather in the evening between six and eight o'clock at the Café Namur, Café du Globe or Café de l'Eldorado, on the Boulevard de Strasbourg, in the hope that a producer or *regisseur* will appear to give them employment. They can expect to be paid anything from 80 to 200 francs for their services.

As I have already hinted, 1938 promises to be a most successful year for the French film industry. Productions in hand and those announced show a remarkable variety of theme. Notable also is the improvement of decors, to say nothing of the excellence of film technique in general. It can be genuinely affirmed that this is quite up to the American standard. Perhaps the most outstanding feature is the increase in the number of young stage-managers and the discovery of talented young actors and actresses. I am unable to give here any particular mention of names for that would involve a study of the work of foreign producers and cameramen, many of whom have been active in the French film industry since the advent of the Nazi regime in Germany.

There are some who dispute the worth of these foreign technicians, yet the fact remains that Nebenzahl, for example, produced *Mayerling*, which was the greatest success of all French films shown in America, and Moguy was responsible for that masterpiece *Prison sans Barreaux*. Then there is Pabst, who is at present engaged on his great production *Le Drame de Shanghai*. I went, the other day, to the Pathé studios and saw him shooting some of the interior scenes. Next door Sacha Guitry was busy directing and acting his *Remontons Les Champs-Elysées*. Impersonating Louis XV, he was very occupied courting the charming Louisette (and evading the Pompadour) in a delightful little pavilion set in the wooded Champs-Elysées. This ought to prove as popular a success as his *Perles de la Couronne*.

The importance of the French film industry has grown very rapidly during the last few years. Many consider it second to that of America. And one day soon it may have its Hollywood on the sunny Riviera, as prophesied by Marcel Pagnol, who has produced so many successful films in his studios at Marseilles where, he declares, conditions for film production are as favourable as those in Hollywood, California.

THE JOAN CRAWFORD OF THE FRENCH SCREEN: Michele Morgan, who has a leading part in *Orage*, the French film which is to be given its London premiere in aid of charity at the Curzon Cinema, Mayfair, on June 8

INDIAN PRINCES' SECTION

THE CHAR MINAR AT HYDERABAD *painted for this special issue of "The Sphere" by Lady Kaye*

THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN

Their Majesties Clad in Their Coronation Robes of State

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India, the India of the states. They are found in every part of the sub-continent; from the Pamirs and Chitral in the north to Cape Comorin in the south there is an almost unbroken stretch of territory that is not British and in which the King-Emperor's writ does not run. The states vary from the great Moslem state of Hyderabad, equal in size to Great Britain with a population of 16 millions, to a small *jagir* or feudal chiefship of a square mile in extent and a population of less than a hundred. In racial texture they generally approximate to the adjacent tracts of British India. In Hyderabad, for example, three great Hindu peoples of the south, Marathas, Telegus and Kanarese, meet; their social and economic life, culture and religion are identical with those of their kinsmen beyond the invisible boundary. With Baroda the position is similar. A Maratha invader carved Baroda out of what was once the kingdom of Gujarat and later a Mogul province. There is very little difference between the mental outlook of the Baroda Gujarati, educated or otherwise, and that of a Gujarati living under British administration.

At the same time, generally speaking, the states are less developed politically than British India; the administration is of a more simple kind, though frequently based on British models; if there is less wealth there is less poverty. Life is more picturesque, less regimented; in the smaller states especially the pageantry of the court and the sporting activities of the feudal nobility relieve the monotony of the daily round. Taxation is lighter as a rule; the burden of rural debt less heavy.

The administrative system in some of the bigger states is equal in quality to that of a British province. Mysore, for example, has a very efficient civil service and an advanced scheme of representative government; Travancore and Cochin might be placed in the same category. With few exceptions the territories of the Indian princes lie in not easily accessible regions remote from the more important political and administrative centres. The states of Rajputana, for example, are mostly oases in the Indian desert; large groups of the smaller states are situated on the central Indian tableland, a broken hilly country covered with forest or scrub jungle, inhospitable to invading armies. Another group still more difficult of access is to be found in the Rajput states on the southern slopes of the Himalayas. Difficult to subdue, such remote states were still more difficult to administer; as a consequence the empires of the past have been content to establish feudal relations with them.

Remoteness from the main currents of Indian life explains to a great extent the lower level of civilisation in some of the states as compared with British India. Another reason is that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the central and southern Indian states are aborigines or backward tribes such as the Bhils, the Gonds, Minas, and forest tribes generally.

British India has been built up almost entirely out of territories annexed from or ceded by Indian states. In 1818 the surviving states (excluding the Punjab and Sind) accepted British suzerainty under the system known as subordinate alliance. Their foreign relations were placed in British hands.

Thus for international purposes the territory of the states is in the same position as is British India. Abroad, the subjects of Indian states are British-protected persons. The British government guaranteed full military protection to its subordinate allies.

In some of the larger states strong contingents of troops were stationed, for which the rulers paid, either by an annual subsidy or by cession of territory. A force 10,000 strong is cantoned in the Hyderabad state, for example. The Crown pledged itself not to interfere in the internal sovereignty of the states, except as regards the small states of Kathiawar, Central India, and the Himalayas, in which the rulers were required to exercise their powers under the supervision of the British political authorities. A chief with all the attributes of sovereignty in a small village would be an anomaly.

The policy adopted by the suzerain or paramount power at the time and maintained for nearly a century was to keep the princes in isolation. The underlying idea was to prevent combination among them against British authority.

For the purpose of maintaining political relations with the states and of controlling the administration of the minute chiefships in Kathiawar and elsewhere, states' territories were organised in agencies or residencies and placed in diplomatic charge of British political officers. At the courts of the great states a Resident is appointed, e.g., Kashmir, Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and Kolhapur.

Less important states are combined in groups and placed in diplomatic charge of political agents; these groups again are combined on a geographical basis under a senior officer of the political department directly under the Viceroy. Rajputana is organised in this way.

In the seventy or eighty years following the settlement of 1818 the agents of the paramount power built up a huge volume of political practice and precedent, resulting in some directions in encroachment on the sovereignty of the princes. It was difficult for a prince, isolated from his fellow princes, dominated by overwhelming military power almost at his Palace gates, to withstand pressure from the agent of the British Crown, exerted in order to induce him to take action, which though demanded on imperial grounds, seemed rather to benefit British India at the expense of the state.

In some respects British policy in the states is, in fact, open to criticism. Interference especially under the Curzon regime went too far. At the same time it is only fair to say that most of the developments of political practice have arisen from the exigencies of the military protectorate. The British government could hardly be expected to await the outbreak of insurrection provoked by gross misrule while there was an opportunity of preventing it. The obvious course was to insist on a decent form of government in such cases. Similarly, on grounds of strategy jurisdiction has been claimed on trunk lines of railway; telegraphs are considered an imperial responsibility.

Military security might be threatened if states were to maintain large forces equipped with modern weapons; to obviate the danger the paramount power has required the states to maintain only such armed forces as were essential for the maintenance of law and order; the import and manufacture of guns and weapons of precision generally were prohibited. Imperial revenues must not suffer from competition with the states; on this principle the paramount power claimed the monopoly of salt and onium; a uniform system of customs duties was introduced which the maritime states were expected to adopt. Most of the states were induced to surrender the sovereign right of minting money and issuing currency.

It was obvious that the introduction of representative institutions in British India after the war would involve a re-orientation of British policy in the states. With British Indian politicians controlling economic policy and other matters affecting the states common fairness demanded that at least the princes should be given an opportunity of combining to discuss questions affecting their joint interests. Their splendid services in the war had shown their solidarity with the Empire. Influenced by these considerations the British government decided to renounce the isolation policy and establish a Chamber of Princes. The Chamber was inaugurated in 1921. The princes are classified according to dynastic salutes in guns. The Chamber consists of 108 princes of the more important states with a salute of eleven guns or over. Twelve additional members are elected by the 127 other states next in order of importance. The Chamber is a deliberative and consultative, but not an executive body. Matters of general interest are discussed, especially in Standing Committee. Unfortunately, the Chamber has lost a very considerable measure of its prestige of late owing to the defection of several of the leading states.

Ten years' experience of the semi-responsible constitution established in British India in 1920 had convinced the princes that they must acquire a direct influence in Indian politics if only to protect their finances against the indirect attack of the Indian Legislative Assembly through its tariff policy. Another cause of anxiety even greater than the inroads on the economic life of the states was the uncertain future of the British military protectorate.

That astute politician Gandhi by the fusion of politics with Hindu mysticism had added enormously to the emotional force of the Congress appeal to the Hindu masses. British resistance to the demand of the Indian politician for complete autonomy was obviously crumbling; where would the process end? Congress already regarded paramountcy as their heritage; the government of India would soon be in their hands and with it the rights of the Crown in the Indian states. The states would be absorbed in British India. The danger was obvious; it could only be countered if the princes had a share in shaping the destinies of India commensurate with their importance.

As regards paramountcy the British government soon made it clear that Indian self-government would not affect the position of the Crown in its relations with the princes. As to the question of the princes taking a direct influence in Indian politics the only practical scheme to achieve such influence was to establish an all-Indian federation. For this reason the princes at the first Round Table Conference in 1930 expressed their acceptance of such a federation in principle. The British government, up to that point doubtful of its policy, felt that with the co-operation of the princes, complete self-government with certain reservations, e.g., defence and foreign affairs and safeguards, would be practicable. The subsequent legislation, embodied in the India Act of 1935, proceeded on this assumption. (*This question is also discussed in another article on page* 416.)

WHERE LORD LINLITHGOW HOLDS COURT: The impressive pillared portico and domed tower of the Viceroy's residence at New Delhi and in the foreground the lofty Jaipur Commemorative Column, which is surmounted by the Star of India. Thirty-two steps lead to the main entrance of the Durbar Hall, a circular marble room 75 ft. in diameter

The TWENTY-ONE-GUN PRINCES

The Rulers of Mysore, Baroda, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Gwalior Who Receive the Highest of Salutes

MYSORE: His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of Mysore, rules over one of the largest of all the Indian states and perhaps of the ruling princes approaches most closely to the ancient Hindu ideal of kingship, of unselfish devotion to the interests of the people. His Highness was born on June 4, 1884, and succeeded in 1895, being invested with full ruling powers some seven years later. In 1927 he celebrated the silver jubilee of his reign amidst great popular rejoicing which served to demonstrate the esteem in which he is held

BARODA: His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., of Baroda, was born in 1863, ascended the Gadi in 1875, and was invested with full powers in 1881. The Gaekwar comes of a yeoman family remotely connected with the ruling house of Baroda. He was adopted at an early age and made Maharaja, thereafter being carefully educated in statecraft. The experiment, for such it was, has proved an outstanding success and in his long reign His Highness has shown himself one of the best of rulers

JAMMNU AND KASHMIR: His Highness Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur succeeded his uncle as ruler of this famed territory in 1925. He played a prominent part at the first Round Table Conference on India and was one of the small group of princes, among whom were included the Maharajas of Bikaner and Patiala, whose expressed readiness to accept federation, at any rate in principle, has had a pronounced effect upon subsequent political trends

HYDERABAD: His Exalted Highness, Rustom-i-Dowran, Arastu-i-Zaman, Lieut.-General, Muzaffarul-Mulk Wal-Mamalik, Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung Sipah Salar, Faithful Ally of the British Government, Nizamud-Doula, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad. The Nizam, who was born in 1886 and ascended the throne in 1911, has the triple distinction of being the premier Indian prince, the richest Indian prince, and the ruler of the biggest Indian state. He is undoubtedly one of the outstanding potentates of the Moslem world to-day, his capital being regarded by 80,000,000 Moslems as the spiritual and cultural home of Islam in India. Unlike most of his fellow rulers, His Highness has never visited England, and it is for this reason that his court remains one of the few that is really Oriental

GWALIOR: His Highness Jeewaji Rao Scindia is the youngest of the princes entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns and has only lately been invested with full powers. His father, the late Maharaja, doubted the propriety of sending young Indians to England in order to be educated, and indeed laid down expressly in his will that his son should be trained in India. His Highness, as a result, has had a series of British officers acting as tutors

THE TWENTY-ONE-GUN PRINCES

Picturesque and Striking Figures who Move Across the Stage of Indian India—Rulers of Over Thirty Millions, with the Fate of the New Constitution Largely in Their Hands

PICTURESQUE and striking figures move across the stage of Indian India. The present generation has known chiefs untouched by modernity, like the late Maharana of Udaipur, bluest-blooded of Rajputs, in dress, manners, and breeding, recalling the days of the old Moguls; one could indeed easily imagine him taking his place with supreme dignity in a Mogul durbar; there were chiefs like the old Maharaja of Jaipur with a sixteenth-century outlook on life, who nevertheless out of loyalty for the King-Emperor, chartered a steamer, and well furnished with Ganges water, journeyed to London in 1902 for the coronation of King Edward VII. His many friends still regret the late Maharaja of Kolhapor, great and revered leader of the Marathas, whose loyalty stood Britain in good stead during the world war; his determined opposition to Brahmin tyranny will ever be remembered in the Deccan.

It will be long before that great woman ruler and delightful personality, the late Begam of Bhopal, fades from the public memory. The world—and India in particular—is poorer for the passing of His Highness Ranjitsinghji of Jamnagar, beloved of English cricket crowds; the splendid figure of His late Highness of Patiala will be missed wherever his peers forgather.

To-day, as in the past, the Indian scene has its outstanding personalities from among the princes. Soldier-statesmen like the Maharaja of Bikanir, able young administrators like the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpur with his aerodrome and aeroplanes, and the quiet little self-possessed Maharaja of Travancore, still a mere boy, and yet giving a lead to India in a bold policy of enfranchisement of the outcaste—men of this type are much in the public view. They and many of their confrères deserve a prominent place in a portrait gallery of the ruling houses of India.

A brief sketch of the leading princes must, however, inevitably be confined to those of the front rank, the five included in what is officially known as the 21-gun class.

The premier prince in India is His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, officially described as the Faithful Ally of the British Empire, undoubtedly one of the outstanding potentates of the Moslem world to-day. Since Turkey renounced the Khilafat, or spiritual leadership of Islam, the 80,000,000 Moslems of India have come to regard Hyderabad as the spiritual and cultural home of Islam in India.

The state will have to face great difficulties in a democratic India, with a population 90 per cent. Hindu, closely allied by race, language, religion, and culture with the teeming millions of Hindus in the great provinces on its borders. Its future is indeed guaranteed by its military treaty with Britain, but that guarantee would be difficult to implement if unsympathetic administration kept the Hindus in a state of unrest. The Nizam and his advisers recognise the danger, and are endeavouring to strengthen their position by an efficient and impartial administration, applying the resources of the state to the material and moral uplift of the people. The reign of the present Nizam has unquestionably been an era of progress, especially since the war.

The Nizam himself is about fifty years of age, small and wiry, somewhat of a recluse, little inclined to the ostentation and diversions to which many members of the princely order devote themselves. He has never crossed the seas; probably never will. Educated by an English tutor, he has a fluent command of English, but is more interested in Persian than in Western culture.

His family life resembles that of the ordinary upper class Moslem household except that his daughters do not observe purdah. Immensely rich, he lives a life of extreme frugality; his jewels are incredibly valuable; he never wears them. His one extravagance is a large *zenana* or ladies' quarter of the palace. The whole palace establishment, said to include 200 ladies, is mobilised when the Nizam tours his provinces or India, or goes to stay in his palace at Delhi. He is a patron of the fallen house of Turkey and makes a large allowance to the ex-Sultan. His son, His Highness the Prince of Berar, is married to the latter's daughter, a beautiful and highly cultured girl who has closely identified herself with Hyderabad life and is universally popular. Her cousin is married to the Nizam's younger son. The Nizam does not mix much in the society of the big British cantonment of Secunderabad adjacent to his capital. He, however, occasionally gives dinner parties, attends the races, and dines at the Residency. He takes little interest in Indian politics.

Steeped in Mogul traditions, he could hardly bring himself to believe that Hindu intellectuals could, unaided, rule and defend India. Nevertheless, his government has throughout taken an active interest in the federal discussions, and Hyderabad will undoubtedly accede to the federation if her internal autonomy is guaranteed and reasonable safeguards provided.

The present Gaekwar of Baroda is the doyen of the Indian princes. His predecessor had been deposed for misrule by the British Government. An old widow belonging to the ruling family was allowed to adopt a new Maharaja; she chose, in 1875, a little boy of twelve years of age, son of a yeoman family, remotely related to the Gaekwar clan. The boy was carefully educated by English tutors. He has proved one of the best of Indian rulers; there is no doubt that the manifestations of loyalty of the people at the time of his diamond jubilee three years ago were sincerely meant. He has not gone so far in associating the people with his government as, for example, the Maharaja of Mysore, but the demand in Baroda for pure democracy is less insistent than in Mysore. The Gaekwar's government take the view that political progress should begin with the village *panchayat*, or council, and work upwards through the local boards to the legislative council. The system has been initiated and is working favourably.

THE HALL OF HEROES: Statues of Rajput warriors in Jodhpur city. From earliest times the men of Rajputana have been famed for their valour and their doings have provided the theme for many a legend

Education in the state is free and compulsory; child marriage was made illegal in Baroda long before British India took up the question.

The Gaekwar has well earned the title of Elder Statesman. Conservative by instinct, he would not stand in the way of federation if adequate barriers were set up against anarchy. England is to him almost a second home; the life of an English country gentleman has a strong appeal and he spends much of his time at his country house at Haslemere. A great traveller, an art connoisseur, a close student of men and affairs, he is a most attractive friend.

The Maharaja of Mysore, perhaps of all the ruling princes of India, approaches most closely to the ancient Hindu ideal of kingship, of unselfish devotion to the interests of the people. No ruler has more loyal subjects; even the extremist politician of British India cannot withhold his admiration. Mysore is everywhere regarded as the model state. The people to all intents and purposes enjoy home rule. Yet by a strange irony of fate Congress agitation has been more acute in Mysore than elsewhere in the states, and lately has involved serious trouble. The demand for further reforms certainly does not come from the peasantry; it is confined to a small group of self-seeking politicians.

The Maharaja is an orthodox Hindu, and does not eat with Europeans. Two years ago when he visited England for the first time, he stayed, while in London, at the Dorchester, where he had a suite of rooms, one of which was fitted up as a chapel, another as a kitchen, where he had his own caste cooks. The environment did not seem entirely congenial to His Highness. It is characteristic of his broadmindedness that he has had as his chief minister for over a dozen years, Sir Mirza Ismail, a Moslem, friend and fellow student of his boyhood.

Whether the Maharaja is greatly interested in Indian politics is doubtful. He would certainly be very disinclined to play the leading part other princes have done. But his influence would always be on the side of reasonable progress.

The tangle of great mountains which is Kashmir enshrines some of the loveliest of valleys. Slightly larger than Hyderabad it stands next in importance to that state from the fact that its northern and eastern frontiers are international. There is a great influx of British visitors into Kashmir in the summer months. Complications sometimes result owing to the fact that jurisdiction over Europeans vests in the Residency.

(Continued on page 468)

WHEN A PRINCE SETS OUT: Baroda's heir-apparent mounted on one of the richly-caparisoned state elephants which kneels before the palace steps for the exalted passenger. The points of the animal's giant tusks, it will be noted, are fitted with protective caps

THE

THE only system of government evolved by Indian political genius that has held its own down the ages is the Hindu kingship. Its origin is veiled in the mists of remote antiquity; yet to-day it is exemplified in some of the more remote states almost as it stood 3,000 years ago; the administration of all the Hindu states, about 90 per cent. of the whole, is based largely on the ancient framework of kingly rule. Moslem conquerors who dominated most of India for nearly seven centuries brought their own administrative system with them; they left untouched the form of government in the Hindu states which became their feudatories.

Hindu kingship at its best was not an uncontrolled despotism. The king was subject to the sacred law which required him to employ a learned Brahmin as his chief minister, and to appoint a council which he was expected to consult daily. In most states the feudal nobility and caste or guild organisations constituted a further restraint on the abuse of royal prerogative. These Hindu kingdoms might be autonomous or semi-autonomous; Indian polity recognised more than 2,000 years ago a system of paramountcy over constituent states, almost identical with British paramountcy to-day.

Throughout the Hindu period there was an unceasing struggle for supremacy among the larger kingdoms; the groups which from time to time were formed by a strong ruler never held together for long. This striving for hegemony made a coalition of states to oppose an invader from outside, a difficult problem.

At the beginning of the eleventh century militant Islam was gathering its forces for an assault on the rich territories of India. At this period India was entirely Hindu. The caste system and the lack of cohesion among the rival kingdoms of the north weakened Hindu resistance. Rajput chivalry put up a splendid fight but in the end the Moslem invaders swept everything before them and established firmly in Delhi a sovereignty destined to endure till the advent of the British, seven centuries later. The Hindu kingdoms of the Punjab and the Ganges valley, including Bengal, were obliterated by the Moslems; only in Rajputana, Central India and the Himalayas did Rajput chiefs succeed in preserving semi-independence as feudatories of the Delhi emperors. Many of these states have survived.

The Moslem invaders carried their arms southwards across the Vindhyas and established a great province known as the Deccan. Like their Hindu predecessors, the Delhi emperors found it difficult to overcome the centrifugal tendencies to which great agglomerations of political units have ever been exposed in India. The Deccan province soon broke away and for nearly three hundred years the Moslem kings of the Deccan lived a life apart from Delhi.

The Mogul was the last and greatest Moslem empire in India. Built up early in the sixteenth century it had passed its zenith at the beginning of the eighteenth. It was the policy of the Moguls from the time of Akbar onwards to bring the Moslem kingdoms of the south into the orbit of their empire. After a hundred years' war their object was finally achieved. The Moslem kingdoms were replaced by a vast Mogul province extending from the Vindhyas almost to Cape Comorin. Half a century later this province became the modern Moslem state of Hyderabad.

The Rajput princes of Rajputana, Central India, Kathiawar and the Himalayas were feudatories of the Moguls. Mogul emperors married Rajput princesses; the Emperor Jehangir had a Rajput mother; so had Shah Jahan. The military qualities of their Rajput feudatories stood the Moslem emperors in good stead both in their Deccan wars and on the Afghan frontier.

French intrigues with the Nizam of Hyderabad and his feudatory, the Nawab of Arcot, in the middle of the eighteenth century forced the East India Company, much against its will, to appeal to military force as the only means of preserving its existence. The Mogul empire was rapidly crumbling; a series of secession states was fighting for the spoils. In the south, Hyder Ali, a Moslem usurper, was enlarging the boundaries of Mysore by absorbing Mogul fiefs; the Nizam of Hyderabad, constitutionally governor of the Deccan on behalf of the Mogul emperor, no longer recognised the overlordship of Delhi; most of southern India, including the greater part of what is now the Madras Presidency, was under his sway. In the north the Nawabs of Oudh and Bengal were practically independent. Delhi was no longer able to command the allegiance of the Rajput princes of Rajputana and Central India.

THE PRINCELY SPLENDOUR OF MYSORE: The animated scene before the palace on the occasion of the Maharaja's birthday celebrations. Mysore has had as colourful a history as any state in India, and, right from the days when it achieved independence, the rich pageantry of its ruling house has been one of the wonders of the sub-continent

MARCH OF TIME IN INDIA

Down the Ages Governments Have Come and Governments Have Gone, But Hindu Kingship Flourishes Now Just As It Did in the Mists of Remote Antiquity

To the west of Hyderabad and on the south-west of what is now the Central Provinces a strong Hindu national movement against the Moslems had been developing since the middle of the seventeenth century. The backbone of this resurgence of the down-trodden Hindus was the hardy Maratha peasantry; their great military leader, Shivaji, had founded a kingdom with the modern Poona as its capital before his death in 1680. From this as a nucleus the Marathas soon annexed or laid under contribution nearly the half of India. Maratha generals, the Gaekwar of Baroda, Holkar of Indore, the Bhonsle of Nagpur, the Raja of Kohlapore, Sindhia of Gwalior—household names to-day in India—had appropriated wide dominions; the Peshwa at Poona provided the link that held the Maratha confederacy together. Many of the Rajput states in Central India were annexed and disappeared; the surviving Rajputs were driven into the arms of the British. Meanwhile the Nizam of Hyderabad had only kept the Marathas at arm's length with the help of a French general and French military officers.

The star of the French soon sank beneath the horizon. Clive's successes at Arcot in 1751 and at Plassey six years later gave the British a predominant military position in India. The Nizam saw that only by allying himself with the new military power could he hope to preserve his state from the Marathas. He dismissed his French officers and in 1799 concluded a treaty by which the British agreed to afford him full military protection and to station at Hyderabad a subsidiary force of 10,000 men for which the Nizam paid. Shortly afterwards the allies took Seringapatam and destroyed the military power of Mysore. Three years later the British and the Nizam were involved in a war with the Maratha chiefs of Indore, Gwalior and Nagpur. The Marathas were heavily defeated and deprived of much of their territories including the rich province of the Berars appropriated from the Nizam. It was now returned to Hyderabad.

The Maratha confederacy was finally broken up in 1818 by the British with the Nizam and the Rajputs as their allies. The territory of the Peshwa including most of what is now the Bombay presidency was annexed; the Peshwa disappeared. The other great Maratha chiefs, Nagpur, Gwalior, Indore, were brought into the sphere of subordinate alliance. Baroda, an ally of Britain since 1780, has never taken the field against the British. The glory of Maratha conquest was eclipsed. Yet to-day the Marathas are the strongest group of states, living evidence of how nearly the Hindus in the eighteenth century recovered the hegemony of India.

The Hyderabad alliance had been a factor of immense importance in the dazzling achievement of British arms. The rich territories of Madras ceded to the Company by the Nizam and his feudatory had furnished the sinews of war; the subsidiary force at Hyderabad had been at the disposal of the British.

By 1818 the position of the British in India was beyond challenge. The three great presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Bengal had come under their administration; another British province had been formed in the north out of territory ceded by the Nawab of Oudh and Sindhia of Gwalior. All these territories, be it noted, had been appropriated from Indian states. The phantom Mogul emperor lived at Delhi under British protection. The rest of India, excepting the Punjab and Sind, was held by various princes, all in subordinate alliance with Britain. In the south was Travancore with Cochin and several smaller states; in the centre of the peninsula Hyderabad, the Bhonsle of Nagpur (Central Provinces); Kohlapore, another large Maratha state was situated to the south of Bombay; the Maratha Baroda held half Gujarat and claimed the Kathiawar states as his tributaries; further north were the great Maratha states of Indore (Holkar) and Gwalior (Sindhia). A broad belt of territory from the Indus almost to the Bay of Bengal was held by Rajput chiefs.

The British military protectorate undoubtedly weakened the moral fibre of the states' governments; misrule was a natural consequence involving intervention from the paramount power, which no state was strong enough to resist. In Mysore, for example, after an insurrection in 1831 the British took over the administration for half a century; in Baroda in 1820 hopeless anarchy forced them to intervene between the Gaekwar of Baroda and his tributaries. In Hyderabad heavy pressure was brought to bear on the Nizam from time to time in British interests. The seizure of the Berars on the default of the Nizam's government in re-imbursing to the Company the cost of the Hyderabad contingent was not justified by the Hyderabad treaties.

At times the prerogatives of paramountcy have been given too wide an interpretation. A typical example was the adoption of the unfortunate doctrine of lapse on the failure of direct heirs. It was applied in the case of Nagpur in 1853 when the Central Provinces were formed. This automatically brought the feudatory states on the eastern boundary, which had been under Nagpur suzerainty, under the British protectorate. The Kingdom of Oudh was annexed about the same time. The Maratha state of Satara had lapsed a few years earlier. There were other minor forfeitures.

The widespread discontent and alarm caused by the policy of lapse was one of the major causes of the Mutiny of 1857. The policy could not be justified; under Hindu law adoption was a common practice and placed the adopted heir in the same position as a natural heir. Lapse as an element in constitutional law was renounced at the Mutiny when the Crown took over the administration of India from the Company, and the succession of adopted heirs has ever since been recognised. The present Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Jaipur are examples of the practice.

Despite many grounds for discontent practically all the princes remained loyal during the Mutiny. Several of the Rajput states and Bhopal rendered outstanding service. The staunchness of the Nizam of Hyderabad was of incalculable value, and undoubtedly kept southern India quiet.

In 1846 after the first Sikh war the Sikh province of Kashmir fell into British hands. Reluctant to assume the responsibility for administering it, the Indian Government sold it to a Dogra Rajput Raja, Gulab Singh of Jammu, on terms of subordinate alliance. In this way the great state of Kashmir came into being.

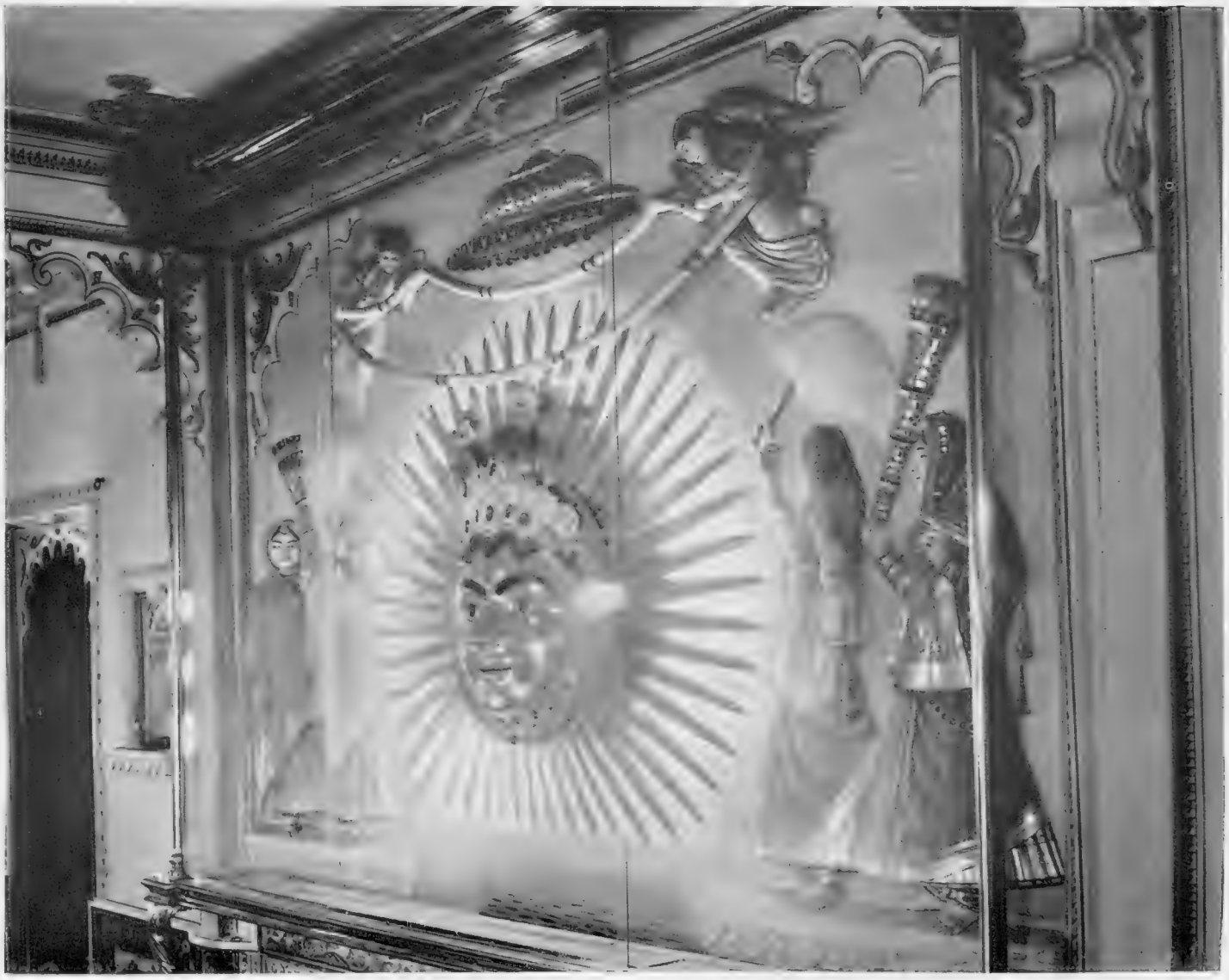
In 1873 the Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for gross misrule. He was succeeded by the present Gaekwar. The Maharaja Holkar of Indore was deposed on similar grounds in 1905; his successor in 1926.

The princes were lavish in providing men, money and material to the Empire during the war. A large number of their Imperial Service troops, maintained in the states since the Russian scare of 1886, were sent overseas to Palestine and Mesopotamia. The attitude of Indian India undoubtedly helped to keep India as a whole to its allegiance. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, as head of a great Moslem state, rendered immensely valuable service in appealing to the Moslems of India to stand by the Empire at a time when Moslem opinion was greatly agitated by the alliance of Turkey with the Central Powers. The appeal had a steadying influence on the Moslem mind. Service in this form was repeated in 1919 when the Amir of Afghanistan declared a *jihad*, or holy war, on India. Hyderabad has, in fact, assumed a new importance in Moslem eyes in India since the war. Stamboul has lost much of its attraction as a result of the abolition of the Turkish caliphate by the Turkish dictator Kemal. Indians and Moslems show an increasing tendency to look to Hyderabad as the concrete embodiment of Moslem influence, tradition and culture, rather than to Constantinople or Angora.

The institution of the Chamber of Princes and the final abandonment of the policy of isolation have been discussed elsewhere. Ten years later came the offer of the princes to consider an Indian federation.

The Hindu Congress does not welcome the princes' co-operation: the princes' attitude is, they think, inspired by a desire to clip the wings of democracy.

The hostility of the Hindu Congress to the Hindu princes is a curious paradox. It might be thought that Hindu politicians would at least have the generosity to admit that Hindu India owes much to the princes. Hindu kingship bears a religious impress: it is an organic link with a splendid past, to which the Hindu politician looks back with pride and longing. And to-day many Hindu rulers are serving their people in the spirit of all that was best in the ancient Hindu kingship.



HIS SYMBOL IS THE SUN: This magnificent emblem adorns the anteroom of one of the palaces of the Maharana of Udaipur, the highest in rank of all the princes of Rajputana, that great territorial division of India which includes no fewer than twenty-one states, Jodhpur and Jaipur being among them. The city of Udaipur is beautifully situated near the shores of the famed Puchola Lake

FEDERATION and the PRINCES

A Vital Question on which Hinges the Whole Political Future of India

IN THE HEART OF ADMINISTRATIVE INDIA: Connaught Place, the principal shopping centre, exemplifies the superb planning that characterises the whole aspect of the modern city of New Delhi

THE Indian princes committed themselves to federation in principle at the Round Table Conference in the autumn of 1930, at the same time stipulating that they must see the complete picture before deciding to accede.

This patriotic gesture gave British statesmen a fresh start in dealing with the problem of Indian constitutional reform. The association of the states in a federal government would introduce a strong conservative element into the central government which would give an untried democracy the balance necessary for its safety. The India Act of 1935 rests largely on this assumption. It confers complete autonomy on the provinces subject to various safeguards; in the central legislature representation much in excess of what they could claim on the basis of population is bestowed on the princes. Thus, although the population of the states is only 80,000,000, as compared with 270,000,000 in British India, i.e. less than a fourth, the princes are given 104 members out of 250 in the Upper House (the Council of State), i.e. over 40 per cent.; in the federal assembly the number allotted is 125 out of 375, or a third.

Provincial autonomy has already been established. The Hindu Congress, the party of revolution, holds office in seven out of the eleven provinces.

Federation can only be introduced when states whose rulers are entitled to choose not less than fifty-two members of the Council of State and whose population amounts to at least one-half of the total population of the states, viz., 40,000,000, have acceded to federation.

Accession in the case of many of the states involves the settlement of a series of complicated questions relating to claims by various states to share in the maritime customs, claims to railway jurisdiction, salt revenue, excise, opium, matters concerning posts, telegraphs, telephones, currency and coinage and financial adjustments generally, especially as regards the states' contribution to the cost of the British military protectorate. Here it is interesting to note that Hyderabad is entitled to an annual credit of nearly 500,000 sterling, representing the income of territory ceded for the maintenance of the British Indian force 10,000 strong stationed at the capital. His Exalted Highness the Nizam has, however, waived his right to this payment on condition that the present garrison is permanently retained at Hyderabad.

The states are not obliged to accede with regard to all federal subjects, e.g., they can reserve questions like posts, telegraphs, railways, etc. What perhaps concerns them most is the extent to which federal jurisdiction will be exercised in their dominions; the larger states will insist on keeping federal intervention at the minimum.

The British government have made strenuous efforts to settle outstanding questions to the satisfaction of the princes, but so far there have been no accessions. The truth is that the early enthusiasm has died down and many of the princes are now reluctant to take the final plunge. Their attitude would be different if they were assured of a welcome from political India. So far from this being the case, Indian politicians with few exceptions profess to regard a federation in which the princes are strongly represented as a death blow to their aspirations. The Congress High Command has declared its resolve to fight federation to the last. The whole federal scheme is, for them, a conspiracy between Britain and Indian autocrats to impede India's progress to complete independence. This, they assert, explains the disproportionate representation given to the states in the federal legislature, the result of which is that the party of progress is permanently relegated to opposition.

That is the Hindu view. Moslems attack federation for reasons diametrically opposed to the arguments of Congress. Their criticism is that the accession of the princes will bring to the federal legislature a large body of Hindu members, thereby conferring on the Hindus a stable majority in both chambers, which will give Congress the opportunity it desires of reducing the 80,000,000 Moslems of India to political subjection. In allowing themselves to be obsessed by these apprehensions, it may be remarked, the Moslems hardly do justice to the princes. The last thing they want is anarchy in India and that would inevitably be the result of a combined effort of the Hindus to over-ride Moslem aspirations. The princes would not support a Hindu government which adopted such a policy.

There is a growing volume of moderate opinion between these two extremes. It is suggested in some quarters, for instance, that there should be a British Indian Federation in the first place which any prince who had liberalised the constitution of his state, and was prepared to allow his representatives to be chosen by popular vote, should be invited to join. This is, of course, out of the question. A group of orthodox Hindus who think Congress made a fatal blunder in boycotting the Simon Commission would be prepared to work a federation, probably because they feel that the two Hindu groups from the states and British India might combine on the broader issues of policy. Another group would give federation a trial if the British government would pledge itself to allow the princes a free hand and not use the influence of the Crown to induce them to protect British interests.

It may be of interest at this point to comment briefly on the position of the Crown in the federation. Paramountcy is not affected to any great extent. The reciprocal obligations of the princes and the Crown under the treaties and conventions remain unchanged except in so far as they are limited by the instrument of accession. The Crown will still be empowered to interfere when gross misrule threatens to bring on a rebellion.

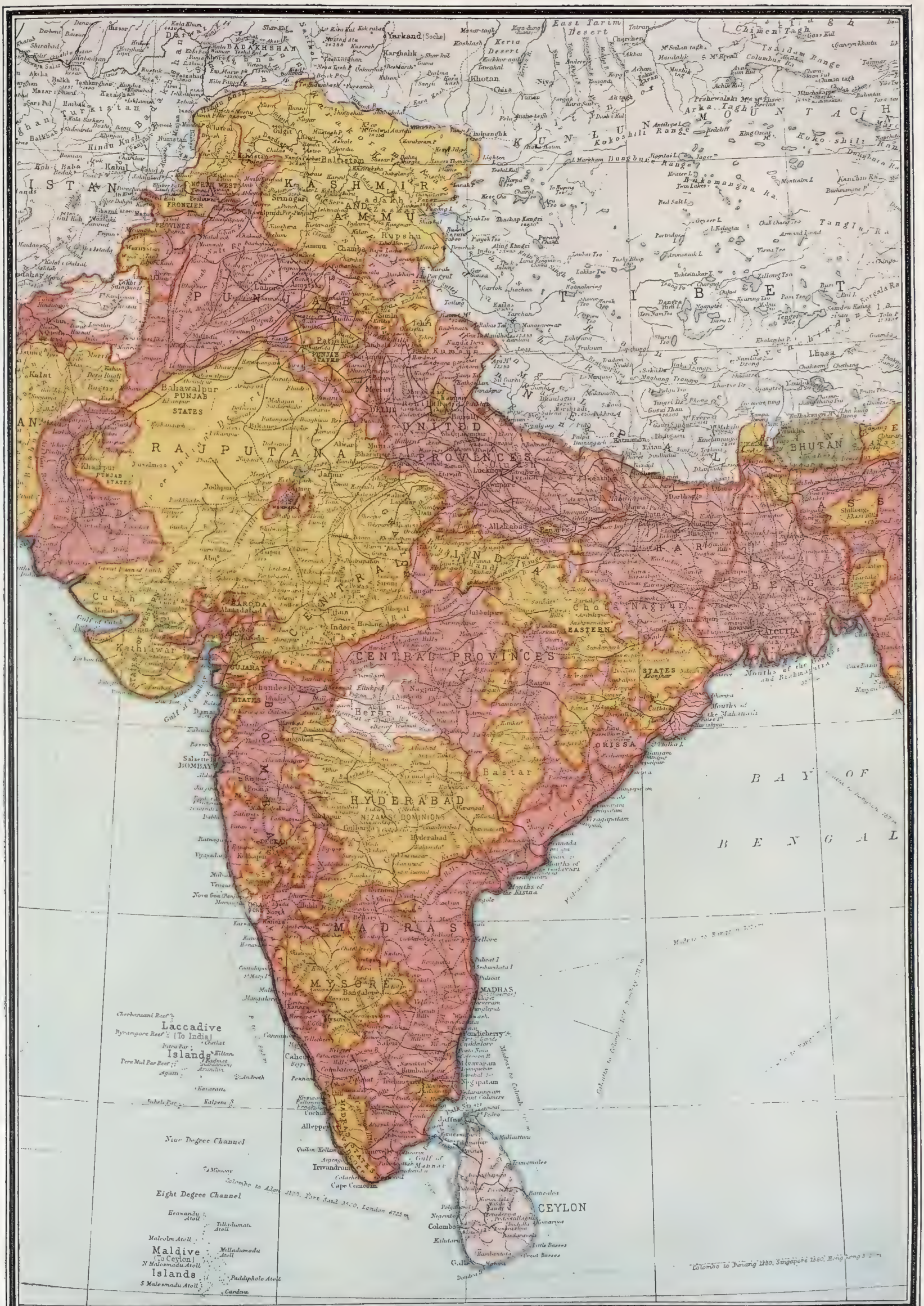
The Act places upon the Governor-General the responsibility of ensuring that the states carry out their federal obligations, a provision to which many of the princes demur. To them it seems possible that this authority might be used by a socialist Viceroy to bring pressure to bear on them to introduce reforms. A sufficient answer to such a contention is that the princes can protect themselves against the imagined danger.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES: The handsome panelled hall in New Delhi where the ruling chiefs deal with questions concerning their rights and privileges generally and their position in regard to imperial affairs. This recommendatory body came into being as a result of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reform presented to Parliament in 1919, and the Chamber was formally inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught in 1921

No possible government at the centre would attempt to influence the Viceroy in the direction suggested except a Congress government; it will depend on the princes whether the government takes on that complexion or not. In any case, the British government has no intention of putting paramountcy in a strait waistcoat.

Congress politicians realise that they are powerless to impede federation if the princes accede. There are only two parties in the field, the princes and the British government. If the princes accede, the provinces come in automatically. Even if Congress ministries resign, the provincial assemblies, which elect members to the federal assembly, can be kept in existence at least until the minority groups have chosen their representatives. These groups and the four non-Congress assemblies (Bengal, Assam, Sind, and the Punjab) should send a sufficient number of members to the centre to admit of a government being formed. The Congress hope that the Moslem provincial governments will be neutral is not likely to mature. It may be expected that the strain of watching others enjoy the privileges which they are denying themselves will in all probability be too strong—at least for the Congress right wing—to resist indefinitely. In the end they will claim their rights in the central legislature.

Here it may be noted that the Congress criticism of the federal scheme is overdrawn. With unrestrained democracy in the provinces the field in which the government at the centre could bring reactionary influences to bear is very limited. The federal government will be mainly concerned with the broader national issues. In such matters it may be expected that the princes will show as statesmanlike an appreciation of their responsibilities as the politician of British India.



THE INDIA OF THE PRINCES

A political map of the great sub-continent showing the States administered by the Princes (coloured yellow), British India (coloured red), and the territories permanently administered by the Government of India (coloured pink)

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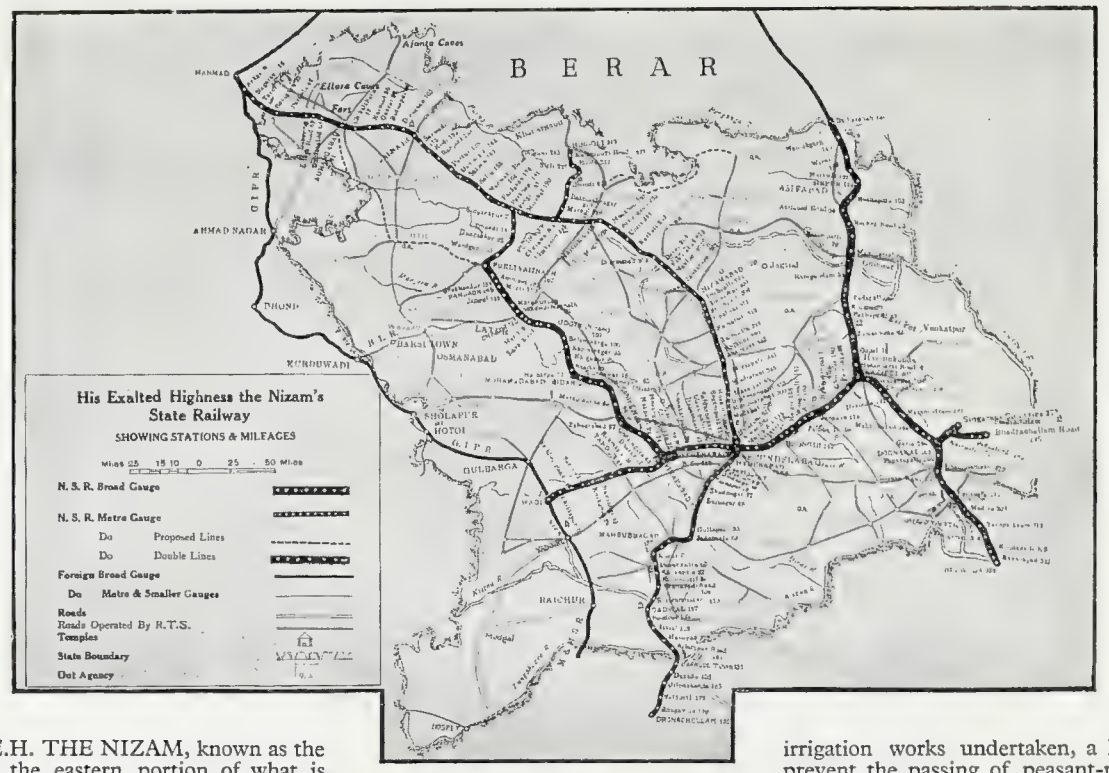
THE DOMINIONS of H.E.H. THE NIZAM of HYDERABAD and BERAR



THE DOMINIONS OF H.E.H. THE NIZAM, known as the State of Hyderabad, form the eastern portion of what is generally known as the Deccan, and excluding Berar, which, although administered jointly with the Central Provinces, is under the sovereignty of H.E.H. the Nizam, cover an area of 82,698 sq. miles, or more than the area of England and Scotland. A very large part consists of an extensive plateau with an average elevation of 1,250 ft., rising to eminences of 2,500 ft. and 3,500 ft. The river system is that of the Godaveri and the Krishna, neither of which great rivers, however, rises within the State. The Dominions may be divided into two fairly definite regions, the western, the Mahratwadi, and the eastern, the Tilangana. The former, with its western trap, or black cotton soil, is the land of wheat and cotton, and is covered with luxuriant vegetation, cliffs, crags, and undulating hills; the latter is of granitic and limestone formation, a land of rice and jowar (millet), with hills bare of vegetation, and plains dotted with huge fantastic tors and boulders, necessitating great water storage, in tanks and artificial lakes. Two of these lakes, the Osmansagar and the Himayatsagar, form two of the most beautiful sights in the vicinity of the capital, Hyderabad. The Osmansagar Lake is 18 sq. miles in area and serves as a great reservoir for the city's water supply. Far larger than these lakes is the Nizamsagar Lake, of 50 sq. miles, constructed recently for irrigation purposes. Much of the level land in the Dominions is under cultivation; in the forest areas, which are of far greater extent in the Tilangana region than in the Mahratwadi region, the principal timber trees are teak, bijasal, nallamaddi, and shisham, whilst sandal and ebony are found. The climate of Hyderabad is pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. The cool weather of winter lasts from the beginning of October until the end of January, summer from February to June, and the rainy season is from June to September. The hottest parts are in the south-east and the coldest in the north-west. More than three-fourths of the annual average rainfall of 33 ins. is received between June and September. The population, of some 13,500,000, is made up of representatives of almost all the races which go to form the Indian people, and, similarly, practically every religion found in India is represented.

The House of the present ruler of Hyderabad, which is the premier Indian State in India, was founded by Nawab Asaf Jah Bahadur, a most distinguished general of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Celebrated alike in war and in political sagacity, he was appointed, after long service under the Delhi Emperor, Viceroy of the Deccan, in 1713, with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, which has since become the hereditary title of the family. At the time of his death, in 1748, he was established as the autonomous ruler of a territory which included not only the present Dominions, but Khandesh, Berar, the Carnatic, and practically the whole of Southern India, except a strip on the south. His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., the tenth ruler of the line, and the seventh Asaf Jah, succeeded in 1911.

In the year 1919, His Exalted Highness promulgated a Constitution for the State of Hyderabad under which the administration of the State has been entrusted to an Executive Council consisting of a President and seven members, who carry on the work under the watchful eye of the ruler. The Council has taken over most of the powers at one time exercised by the Prime Minister and under the sympathetic guidance of His Exalted Highness, and with the active and loyal co-operation of the departmental heads, it has been instrumental in effecting beneficial reforms in every branch of administration, and in the social and economic life of the people. The Legislative Council, consisting of elected and nominated members, has been much longer in existence, and has provided the State with a body of laws sufficient in every sphere of life. An interesting feature of this Council is that the nominated members, who are mostly servants of the State, are free to vote as they please, even with regard to measures initiated by the Government.

As agriculture is the basis of the economic life of the State (the State produces nearly one-fifth of the total amount of cotton grown in India, and 60 per cent. of the world's output of castor oil seeds, whilst other commercial crops are ground nuts, sugar-cane, and linseed, with food grains such as rice, wheat, jowar, and bajra) an Agricultural Department has been created which, by research and propaganda, has succeeded in making the peasant familiar with improved seeds and modern methods of cultivation, and by an enactment known as the Marketing Act, he has been enabled to sell his produce at a maximum price. A Famine Fund has been created, gigantic irrigation works undertaken, a Land Alienation Act passed, t prevent the passing of peasant-proprietors' land into the hand of money-lenders, a network of Co-operative Credit Societie has been spread throughout the State, and measures for protecting and con serving forests are being carried out. Judicial administration is controlled b a High Court whose independence has been secured by a Royal Charter an there is separation of the judicial and executive functions. Primary educatio has been made free, but not compulsory, there are High Schools for girls a well as for boys, and a University College for women, and the Osmania University teaching through the medium of Urdu, with English as a compulsory subject, which came into being in 1919, has over 1,725 students in its various faculties and colleges while there are 330 students in the Nizam College affiliated to the University o Madras. As an aid to education, a State Broadcasting Department has bee established.

Adequate facilities exist for medical relief. There are hospitals in charge o civil surgeons with European qualifications at the head-quarters of every distri and there are dispensaries in every taluqa (village group). Lady assistant surgeon are attached to all hospitals for the treatment of women patients. In the city o Hyderabad are the splendidly-equipped Osmania General Hospital, with nearl 500 beds, and the Victoria Zenana Hospital for women. There is a Medical College of the University, and a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, a Mental Hospital, and a Hospital for Children are expected to materialise shortly. The Archæological Department has been instrumental in conserving all the important monuments of the past, both Muslim and Hindu, in which Hyderabad abounds, and special attention has been paid to the world-famed caves at Ajanta and Ellora.

The State has within its limits the largest railway system of any Indian State. The total railway mileage is 1,664 miles; 371 miles are Government of India or private company-owned, whilst the Nizam's State Railway system consists of 1,347 miles (688 broad gauge and 659 metre gauge) connected with adjoining railways at five junctions situated at or near the State boundaries. It affords excellent facilities for import and export trade, and also forms portions of through routes between Northern and Southern India and between the east and west coasts. There is co-ordination of rail and road mechanical transport, with a fleet of 318 motor vehicles and a route mileage of 3,977 miles, representing 75 per cent. of the total length of main roads in the Dominions. A further development in co-ordination of all forms of transport will be achieved when the State begins its own Air Service, towards which the first step has been taken in the establishment of an aerodrome at Hyderabad.

Hyderabad abounds in mineral wealth, of which coal is by far the most important. Coal mines are worked by three companies at Singareni, Tandur, and Sasti, and a fourth will soon be opened. The output is 42 lakhs of tons, yielding a royalty of 8½ lakhs of rupees. Other minerals are gold (gold mining is being revived), garnets, limestone, marble, and graphite. A marble company is at work in the Warangal District. A number of large and small scale industries flourish in various parts of the Dominions. The Azam Jahi Mills at Warangal have 20,000 spindles and 416 looms, with a cloth output of 30 lakhs of lb. The Osman Shahi Mills give employment to 1,400 workmen. The Shahabad Cement Company has the most modern cement-making and power-producing plant available, with an annual output of 140,000 tons of Portland cement. There are other cement companies, a number of weaving, ginning, and pressing mills, factories for the manufacture of cigarettes and matches, rice and oil mills, and button factories, and the erection of a very large and up-to-date sugar factory is in progress at Bodhan. There are a number of cottage industries, and the State takes pride in the fine workmanship of its Bidri ware, its Warangal carpets, its Karimnagar silver work, its Nirmal toy industry, the gold lace work of Paithan, and the Himroo weaving of Arungabad.

Hyderabad City, picturesquely situated on the south bank of the River Musi, surrounded by a ring of granite rocks, the fourth city in the Indian Empire, has bazaars and streets of an Oriental character not to be found in most other cities of India, beautiful palaces and massive mosques, imposing public buildings, lovely public gardens, a museum and zoological gardens, a fine race-course and polo ground, and it is an excellent centre from which to visit Golconda Fort and the Qutb Shahi Tombs, Bhongir Fort, and Bidar, on a plateau 2,330 ft. above sea level, and near which are the tombs of the Bahmani kings.

RULERS of RAJPUTANA

Five of the Twenty-One Chiefs In a Powerful Agglomeration of States

JAIPUR: His Highness Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur, ruler of Jaipur, was born in 1911 and was adopted by his late Highness in 1921. The Maharaja is known throughout the length and breadth of India as an exceptional polo player, and many in England will remember the visit of his team in 1933 when it literally swept the board, winning all the open tournaments. His Highness was again in England in 1935, and on that occasion he was invested by His Majesty the King-Emperor with the insignia of the G.C.I.E. His first marriage was to the sister of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur

JODHPUR: Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindusthan Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., was born in 1903, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and ascended the Gadi twenty years ago. His state is the largest in Rajputana, having an area of 36,021 sq. miles and a population of very nearly 2,500,000, 83 per cent. of whom are Hindus, 8 per cent. Moslems, and the remainder Jains or Animists. Much of the country is almost desert in character, but there are regions of considerable fertility drained by the waters of the River Luni

BUNDI: His Highness Hadendra Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Rai Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, ruler of Bundi, is the head of the Hada clan of Chauhan Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence among the princes of Rajputana. He was born in 1893, educated privately, and succeeded to the Gadi on August 8, 1927. The state was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Muhammadan emperors in the sixteenth century

UDAIPUR: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shree Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is ruler of Udaipur, the premier state in Rajputana, having succeeded his father in 1930. His Highness, who is entitled to a permanent salute of nineteen guns, was born in 1884. His state covers an area of 12,753 sq. miles, having a population of 1,566,910, and the capital city of Udaipur is accounted by many as the most beautiful in all India. It is superbly situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by the Maharana's palaces. To the north and west houses extend to the shores of the famed Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces

TONK: His Highness Said-ud-Daulah Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammed Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlat-i-Jung, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk, is an Afghan of the Buner tribe. He was born in 1879, and ascended the Gadi in 1930. During his Highness' rule many reforms have been introduced, the most important being the separation of the Executive and Judiciary by the establishment of a Chief Court and Session Court. The administration of the state is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council

THE RULING PRINCES OF

Men Who Govern The Vast Twenty-one Indian States In An

BHARATPUR: His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, twenty-year-old ruler of Bharatpur, one of the twenty-one states of the Rajputana Agency, who traces his pedigree back to the eleventh century

On left — **JHALAWAR:** Lieut. His Highness Dharmadivakar Maharajadhiraj Maharaj Rana Shri Rajendra Singh Ji Dev Bahadur was born in 1900, educated at Oxford, and ascended the Gadi in 1929. He is a keen cricketer

BANSWARA: His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shri Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., ruler of Banswara, was born on July 15, 1888, and succeeded on January 8, 1914, being invested with full powers in the following March. He is descended from the eldest branch of the premier clan of Shishodia Rajputs, now ruling in Mewar. His Highness, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, has proved himself an efficient ruler, taking a practical interest in the work of his state, departments

DUNGARPUR: His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on March 7, 1908, succeeded on November 15, 1918, and assumed charge of the administration ten years later. Dungarpur, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Marathas in 1818. As in other states inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ the military to coerce the Bhils

KOTAH: His Highness Lieut.-Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur, Maharao of Kotah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., was born in 1873 and invested with full powers at the age of 23. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1838 to form Jhalawar State

SIROHI: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. The state is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of ministers and other officials. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823, about the time it was granted to many other states

KISHANGARH: His Highness Umdae Rajhae Buland Makan, Maharajah Dhiraj Maharaja Yagyanaryan Singhji Bahadur. He was born on January 26, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. The Maharaja was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur of Maksudangarh in May, 1915, and six years later went to England and travelled on the Continent with His Late Highness. On the latter's demise in 1926 he succeeded to the Gadi. He administers the state with the help of a council. Kishangarh is in the centre of Rajputana and has an area of 858 sq. miles

RAJPUTANA AGENCY

Territorial Circle Which Includes Area of 133,886 Square Miles

PARTABGARH: His Highness Maharawat Ram Singhji Bahadur, who has a hereditary salute of fifteen guns, was born in 1908 and succeeded to the Gadi nine years ago. Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar. In 1775 the country was overrun by Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his state by agreeing to pay a tribute of 72,700 rupees. The first connection of the state with the British Government was formed in 1804

JAISALMER: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Maharawalji Sir Jawahir Singhji Saheb Bahadur, Yadukul, Chandrabhal Rukan-ud-Dowla, Muzaffer Jang, Bijaimand, K.C.S.I., is the ruling prince of Jaisalmer, one of the largest states in Rajputana, covering an area of 16,062 sq. miles. The rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan, and are the direct descendants of Sri Krishna. Jaisalmer city was founded in 1156, and the state entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818

KARAULI: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I., was born in 1866 and succeeded in 1927 to the rulership of this state, covering 1,242 square miles

On right—**PALANPUR:** Major His Highness Zabt-ul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur. He is of Afghan origin

DHOLPUR: Major His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on February 12, 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the Gadi in March, 1911. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, His Highness toured Europe

ALWAR: Col. His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Raj Rishi Sir Jey Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who enjoys a salute of seventeen guns, was born in 1882, succeeded his father Maharaj Shri Mangal Singhji Dev, G.C.S.I., in 1892 and assumed the ruling powers in 1903. He carries on the administration with the assistance of five ministers, members of his council, and departmental officers. Alwar is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar House is the head in India of the Naruka clan who are descendants of "Kush", the eldest son of Shri Ram in the Solar Dynasty

BIKANER: Lieut.-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani, Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., is the twenty-first of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship. In a remarkable career he has fought on three continents

THE PRIVATE OF THE INDIAN

Forces that Time and Time Again have done Sterling Work on Behalf of Britain: Their Loyalty Beyond Challenge to the King-Emperor

A CRACK REGIMENT OF THE INDIAN STATES: Colonel R. H. Griffiths, M.C., the British Commanding Officer, pictured with the Indian officers of the 1st Rajinder Lancers, Patiala, all wearing full-dress uniform. Since Patiala entered into an alliance with the British Government at the beginning of the last century it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions. On the outbreak of the European struggle of 1914-18 the Maharaja immediately placed the entire resources of his state at the disposal of the King-Emperor, and also offered his personal services

OFFICERS OF HYDERABAD'S PRIVATE ARMY drawn up on the parade ground at Hyderabad City before presentation to the Nizam who maintains a force of 18,000 or more troops, of whom 1,052 (two battalions) are dedicated to Imperial Service. A number of British officers hold high commands in this army; a practice that is also followed in other states

THE British Empire in India owes its origin largely to a series of alliances concluded in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries with states and kingdoms mostly founded by military adventurers on the ruins of the Mogul empire, or which had renounced their allegiance to the emperors of Delhi. The treaties with Hyderabad, Travancore, Baroda, Mysore, are examples of this policy. With paramountcy an accomplished fact, the Indian allies of the British were relegated to a subordinate position; British policy kept them politically segregated, militarily weak. In some cases the paramount power prescribed a limit to their armies, particularly in the case of Gwalior and Indore who had offered the most serious challenge to British military power.

Other inhibitions concerned the import and manufacture of arms, ammunition and guns. In such conditions the armies of most of the states soon degenerated into undisciplined mobs. States' governments lost interest in problems of defence; that was a matter for their suzerain. They had paid for the British military protectorate by cession of territory, or were paying subsidies. Their responsibility ended there.

Nevertheless, despite the lack of confidence shown towards them by the Indian government, the princes vied with each other in offering their services to the King-Emperor at the first indication of danger to the Empire. That was in 1886 when the Panjdeh incident on the Afghan frontier strained relations between Britain and Russia almost to the breaking point. Troops were actually raised, and as some of the states wished to retain them after the trouble was over it was decided to take advantage of their loyal offers to place the new forces at the disposal of the Indian government on the outbreak of war. These troops were designated Imperial Service troops, trained and equipped on British Indian models. The Indian government supplied arms and equipment; they also provided inspecting officers. The prohibition against modern artillery remained; it was, however, relaxed later on in the case of Kashmir and Gwalior, who were allowed to raise batteries of pack artillery.

Imperial Service troops have fought on the Afghan frontier; practically all the more important states sent contingents of infantry and cavalry overseas during the great war. Special British officers were attached to each unit. The assistance thus afforded to the British military authorities was of the greatest value.

The policy of keeping the princes in isolation was definitely abandoned by the British Government after the war; they had shown themselves able and ready to contribute to the defence of India and the Empire; they were anxious to identify themselves more closely with Indian polity; if they wished, there was every reason to encourage them to strengthen and improve their forces. War service had revealed defects both in their organisation and training; public interests demanded a remedy. The princes were only too ready to co-operate; a scheme was evolved which added greatly to the number of the more or less effective units, under the designation of Indian States Forces. Of the two principal categories, A and B troops, the former are equipped and trained on British Indian models; B troops are armed with small bore non-magazine rifles and are available either for internal defence or for reinforcing first-line troops. The Hyderabad and Gwalior governments were each permitted to raise a battery of Horse Artillery with four Q.F. 18-pounder guns. Between 35,000 and 40,000 troops from the states should be available in an emergency to take part in the defence of the Empire. A corps of British military advisers assists in the training of states forces. The cost of the maintenance of A and B class troops is one-and-a-half millions sterling.

Considerable progress has been made in re-organising and training state forces but unfortunately re-armament is not complete and some corps are short of rifles and machine guns. These are now only supplied by the Indian Government on payment, owing to financial stringency. Several of the leading states, e.g., Hyderabad, Mysore, Patiala, Kashmir, Bhopal, Jaipur, employ British officers, either as staff officers or to command their troops. Hyderabad has added several regiments to its original nucleus of two cavalry regiments.

The Maratha state of Gwalior has one of the largest and best of state armies. It consists of three cavalry regiments; four infantry battalions (two each of A and B class respectively), a training battalion, a pack artillery battery, a horse battery, also a transport corps. If Hyderabad followed the Gwalior example and developed its military potentialities in a similar proportion to its resources and population, it would maintain nearly an army corps. Kashmir has a fine force of seven battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of pack artillery.

Kashmir troops carry out important garrison duties on the northern frontier. The principal Rajput states are keeping alive the military traditions of their race, though they do not attempt to compete with their one-time rival, the Maratha Gwalior. The majority of the states are, it will be realised, much too small to maintain efficient units; some of them wish, nevertheless, to be associated with the defence of the Empire; several maintain a company or two of infantry or a squadron, sometimes only a troop, of cavalry. These units comprise a very small proportion of the whole force; their total strength is less than 2,000 men. It would be difficult to amalgamate them in peace time; in a crisis this might be done with the help of British officers.

On mobilisation British officers would ordinarily be attached to units of state forces. The extent to which this would be necessary must depend largely on the quality of the officers of the state forces themselves. Unfortunately, though there are first-class men among them, the general run is below the exacting standard required in modern warfare. This is due partly to lack of adequate training; partly to the fact that service in the state forces does not attract the best men available. There is plenty of good material, especially in the Rajput states, though some states have practically no officer class at all. Efficiency inspires self-respect; if young officers were carefully selected, properly trained—at the Indian Military College for preference—and adequately paid, the general standard would rapidly improve.

With the constitution of a federal government in India the position of the state forces will doubtless come under consideration. Under federation the states and British India will contribute to the cost of defence on a uniform basis; in these circumstances some of the princes might be disinclined to burden their budgets with additional military charges, especially if they have to provide arms at their own cost.

The paramount power through the Viceroy controls the military budget and could, of course, ensure that funds are provided to meet all reasonable charges in connection with state forces. In view, however, of the uncompromising hostility of political India to the states it would naturally limit such charges to the absolute minimum. The strongest political party in India, the Hindu Congress, aims at establishing a unitary government in British India with an Indian ministry in control of relations with the states. They oppose federation because in their view it places the destinies of India in the hands of autocratic princes. If they must have federation they would hope by bringing Congress influence to bear in the states to compel the rulers to confer self-governing institutions on their people. In this way Congress might ultimately unite the two wings of Hindu India, the Hindus of the states—Hindus are vastly in the majority in the states—and the Hindus of British India, and so ensure complete Hindu domination of India. The existence of efficient military forces in the states might be an unpleasant obstacle to political agitation promoted from British India, and so prevent the policy described from maturing.

There is little doubt that the princes will be disinclined to reduce their regular forces even if the whole burden of maintenance falls on their shoulders. They take a broader and more statesmanlike view of the problem of the defence of India than the British Indian politician; they realise that without the British military protectorate India would be a prey to the invader. Their loyalty to the King-Emperor is beyond challenge; that being so it would be puerile to deny that the existence of a strong body of state troops does strengthen the protectorate. Even the Congress politician in his less impatient moments might be prepared to admit that in the present international situation a second line of defence to his vulnerable country is not to be scoffed at. He has only himself to thank if, apart from the question of defence, many of the princes feel that in their own

ARMIES STATES

interests they must not neglect their forces lest the extremist should succeed in bringing on the chaos in India from which he hopes to evolve a golden age of Indian independence.

As already observed, Gwalior has one of the largest and best organised of the state armies. The young Maharaja Sindhia took the opportunity recently on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of new cavalry lines to express his views on Indian defence. It made him shudder, he said, to hear Indian politicians insist on reducing the strength of the army and cutting down military expenditure to a dead minimum level of economy. The immunity from invasion they enjoyed was due to the British army and navy. Their destinies were bound up with those of Britain. They must look ahead and strengthen their defences so as to stand by the Empire in the hour of trial. Gwalior would not forget its responsibility to share in the national defence.

There can be little doubt that the majority of the princes would associate themselves with the views of His Highness. They may not unreasonably expect that the paramount power should give them its moral and material support in raising their forces to the highest possible degree of efficiency. And if, for reasons of imperial strategy, further changes in the organisation of state forces should be urgently necessary there can be little doubt that the princes would use their best efforts to meet them. This article cannot be concluded without reference to the part played by the princes in the great war.

On the outbreak of hostilities, the deeply-rooted loyalty and devotion to the Crown of the princes were displayed in a most striking manner by their immediate and spontaneous offer to place the whole of the resources of their states at the disposal of the King-Emperor. In addition these states, and many others who had no troops to offer, gave financial assistance, recruits for the regular Indian Army, horses, mules, camels, motor ambulances, a hospital ship, sanatoriums, hospitals, and comforts for those at the front. Many rulers themselves served overseas, including Their Highnesses of Bikanir, Idar, Jamnagar, Marwar, Patiala, and Ratlam, and that gallant old soldier His late Highness Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur, who took the Jodhpur Lancers to France.

The Imperial Service troops numbered 22,000, of which some 18,000 served overseas, and throughout the four years of war they were maintained in the field at the expense of their rulers. Imperial Service units, with British officers attached to assist the Indian commandants, served in France, Gallipoli, East Africa, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine, and Salonika. The majority of them were on continuous active service for four-and-a-half years, some being absent from India for even longer. Several units were again mobilised shortly after their return from overseas for service on the Indian Frontier and in the Persian Gulf. Most of the units, cavalry, artillery, sappers, infantry and transport, were incorporated in regular army brigades and divisions; in addition, a cavalry and an infantry brigade of Imperial Service troops went overseas as complete formations.

A few units, too small for employment overseas, rendered useful service in India on garrison, internal security, and remount duties. All the troops rendered valuable services and many gained renown, but in the brief account which follows, it has not been possible to mention all the units which went overseas.

In October, 1914, an Imperial Service cavalry brigade, consisting of the Hyderabad, Mysore, and Patiala Lancers, with detachments from several other Indian states, was dispatched overseas to Egypt. Up to 1916, in conjunction with the Bikanir Camel Corps, it was employed in patrolling the eastern bank of the Suez Canal. Besides several minor actions, it took part in the repulse and pursuit of the Turks when they attacked the Canal in 1915, and on this occasion His Highness of Bikanir personally commanded his Camel Corps.

In the spring of 1917 the Brigade, now reduced to two regiments owing to the departure of the Patiala Lancers to Mesopotamia, moved into Palestine. It played an active part in the third battle of Gaza and in the pursuit of the Turks into the Judean Hills, the Hyderabad Lancers undergoing a specially strenuous time.

The Brigade spent most of the summer of 1918 in the Jordan Valley, where the Jodhpur Lancers (with one squadron of the Alwar Lancers attached), recently arrived from France, distinguished themselves by a spirited and very successful charge on the Turkish positions across the Jordan.

Later, now forming part of the 5th Cavalry Division, the Brigade moved out of the Jordan Valley to take part in the famous cavalry drive to Aleppo, which ended in the overthrow of the Turkish Army. During the pursuit northward, when strong opposition was encountered at Haifa, the task of taking it fell to the lot of the Jodhpur and Mysore Lancers, and a direct charge on the enemy's trenches by the Jodhpur Lancers, together with a flanking movement by a squadron of the Mysore Lancers over Mount Carmel, resulted in the complete capture of the town.

The record of the Imperial Service infantry units supplied in 1914 by Their Highnesses of Bharatpur, Gwalior, Jind, Kapurthala, Kashmir and Rampur, for service in East Africa, also testifies to their excellent work.

This brief account shows what valuable assistance the princes of India and their troops rendered to the Empire at a critical time, and there can be no doubt that, should occasion arise, they would again put their troops and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Crown, with the same whole-hearted loyalty.

SMARTNESS EPITOMISED: Quarter Guard of the Mysore Horse, one of the two cavalry units maintained by the State of Mysore, which has a combatant strength of about 1,500 men. In addition there is a Mechanical Transport Corps

QUARTER GUARD, 2nd GWALIOR ALIJAH LANCERS: Cavalrymen of the state army which is one of the largest and most efficient in the states. It includes cavalry and infantry battalions

A MUSICAL RIDE by the Kashmir Bodyguard Cavalry. In the Dogras the state has splendid material for its army which at present consists of about 8,600 troops. Besides this, many thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army and are highly regarded for their high discipline

THE JODHPUR ARMY: A cavalryman and infantryman of this highly efficient force maintained by the largest of the Rajputana states

AN OFFICER OF THE "GANGA RISALA," the Bikanir State Camel Corps, pictured in full-dress uniform. The sanctioned strength of this force is 466 men, and the state also maintains infantry (619 strong), cavalry (342 strong), and a battery of artillery

PRINCES of the CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

INDORE: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Indore, who enjoys a salute of nineteen guns and of twenty-one guns within the state, is one of the princes of Central India who have had the advantage of an English education, having studied in this country from 1920 to 1923, and again at Christ Church, Oxford, from 1926 to 1929. His Highness was born on September 6, 1908, succeeded in February, 1926, and was invested in May, 1930. He is a keen cricketer and tennis player. During the war his state placed all its resources at Britain's disposal

BHOPAL: His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikarul-Mulk, Mohammad Hamidullah Khan, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May, 1926. He had previously actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice. His Highness is the active head of the Government, and is assisted by an executive council consisting of five members and one secretary. Since his accession he has carried on the enlightened policy instituted by his accomplished mother

REWA: His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rewa, the largest and easternmost state in the Central India Agency. He was born in 1903, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, ascended the Gadi in 1918, and was invested with ruling powers in 1922. The Maharaja is known as an able administrator, and, as a delegate to the first and second sessions of the Round Table Conference, did important work as a member of the Federal Structure Committee. He is a noted sportsman, and is credited with having shot in the neighbourhood of 500 tigers. His Highness first married in 1919

RUTLAM: Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., was born in 1880, educated at Daly College, Indore, received military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, and was invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in dispatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur. The ruler of Rutlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are invariably referred to him for decision. His state, which was founded in 1652, covers an area of 871 sq. miles, including that of the Jagir of Khera, which pays an annual tribute to Rutlam

JAORA: Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Fakhrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-e-Jang, K.C.I.E., Nawab of Jaora, was born in 1883, educated at the Daly College, Indore, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for over a year, and ascended the Gadi in 1895. His state is the only treaty state in the Malwa Political Agency, covering an area of about 601 sq. miles with a total population of 100,204, and has its headquarters at Jaora town. The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan, an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat. The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan, who obtained the State in 1808. His Highness is an honorary lieut.-colonel in the Indian Army

ORCHHA: His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai, Bundelkhand Shri Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Vir Singh Dev Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1899 and, interestingly enough, was educated at no fewer than three chiefs' schools: the Daly College, the Rajkumar College, and the Mayo College

DATIA: Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govindsinh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who celebrated the silver jubilee of his reign in 1933, was born in 1886, and ascended the Gadi in 1907. During the war he contributed generously to the British Government

DHAR: His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Saheb Bahadur, who was born in 1920, is an adopted son of Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Saheba, D.B.E., and ascended the Gadi in 1926. During his minority a council has carried on the work of state government

CENTRAL INDIA'S STATES

Strongholds of the Hindu Faith

THE great central plateau of India, with its series of broken highlands, has been through the centuries like the deserts of Rajputana, a stronghold of Hinduism against Moslem encroachment. Here the leaders of the Rajput clans, no longer able to resist the invading hordes of the Moslems, found an asylum and built up new kingdoms. They were never completely subdued by the Delhi emperors, though all the important Rajput chiefs stood in feudal relations to the Moguls, and furnished contingents to their armies.

The Rajputs of Central India suffered far more at the hands of their co-religionists, the Marathas, in the eighteenth century than from the Moslem emperors. Maratha generals broke up Rajput fiefs and principalities to form kingdoms at Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, and Dewas. A bitter struggle ensued between Rajput noble and upstart invader, till in 1818 the British government intervened and imposed a settlement, the principal feature of which was the interposition of a British guarantee between Maratha overlord and Rajput tributary, the term "mediatised chief" being applied to the latter.

British intervention saved a few of the more important Rajput states from the wreckage of a century of warfare, Panna, Orchha, Datia, Rutlam, for example, though most of these lost half their territory. Apart from these, there are about fifty smaller Rajput states, mostly tributaries of the Marathas. Rewa, less accessible than the rest, preserved its integrity. With an area of 13,000 sq. miles and a population of 1,500,000 it is the most important Rajput state of Central India.

An Afghan general in the service of Delhi, in the early eighteenth century, followed the Marathas' example and formed the state of Bhopal out of Rajput territory. It stands to-day as a Moslem state, next in importance to Hyderabad. The ruling family is very up-to-date. The capital, situated on the shores of a beautiful lake, six miles long, is one of the most attractive cities of India. The Nawab is highly educated and has a wide experience of Indian politics.

Life is as picturesque and varied as the landscape in Central India. At one end of the scale are capital cities with most of the modern developments: electric light and power, automatic telephones, high courts with a learned Bar, colleges and high schools; at the other are to be found in remote forest tracts small half-civilised communities ruled by ancient custom, where an official visitor to the chief is welcomed by a guard of honour of diminutive Bhil archers. In states such as these, as in the small tributary states, the political agent exercises considerable supervision.

SAMTHAR: His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E. His family belongs to the Gujar tribe. The area of the state is one hundred and eighty square miles

Gwalior, with an area of 26,000 sq. miles, absorbs nearly a third of Central India. Its position and importance has been discussed in another article. Indore follows its example of enlightened rule very closely. The Maharaja, who was educated in England, and spent some time at Oxford University, is liberalising the constitution of the state, presumably as a prelude to federation. His father, it will be recalled, abdicated in 1926 as a result of difficulties with the paramount power in which he was involved by his infatuation for a Moslem dancing girl.

The Maharaja of Rewa, a young man of strong independent character, not afraid to speak his mind to fellow chiefs, impatient of the restraining hand of paramountcy, will make a name for himself in a self-governing India.

Most of the chiefs are educated. Typical of the class is the Maharaj-Kumar of Sitamau, a small Rajput state of which he is heir-apparent. This young man has acquired a doctorate of literature as a reward for historical theses; he has recently produced a scholarly work, *Indian States and the New Regime*, which deals exhaustively with Indian politics and the federal problem. It is worth noting that a man of his position might very well be chosen to represent a group of the smaller states in the federal legislature.

It may be noted that the small states of Central India are grouped in the federal scheme for purposes of representation; three or four states will jointly elect a member. It is to be hoped that landowners of position will be chosen and not the professional politician from British India.

DEWAS: His Highness Maharaja Sadashirav Khase Saheb Puar, the ruler of the state known as Dewas, Junior Branch, was born in 1887 and succeeded in 1934. His territory is the second smallest in the Central India Agency, covering 419 sq. miles and having a population of 70,513

KALAT, COCHIN, KOLHAPUR and TRAVANCORE

Four Enlightened Indian Princes

THE four widely separated states whose rulers are depicted on this page each have a special interest, two of them, Travancore and Cochin, by reason of the outstanding progress of education within their borders.

* * *

In Travancore the number of literates per 1,000, excluding children under school age, reaches the high figure of 289, and in the case of males only, the figure is 408 per 1,000, a fact that augurs well for the future and at the same time bears testimony to the progressive nature of the existing administration. In this state women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the legislature.

KALAT: Captain His Highness Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., Beglar Begi, Khan of Kalat, was born in 1904, educated privately, and succeeded to the Khanate in 1933. Kalat State, which is in the Baluchistan Agency and is bounded on the west by Persia, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs who acknowledge the leadership of the Khan who, in turn, agrees to act in subordinate co-operation with Great Britain

COCHIN: His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cochin State, was born in 1861 and ascended the Musnad in 1932 when over seventy years of age. His state, which lies in the south-west corner of India, has a population of 1,205,016 and from the educational point of view takes a very high place, having three colleges, 47 high schools, 102 lower secondary schools, and 878 primary schools. In addition Cochin has a fine medical service, maintaining 43 hospitals

TRAVANCORE: His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamshir Jang, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Travancore, was born in 1912, ascended the Musnad in 1924, and was invested with full ruling powers in 1931. Travancore is one of the largest Indian states in South India, having an area of 7,625 sq. miles, and, according to the census of 1931, a population of over 5,000,000. The state now stands high in education, and the number of literates per 1,000 of the population, excluding infants, is 289

The state of Cochin's progress in the realm of education is equally outstanding and the number of colleges, high schools, lower secondary schools and primary schools listed elsewhere on this page gives some idea of the enlightened nature of the present administration. In many other directions, too, the state has made big advances of recent years. Communications by road and water are excellent and there is a steam railway operating in the forest area that is playing a large part in exploiting the region's timber resources an asset of immense potential wealth.

* * *

Kalat, lying in the far north-west of India, can also lay claim to wide reforms of recent years and the abolition of private property in slaves, which was decreed in 1924, must be accounted a step forward of the first magnitude, opening up as it does a new life for so many who before had nothing in prospect but a long vista of service for others, with little or no chance of individual advancement.

* * *

Kolhapur is another state that has made strides under sound administration, and its industrial policy is worthy of every praise. Rice and sugarcane are the chief agricultural products of the state, while a substantial revenue is obtained from the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

KOLHAPUR: Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Shri Rajaram Shahu Chhatrapati, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who enjoys a dynastic salute of nineteen guns, rules one of the states encircled by Bombay Presidency and has no fewer than five feudatories subordinate to him. He traces his descent from a younger son of Shilaji, founder of the Maratha power. It was in 1812 that Kolhapur concluded a treaty with the British Government

THE SPLENDOUR OF PRINCELY INDIA: Red-Letter Days in the Courts of the Ruling Chiefs

A GATHERING OF THE GREAT: This picture, which was taken in 1936 on the occasion of the marriage of the heir-apparent of Palanpur, has a very special interest in view of the fact that it includes so many men of note in Indian affairs and, at the same time, reflects the sumptuous splendour that is such an essential part of all ceremonial in the domains of the great ruling princes. Reading from left to right in the front row actually facing the camera are: The Maharaja of Datia, the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Nawab of Palanpur, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharaja of Porbandar, and the Darbar Saheb of Jasdan

A BANQUET IN RAMPUR: A picture taken on the occasion of a dinner given in honour of the Nawab of Rampur by members of his Council and other notabilities in the government of the state. His Highness is one of the most modern in outlook of all the princes, taking a particular interest in flying matters

"THE UNEQUALLED VALLEY": The city of Srinagar lying astride the waters of the River Jhelum, and towering in the distance one of the great peaks of the mountain state of Kashmir, the beauties of which were sung by Moore in *Lalla Rookh* and are known to all who love the Indian scene. On the right bank is the Shah Hamadan mosque

SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW: Looking through a gateway to the Man Singh Palace, one of the series of magnificent buildings within the fort at Gwalior. The fort is situated on a precipitous, flat-topped and isolated hill of sandstone which rises between 274 and 300 ft. above the town and extends for a total distance of 1¾ miles. The Man Singh Palace, which was built between 1486 and 1516, is two storeys high, with two storeys underground, and its main architectural feature is its massive round towers surmounted by cupolas and connected by singularly beautiful lattice work

THE BLUE GUMS OF OOTACAMUND: An aspect of the scenic splendour of the boundary land between Mysore state and Madras presidency; a richly wooded region

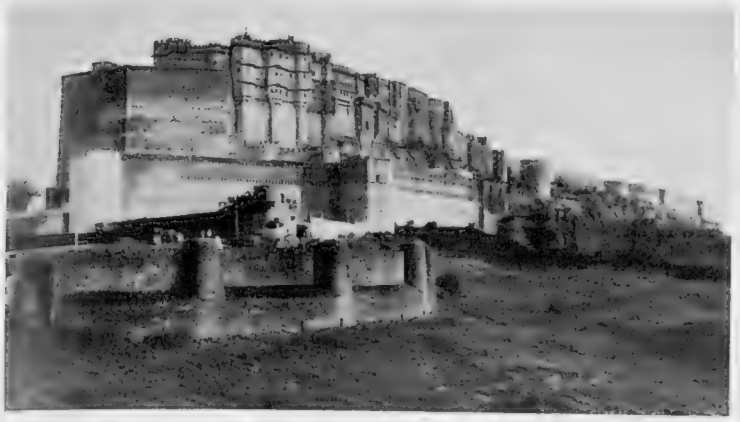
THE most beautiful scenery in the whole of India is to be found in the Indian states, outside British territory. Mountains, lakes, deserts, with rocky hills and frowning fortresses, tropical jungles with a riot of vegetation, mighty rivers, placid backwaters and creeks, sandy bays, in other words every kind of scenery that can be dreamed of. From glimpses reminiscent of Switzerland to visions of the South Sea Islands. Probably no single country in the world can offer such an amazing variety where every change has a beauty of its own.

Kashmir, with its lakes, valleys and snow-capped ranges, is the nearest approach to the mountain lover's paradise. The poets have described it as "an emerald set in pearls" which is probably the most perfect and fitting description yet devised. It is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, slow flowing rivers, rushing mountain torrents. A garden of flowers, ringed to the north by the high peaks of the Karakorum and bordered to the south by the sun-drenched plains of the Punjab. The Mogul Emperors, artists all, were quick to realise the beauty of this state and not only glorified it in song and story, but made it their summer capital. Traces of their sojourn are still to be seen in the gardens, of utmost beauty, which they made in this unique valley.

For those who thirst after old tales of chivalry, romance and valour, reminiscent of those of the days of King Arthur, and who, perhaps secretly in their hearts, cherish memories of the Fairyland of their childhood, the Rajputana states, Bikanir, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, will more than fulfil their dreams. These states are the homes of the Rajputs, of the kingly caste of the Aryans, whose deeds, as stirring as any in the world's history, are recalled in the legends spread over India. It is a rugged and wild country of deserts, rocky hills crowned with forts or palaces, and here and there oases, gorgeous patches of colour, utterly beautiful amidst their surroundings of dun-coloured sand. Red sandstone and white marble were the favourite building materials and rose pink the favourite wash for the houses and buildings in the cities.

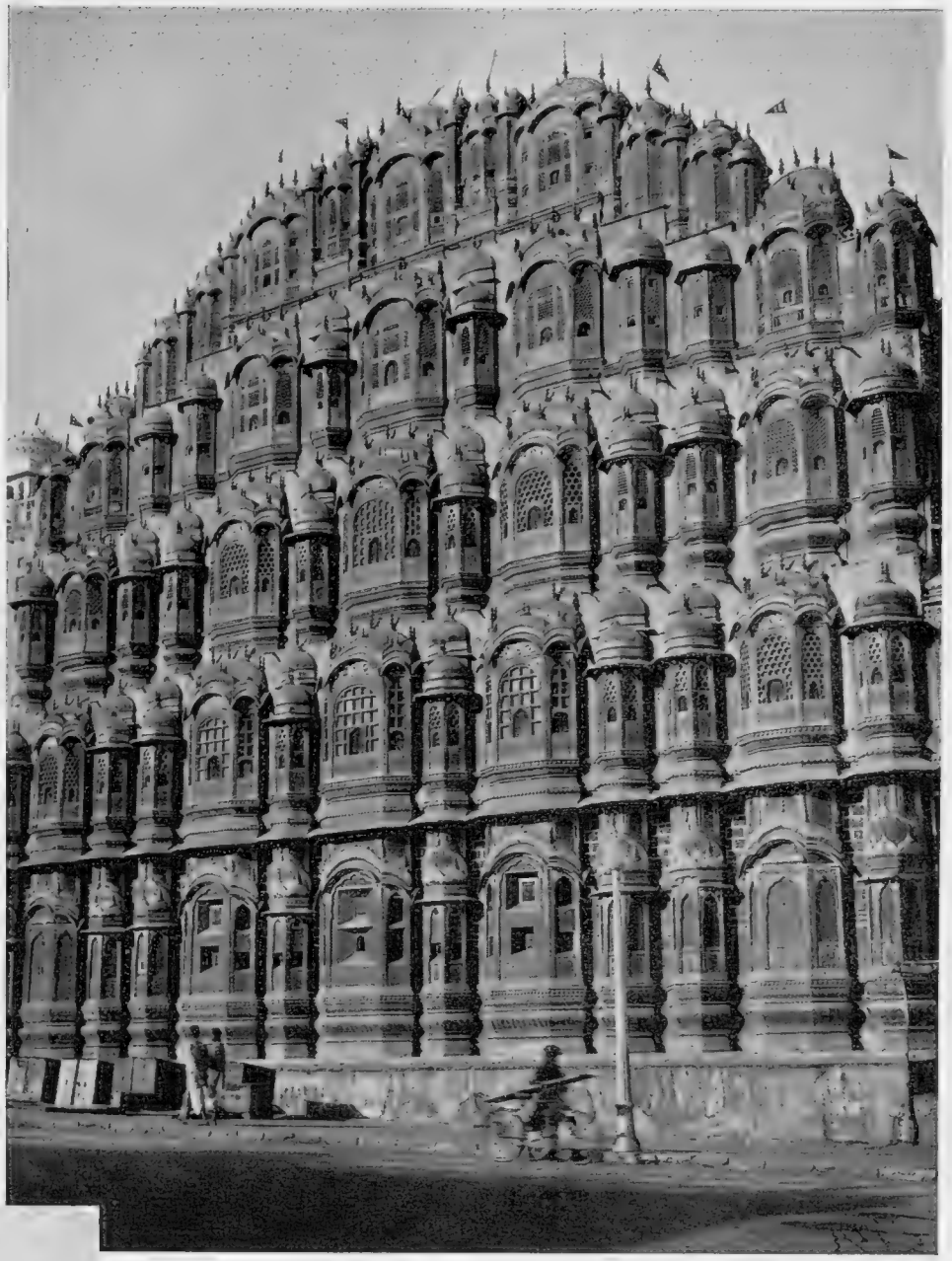
THE SCENIC SPLENDOURS OF THE INDIAN STATES

A Few of the many Wonderful Sights and Scenes in the Domains of the Princes



A PRINCELY STRONGHOLD: The towering fort at Jodhpur, in many ways resembling that at Gwalior, stands up boldly 400 ft. above the city, its massive walls and richly adorned palaces testifying to the might of Jodhpur's warrior rulers whose deeds are enshrined in many a Rajput legend

CCA OF THE INDIAN WORLD: The wooded Holy Mountain near Palitana and some of its magnificent temples to which flock the followers of Jainism —a flourishing monastic order. In all, there are 863 temples there, the building of groups of shrines being a characteristic of the Jains



THE HALL OF THE WINDS: This architectural curiosity at Jaipur was built by Maharaja Madho Singh I, who died in 1768, and overlooks one of the principal streets of the city. It is too formless to be beautiful, but it is invariably a source of interest to the tourist. Jaipur is one of the finest capitals in Indian India

WITHIN THE JAGGANATH TEMPLE: One of the show places of Udaipur, built about the middle of the seventeenth century in a style typical of Indo-Aryan architecture

THE PALACE OF THE NAWAB OF BHOPAL: The home of one of India's most enlightened rulers who has won distinction both in the field of sport and administration

Bikanir itself is an amazing city which has been built in the middle of a desert. It is picturesque in the extreme, with its red sandstone palaces, its city teeming with a people of fine, upstanding stature, and with gardens unbelievably green in their inhospitable setting; yet when the rains come the desert within a few days takes on the appearance of lush fields dotted with wild flowers. Jodhpur, with its frowning rose pink castle high up on a rocky hill, with its walled city at its

(Continued on page 468)

INDIA'S PEOPLE

Men and Women of Many Classes and Creeds Within the Princely States

PRINCELY RETAINERS: These men are secretaries and sword bearers to the Maharana of Udaipur, for the most part belonging to families that for generations have served the ruling house faithfully, creating, indeed, almost a tradition of service

A SHOPKEEPER OF INDORE with his young son who acts as assistant. He represents a virile class that has of late benefited exceedingly from the extension of the country's educational system

WHEN THE COUNTRY COMES TO TOWN: Farming folk in the fruit and vegetable market, Jodhpur; always a scene of much animation. The cattle wander quite freely among the crowds

TWO WERE SHY AND THREE WERE BOLD: Five women of Bikanir, who consented to pose for the camera. The younger ones in the centre had no misgivings, but their elders evidently doubted the propriety of it all, modestly veiling their faces

CONTEMPLATIVE BEFORE HER WARES: A Muhammadan girl vegetable-seller of Bhopal. It is the principal Muhammadan state of Central India

Even the briefest survey of India from the ethnological viewpoint reveals differences of class and creed wider than in any other single land, and it is for this reason that the native types of the sub-continent are of such absorbing interest to the student. These differences are the key also to India's political complexity, bringing home only too clearly the problems besetting those charged with governance

THE PRIMITIVE HILL PEOPLE OF SOUTH MYSORE: Two bearded tribesmen with their womenfolk and their children outside one of the triangular-shaped huts that are characteristic of the Ootacamund region on the borders of Mysore state and Madras presidency. The umbrella held by the youth on the left strikes an incongruous note

PRINCES of the PUNJAB

Chieftains of the North

PATIALA: His Highness Yadavinder Singh, the new ruler of the premier state of the Punjab, succeeded on March 23 of this year on the death of his illustrious father, who by his life of service gained such a reputation far beyond the confines of India. Since Patiala entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 it has rendered military help on many critical occasions, and during the great war Patiala men fought with distinction on several fronts. Educationally the state ranks high, affording free primary instruction to all. It is also rich in antiquities

There are fourteen states in the Punjab group of which Patiala is by far the largest in point of population, having 1,625,500 inhabitants, and Bahawalpur the greatest in area, covering 16,434 square miles. Since 1921 the states have been in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General who resides permanently in Lahore

JIND: Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is ruler of Jind, one of the three Phulkian states among the fourteen states of the Punjab. His Highness was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887, and was invested with full powers in 1899. The state rendered exemplary services in the war. It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry

On left—
BAHAWALPUR: Major Dr. His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nus-rat-i-Jang, Saif-ud-Daula, Hafizul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula Wa Muinud-Daula Al-Haj Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V, LL.D., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. His Highness, who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907, is descended from the Abbaside Kaliphs of Bagdad. The state has an area of about 16,500 sq. miles, part of which is desert, and the chief crops are wheat, rice, and millet. Much has been done of late years to assist cultivation, canals having been constructed for irrigation purposes

NABHA: His Highness Partab Singh, Maharaja of Nabha, succeeded in 1928. He rules over the senior of the three Phulkian states of the Punjab, covering an area of about 1,000 sq. miles. The state is traversed by the main and three branch lines of the N.W. Railway. A portion of the state is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The main crops are gram, pulses, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley

KAPURTHALA: Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., is one of the principal Sikh ruling princes. He is a frequent visitor to England and was over here three years ago in order to attend the Silver Jubilee of the late King George V and again in 1937 for the Coronation of King George VI

KHAIRPUR: His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, Mir of Khairpur, was born in 1913, educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and succeeded in 1936 on the demise of his father. Khairpur is the only state in Sind and its ruler has a salute of fifteen guns outside his borders and seventeen guns within. Its area is 6,050 sq. miles

THE RULING PRINCES OF WESTERN INDIA

Men Who Control the Destinies of Millions of the King Emperor's Subjects

IDAR: His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Shree Himmat Singhji, one of the leading princes of the western states, was born in 1899 and, like many Indian rulers, received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. There he remained for 5½ years, gaining his diploma and, indeed, standing first in the list of candidates from all the chiefs' colleges in India. Thereafter he took an active part in the state administration, and in 1931 came his accession to the Gadi

JUNAGADH: His Highness Sir Mahabat-khanji Rasulkhanji III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, was born on August 2, 1900, and was educated at a preparatory school in England, subsequently going to the Mayo College, Ajmer. His state lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar peninsula and has sixteen ports, of which the principal are Veraval, Mangrol, and Nawabandar. The Nawab is the ninth in succession of his dynasty

BHAVNAGAR: His Highness Maharaja Krishna Kumarsinhji was educated at Harrow, succeeded to the Gadi in July, 1919, and was invested with full powers seven years ago. The population of his state amounts to 500,000 people, of whom 86 per cent. are Hindus and 8 per cent. Muhammadans. The chief products of the region are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt, while the principal manufactures are oil, copper, and cloth. The capital has a big harbour from which cotton is exported

CUTCH: His Highness Maha Rao Shri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., rules over a peninsula state which, by the special characteristics of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their chief, has more of the elements of a distinct unit than any other of the dependencies in Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the state occur in the Greek writers, but its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The British made a treaty with the state in 1815. Wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated extensively in Cutch, where there is a fair proportion of good, arable soil, but the iron and coal in the region have not been worked

RADHANPUR: His Highness Nawab Saheb Sir Jalaluddin Khan Babi Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is a descendant of the illustrious Babi family which since the reign of Humayun has always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. He was born in 1889, educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, securing the Final Diploma in the year 1909, and invested with full powers in 1910. One of his most notable acts has been to lend money to cultivators on easy terms in order to save them from the money-lenders

GONDAL: His Highness Shree Bhagva Sinhjee, G.C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., was born in 1865, educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and at the University of Edinburgh, and assumed full powers in 1884. He has done much to develop the resources of his state, prosecuting public works with vigour, pioneering railway enterprise, and keeping the people free from taxes and dues. Gondal stands particularly high among the states as regards provision for popular education, and compulsory female instruction has done a great deal to serve the cause of emancipation

WANKANER: Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana Rajsaheb of Wankaner, was born in 1879, succeeded to the Gadi on his father's death in 1881, and was invested with full powers in 1899. During the great war His Highness placed all the resources of his state at the disposal of Britain and himself served in France. In 1936 he had the honour of being included in the twelve selected princes of India attending the Coronation. His state covers 417 sq. miles, lying largely in the peninsula of Kathiawar

MORVI: His Highness Maharaja Shree Lukhdhirji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Morvi, was born in 1876, was educated privately in England and India, ascended the Gadi in 1922, and rules over a population of 113,000 or more. Morvi is run on business-like lines with a fine postal service, a railway that is solely the property of the state, and a telephone service linking the capital with over 40 per cent. of the outlying villages. Primary and secondary education are free. The state's principal industries are cotton pressing and ginning, pottery, salt production, and glass manufacture. The chief port is Navlakhi

PORBANDAR: His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Natawarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., ranks fourth among the ruling princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers. He was born in 1901, educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, like so many of his contemporaries, and succeeded to the Gadi in 1908. The state is a flourishing one and is well known for two particular products, Porbandar stone, which is quarried in the Barda Hills near Adityana, and Porbandar Ghee (butter) which is largely exported to Africa. Salt and cement are also produced in the region

DHRANGADHRA: His Highness Maharaja Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born in 1889 and educated at the Rajkumar College before going to private tutors in England under the guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant. Dhrangadhra is a state of the first class in Kathiawar with an area of 1,167 sq. miles. Its ruler is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, a clan of great antiquity which migrated in stages from the north. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja by a council of four members, financial, political, economic and military

NAWANAGAR: Major His Highness Maharaja Shri Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, is the adopted son of His late Highness ("Ranji" of cricketing fame) and ascended the Gadi in 1933 after a distinguished scholastic career at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Malvern College, and University College, London. In 1919 His Highness received a commission in the 5th/6th Rajputana Rifles, eventually rising to the rank of captain. Like his distinguished predecessor he is a keen sportsman, including cricket, racquets, lawn tennis and shooting among his recreations

WHERE INDIA'S PRINCES GO TO SCHOOL

By C. W. Waddington

WHEN Colonel James Todd, the historian of Rajasthan, visited Kathiawar on the eve of his retirement in 1824, he described the premier chief of western India as "Vegetating in the midst of ruins." Todd's laconic description was only too applicable to the Indian princes as a class up to the middle of the last century, for as late as 1842 a political officer in a report to Government observed "Few of the chiefs can read or write." It was not until 1856 that the first attempt was made to raise the level of the young Indian aristocracy by the foundation of an institute in Calcutta for the education of the wards of court. A few years later, Sir Alexander Grant, then Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, urged the importance of this question upon his Government. A circular letter was issued to all political officers, in response to which Major R. H. Keatinge, V.C., then political agent in Kathiawar, proposed the foundation of a chiefs' college. The idea was warmly encouraged by his successors, Col. W. W. Anderson and Sir J. B. Peile. Through their efforts, the foundation-stone of the first Rajkumar college in India was laid at Rajkot in 1868, and the college was opened by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, then Governor of Bombay, in 1870.

At about the same time Lord Mayo addressed the assembled princes of Rajputana in a Durbar held at Ajmer on the subject of founding a similar college for their sons. The memorable words which he used on this occasion deserve to be recorded. "Be assured," said the great Viceroy, "that we ask you to do all this for no other object than your own benefit. If we wished you to remain weak, we should say, 'Be poor, and ignorant and disorderly.' It is because we wish you to be strong that we desire to see you rich, instructed and well governed." The foundation of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot was soon followed by that of the Mayo College at Ajmer, the Daly College at Indore, the Aitcheson College at Lahore, and finally by the Raipur College in Orissa.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE AT RAJKOT, Bombay Presidency, which numbers the great cricketing Maharaja, Ranjit Singhji, among its long list of former pupils, so many of whom have attained distinction in the life of India. The college was founded in the 70's, starting with twelve pupils

THE MAYO COLLEGE AT AJMER is one of the best known of all the institutions for the princes and may really be called the Eton of India. The college started with only one pupil, the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Alwar, but to-day its roll of old boys includes many a ruling prince

These five colleges have now been at work for well over half a century, and it is not too much to say that they have largely contributed to that rapid progress of the Indian aristocracy in culture and enlightenment which is one of the most significant and encouraging features of the period. It cannot indeed be claimed that education and training, however well planned and carried out, are invariably sufficient to ensure good government. In Europe, as well as in Asia, there are still rulers who succumb to the temptations of wealth and power. But on the whole, the contrast between the typical Indian prince whom Todd described and the Indian princes of to-day is astonishing.

The colleges at the outset had many special difficulties to encounter. Among them were the custom of early marriages, the hostile influence of the Zenanas, feuds between princely houses, and distrust of Western education. It is related that in the early days of the Rajkumar College the cricket field was guarded by sentries, for fear that a young prince might be kidnapped. At Ajmer the first boy used to come daily to the college mounted on an elephant. To protect the young princes from the sun, a covered playing-shed had to be constructed. Games of hockey consisted of forty players on each side, and over-arm bowling was prohibited as dangerous. These obstacles have been largely surmounted. Education, whether intellectual or physical, is no longer feared and distrusted, but increasingly sought for and demanded.

At the present time the chiefs' colleges are entering upon a wider field of usefulness. Not only have the commissioned ranks in the Army been opened to Indians, but the Indian Civil Service and other branches of the administration will be manned by Indians to an ever-increasing extent. To train the youthful aristocracy of India to carry on the admirable traditions of these services, in addition to providing for the sons of the ruling classes such an education as will fit them for the discharge of their responsibilities to their subjects, is the great and worthy task which lies before the colleges.

The Rajkumar College at Rajkot was completed in 1870 from designs by Mr. R. Booth, Agency Engineer in Kathiawar, and started work in February, 1871, with 12 boys under the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten, who remained the principal until his death 25 years later. The first Kumar who came into residence was the young Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, the head of a princely house which has ever since been a generous patron of the college. Mr. Chester Macnaghten is justly regarded as the pioneer of public school education for the Indian aristocracy. His statue, which stands at the entrance to the college, was erected after his death by the grateful chiefs of Kathiawar, and his memory is still cherished throughout the province. Thanks to his inspiration the college was warmly supported from the first by the Kathiawar princes and soon began to attract pupils from all parts of the Bombay Presidency.

The first student to pass the matriculation examination was Kumar Hari Singhji of Bhavnagar in 1876, and by 1884 two alumni of the college had obtained posts in the British Civil Service, and another, the Chief of Limbdi, was appointed to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. Pupils from the college now began to seek higher education in England, and before Mr. Macnaghten's death one had become a barrister-at-law, another D.C.L. of Oxford, another LL.B. of Cambridge, and a fourth M.D. of Edinburgh. The first to win athletic fame was His late Highness Maharaja Ranjit Singhji of Jamnagar, who after spending seven years at Rajkot, where he was distinguished alike for his scholastic and athletic accomplishments, proceeded to Cambridge. The cricket "blue" which he gained there was the first to be worn by a scion of the Indian aristocracy, and as "Ranji" he became affectionately known throughout the Empire as the most finished batsman of his time.

In 1931 new rules were framed for the management of the college, which was entrusted to a council of twelve members, elected by the states which have contributed to the foundation, with only three Government nominees. Soon afterwards the Scott College at Sadra was amalgamated with the Rajkumar College, and three members of the Scott College Council were added.

Steps have recently been taken to modernise the system by the introduction of common messing and dormitories, and the abolition of all private servants except for boys under 9 years of age. An English matron, who is also a qualified nurse, has been placed in charge of the younger boys. The fees have been lowered and the cost of living reduced. Pupils are now prepared not only for the chiefs' colleges diploma, but for admission to the Prince of Wales' Military School at Dehra Dun, and for the

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE AT RAIPUR is another leading institution, the boys being prepared to undertake higher studies at the English or Indian universities

English public schools, if required. Thanks to the generosity of the Kathiawar princes, a number of scholarships are available for Kumars to whom expense is a consideration, and there are excellent facilities for almost all games.

The Mayo College at Ajmer, like the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, owes its original inception to the Political Department, for it was Colonel F. M. Walter, later the agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, who in 1869 first

Colleges, Devoted to the Training of the Princes, which, through Their Pupils, have Exerted a Potent Influence for Good upon the Life of India

THE AITCHESON COLLEGE, LAHORE, came into being as a result of an appeal launched in 1885 by Sir Charles Aitcheson, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, and still remains essentially exclusive in the field of its recruitment. Many improvements have lately been made

THE DALY COLLEGE, INDORE, is named after General Sir Henry Daly, who, as agent to the Governor-General in Central India, interested himself keenly in the education of the sons of the princes. During the great war the place was a training school for Indian cadets

suggested the idea of an Eton in India to Lord Mayo, at whose instance the Government of India and the states united in the task of equipping the college with its fine park and buildings and in forming the nucleus of an Endowment Fund. The foundation-stone of the main building, which was designed by Major Mant, R.E., in the Indo-Saracenic style, was laid by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Alfred Lyall on January 5, 1875, and the opening ceremony was performed by the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, on November 7, 1885.

The college started work with one pupil, the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Alwar, in 1875; the number soon rose to twenty-three, and by 1885 seventy-nine pupils were on the rolls. Up to 1890, the highest class was prepared for the university matriculation, but from 1891 to 1902 the curriculum followed was one specially drawn up for the college, and the examinations were conducted by officers deputed by the Government of India. In those days cricket was played with enthusiasm under Mr. Sherring, and athletic sports, rifle-shooting and riding were organised. But after twenty-five years of useful work the college found its resources inadequate to meet the growing demands of the aristocracy for a training in all respects equal to that of an English public school, and it was then that Lord Curzon entered on his congenial task of reorganising the chiefs' colleges, the main features in this process being the grant of liberal financial assistance, the provision of a larger and better qualified staff, both English and Indian, and the framing of a new curriculum distinct from that of the normal secondary schools in India and devised to meet the needs of a land-owning aristocracy.

The newly instituted chiefs' college diploma was accepted by the universities as equivalent to the matriculation and at the Mayo College a higher diploma course of three years was soon after added to the school curriculum. This was later extended to four years and assimilated to the University B.A. course.

At the time of Lord Curzon's reorganisation of chiefs' colleges, Mr. C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O., who was closely connected with the general reforms introduced and was placed on special duty for the purpose, was appointed principal of the Mayo College in 1903. A rapid development in all directions followed. A new wing was added to the college main building at a cost of 2½ lakhs, almost all the state boarding houses were enlarged, an additional spacious boarding house, named the Colvin House, was built for junior boys, a cricket pavilion and guest house, a sanatorium and nurses' quarters, and several houses for the English staff and for young princes in residence. The cricket ground was turfed, football and hockey grounds were laid out. An extension of over fifty acres was added to the park, including polo and riding grounds, which are now also utilised as a landing place for aeroplanes.

The number on the rolls rose to over 200, including boys from all parts of India, and the college which had before been confined practically to Rajputana, acquired an all-India connection and reputation. During the great war Mr. Waddington and other members of the English staff left to take up military posts, and progress was somewhat checked for a time, but after the war the normal life of the college was resumed under the next principal, Mr. F. A. Leslie-Jones, C.B.E., and by the time that the diamond jubilee of the college was celebrated, in 1930, a ceremony which was attended by 181 old boys, including fifteen ruling princes, and graced by the presence of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin, the college was entitled to point with justifiable pride to the distinguished careers of a large number of its former students, not only as rulers, but in many offices of public usefulness. The affectionate enthusiasm displayed by the old boys for their college and their numerous gifts form a signal proof that it is fulfilling the objects of its founders; as well as a guarantee of its future prosperity. With the appointment of Mr. V. A. S. Stow, C.I.E., as principal, in 1931, fresh vigour was imparted to the college life and many improvements carried out, including the erection of a fine temple, and a staff club.

The Daly College, Indore: The history of this begins in 1870, when that distinguished officer, General Sir Henry Daly, G.C.B., C.I.E., was the agent to the Governor-General in Central India and interested himself in the education of the sons of the princes in that agency. Some of these were sent to the Indore Residency School to study, and in 1876 a separate class was formed at the school for young chiefs, who resided in a separate boarding house. From 1876 to 1881 they were in charge of Mr. G. Aberigh Mackay, well known as the author of "Twenty-one Days in India."

After General Sir Henry Daly's retirement in 1881 it was decided to erect a building for the Rajkumar classes of the Residency College, to be called the Daly College, which thenceforward became a separate institution. The building was formally opened by the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, in 1885. Since that time the college has experienced several vicissitudes of fortune, which it has always successfully surmounted. The first was during the reorganisation of the chiefs' colleges by Lord Curzon in 1903, when it was decided that the young chiefs of Central India should be educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer, and that the Daly College should become a school for the sons of Thakurs only, but when Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, son of General Sir Henry Daly, became agent to the Governor-General, he succeeded in restoring its status as a chiefs' college.

The Government of India made a liberal contribution of 6½ lakhs and the chiefs contributed 4 lakhs towards a new building, which was designed by Col. Sir Swinton Jacob and was opened by the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, in 1912. The fine site of 120 acres for the college and its playing fields was granted by the Indore Durbar, and numerous donations were made by the other chiefs for special objects, such as pavilions for games, a temple and a mosque. The first principal under the new scheme was Mr. P. Hide, who ruled from 1906 to 1926, and was awarded the C.I.E. in recognition of his eminent services to the college. He was followed by Mr. W. Fanshawe and by the present principal, Mr. M. G. Salter, both of whom have ably sustained its reputation.

A second temporary eclipse of the college occurred during the great war of 1914–18, when the principal was transferred to the staff of a training school for Indian cadets, for which the college buildings were utilised, and the remaining members of the English staff received commissions in the army. Only a small number of junior Kumars remained in the Gwalior Boarding House. But after the war the activity of the college speedily revived and fresh successes were recorded both at games and in examinations. The first student of the Daly College to pass the matriculation test was Sardar Madho Rao Kibe of Indore in 1894; he took his B.A. degree in 1899 and his M.A. in 1904. Since that time six students in all have passed the matriculation examination, twenty-seven have taken the chiefs' colleges' diploma, many with distinction, and fifteen have passed the high school examination. Three have received the King's Commission and have entered the army, and many others have obtained posts in civil life.

The Aitcheson College at Lahore came into being through the initiative of Sir Charles Aitcheson, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, who in 1885 appealed to the chiefs and aristocracy of the province to join in starting a college similar to those existing at Rajkot and Ajmer. His appeal met with a ready response; funds were subscribed for handsome and ample buildings; scholarships were endowed for the sons of impoverished landholders; and an annual grant-in-aid was provided by the Punjab Government. Contributions from the Punjab states alone amounted to two and a half lakhs. It is interesting to record that the design of the college building was mainly based on one submitted by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, then principal of the Lahore School of Art, which was adapted to a ground plan proposed by Sir Swinton Jacob. The college started work in 1886 with the 15 boys of the Amballa Wards' School, who were transferred to Lahore, and the foundation-stone of the main building was laid by the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, in the same year.

Since there are but few states in or near the Punjab, the majority of the students come from the landed gentry in the British portion of the province, and hence are of a slightly different class from the boys at Rajkot and Ajmer, who are all drawn from ruling families or nobles of Indian states. They are also more heterogeneous, being Sikhs and Muhammadans as well as Hindus.

(*Continued on page 466*)

CRICKET IN A WONDER SETTING: A match in progress on the ground at Mayo College, Ajmer, which lies in spectacular surroundings at the foot of Madar Hill. The college, from an educational point of view, has an all-India reputation, and, as regards sport, it has become world-renowned by reason of the many notable exponents of cricket and polo it has produced

TIGER HUNTING IN UDAIPUR: His Highness the Maharana (seated left centre), ruler of the premier state of Rajputana, pictured with his guests after a tiger shoot with elephant. Udaipur possesses some very fine tigers and fierce boar which provide first-rate sport for those who like a spice of danger when out with the guns

ELEPHANT WRESTLING IN UDAIPUR: This is spectacular entertainment, but it is good to know that the animals can sustain no really serious injury, being chained by the legs and separated by a low wall so that they may not get to real grips; unlike in the olden days when they were specially trained to do battle and often fought to the bitter end, the survivor being the conqueror. The number of elephants in India is declining all too rapidly

THIRTY MINUTES WORK: His Highness the Prince of Hyderabad, with four tigers he accounted for in the in his father's domain. Hyderabad, a territory as

THE KILL: A cheetah, the fastest of all quadrupeds, horns. In Kolhapur, where this picture was taken, as hunt and stalk. Over a limited distance their speed

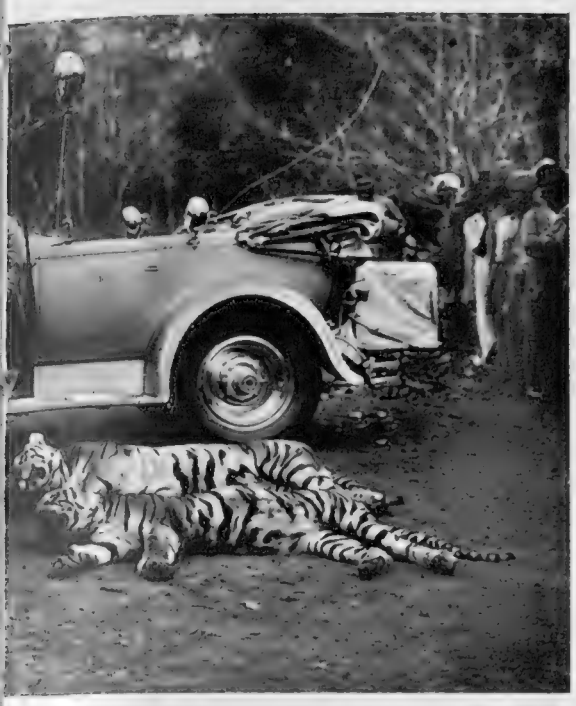
SPORT AMONG

Jungles, with their Tiger, their Rich Supply of Ante Combine to make the In

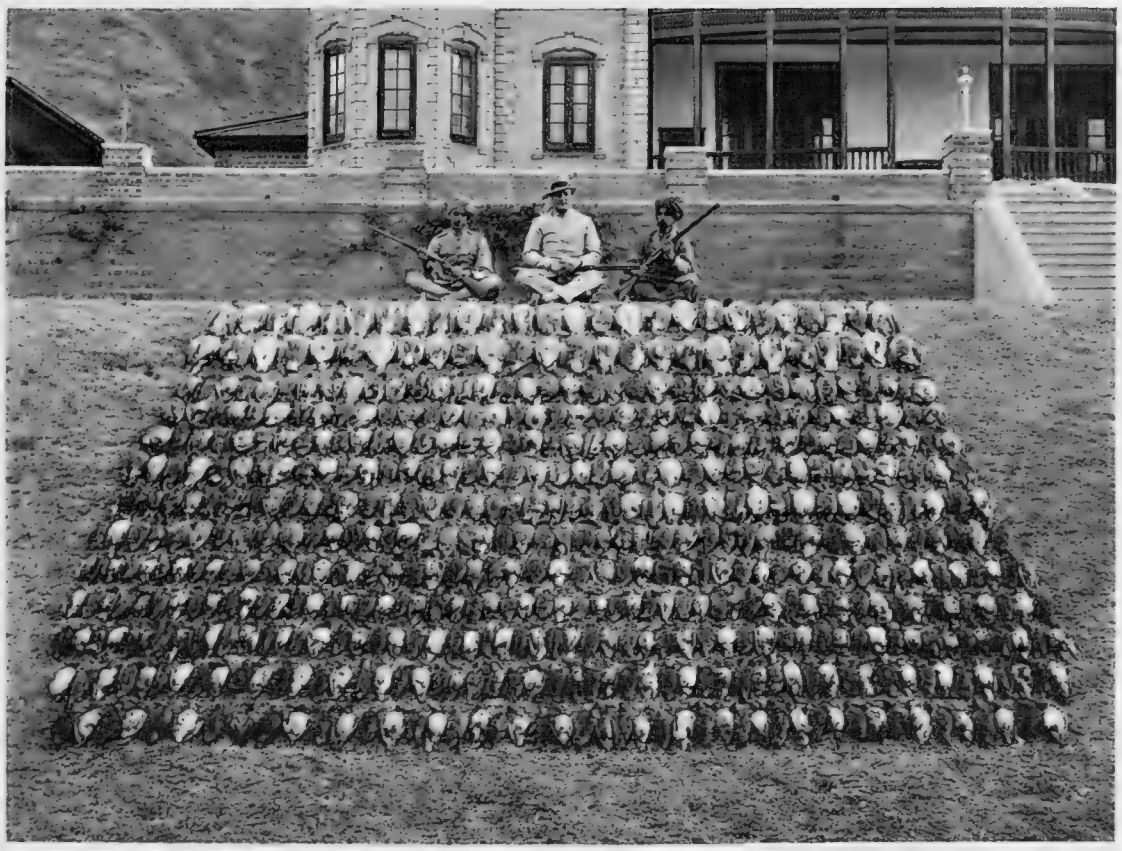
INDIA, whose jungles contain tigers, elephants, bison and other wild animals, whose fields and marshes abound with game birds, whose rivers are amply stocked with sporting fish and whose plains afford full scope for the horse and all branches of mounted sport, has long been acclaimed as a sportsman's paradise. A brief review of some of the sport enjoyed by her princes, sportsmen one and all of them, will show that the claim is well substantiated.

In the extreme north, His Highness of Kashmir has no tiger shooting. This need worry him not at all: he has everything else that the sport of the universe has to offer. A great sportsman, well known on the polo ground and the racecourse, His Highness has to his credit the astonishing total of 575 duck to his own gun in one day.

Farther down the Indus His Highness of Bahawalpur possesses one of the finest duck shoots in all India and takes special delight in dispensing frequent hospitality at his shoots.



Berar, son and heir of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of
space of half-an-hour during a recent hunting expedition
large in area as France, is famous for its big game



A BAG TO BOAST ABOUT: His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir with the 575 wild duck he accounted for with his own gun in one day; a picture that bears testimony both to his own prowess as a shot and to the abundance of game in this famed territory. His Highness has achieved distinction in many spheres of sport

standing over its prey—an antelope with beautiful spiral
in many other parts of India, cheetah are trained to
is phenomenal, but after a few hundred yards they weaken

THE FALLEN MONARCH: His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh with a fine specimen of a "Gir" lion

THE PRINCES

Elephant, and Boar; Marshes, with lope; and Rivers Stocked with Fish dian States a Sportsman's Paradise

By LIEUT.-COLONEL A. A. FILOSE

(The Central India Horse)

In the Punjab, His Highness of Patiala, once interested in polo, is now the chief patron of cricket in India.

The readers of Todd's "Rajastan" will agree that Rajputana is the fairyland of India and the Rajput princes produce some of India's leading sportsmen.

His Highness of Udaipur, a noted sportsman, possesses some very fine tigers and some incredibly fierce boar. Here, in olden days, large herds of elephants were kept and elephant fights were staged . . . veritable mammoth struggles . . . but India is becoming democratic and it is a regrettable but definitely established fact that democracy is very bad for elephants, which are on the decline everywhere. Nevertheless, in Udaipur certain elephants are trained to a form of "all in" wrestling—which, like our own, ensures no one being very much hurt—and this provides spectacular entertainment.

His Highness of Bikaner, one of India's leading small-game shots, owns the world-famous sand grouse shoot where thousands of those beautiful birds, the Imperial grouse, fall to the guns in one day. His late Majesty King George V once enjoyed a day's shooting at the Imperial grouse and stated that they provided a greater variety of shots than any other bird. The record individual bag for one day, which exceeds 900, is held by a member of His Highness's family. A visitor need never err on the side of modesty in stating his bag at the end of the day as the "pick up" is invariably greater than the total claimed by individual guns.

His Highness of Jodhpur, famous in the polo and flying world, is a mighty hunter who thinks nothing of following up a wounded tiger on foot, and finishing off a boar with a bowie knife.

A local sport in Jodhpur is to hunt the wild lady pig; armed, liked Murat at Friedland, with nothing but a riding cane. When the lady wearies of being hunted she turns and charges. The rider must then tap her sharply on the snout as she rises to him: this makes her keep her mouth shut and . . . a lady with her mouth shut can do no harm, or so they say in Jodhpur, and the Princes of Fairyland should surely know. This sport may account for that wonderful co-ordination of hand and eye which characterises the Jodhpur polo players.

In Jaipur, too, I have heard, they play polo.

His Highness of Dholpur, in his prime the finest shot among all the princes, now in the Indian Summer

(Continued on page 438)

SPORT AMONG THE PRINCES

(Continued from page 437)

A GENIUS OF THE POLO FIELD: His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, one of the greatest players of all time. Like most Indians his skill lies to a very large extent in brilliant wristwork

of his days, maintains an extensive bird sanctuary. The duck are at least "all square" with His Highness. All sportsmen, please copy.

His Highness the young Maharaja of Bharatpur is another keen sportsman who is the fortunate possessor of a world-famous duck shoot. His Highness likes variety in his shooting and is credited in the game book of my regiment with an elephant, its mahout and a snipe—all with one shot.

It was at Bharatpur that His Highness of Dholpur obtained his record bag of over 400 duck in a very few hours' shooting.

After Rajputana comes Central India, the home of the tiger. Gwalior, in olden days, was reputed to contain more tigers than any other territory. The late Maharaja Scindia and Lord Hardinge, shooting from elephants, bagged nine tigers in one day. More recently, with the idea of making tiger shooting safe for guests, someone invented the idea of encasing them (the guests) in concrete "pill-boxes" for tiger shooting.

This artificiality appears to have diminished considerably the supply of tigers. It is not too late to restore the balance and—for what it is worth—a tiger-eaten guest or two should have little effect on the number of sportsmen whereas the abolition of concrete "pill-boxes" would certainly improve the tiger shooting. I have no doubt that His Highness the young Maharaja of Gwalior, now that he has assumed full powers, will restore tiger shooting in Gwalior to its former position.

Rewa, however, where tigers are shot *au naturel*, continues to produce its quota of tigers and His Highness of Rewa must easily top the record with 500 tigers to his own gun. In fairness to His Highness's marksmanship, I might mention that I have heard of no one else who has succeeded in shooting a Rewa tiger during this period of record breaking.

His Highness of Bhopal is, of course, the greatest polo player of his own generation and is always anxious to produce a tiger for his guests, while His Highness of Rutlam was quite the best polo player of a still earlier generation of princes.

His Highness of Jaora achieves uniqueness by hunting the jackal with his own pack of foxhounds. He comes of a hunting family. His grandfather, one of our early allies, achieved fame as a hunter of dacoits in Central India. *Autres temps. . . .*

Farther to the west lie the states in Kathiawar. These include Nawanagar, which gave us the immortal "Ranji" and whose island partridge shoot has provided exciting battues for many distinguished guests; Junagadh, wherein lies the last stronghold of the lion in India—the "Gir" lion; Baria, where polo flourished, and Rajpipla, the racing exploits of whose ruler are well known.

Further south, His Highness of Kolhapur owns a large and successful racing stable and drives a break at breakneck speed across country in the hunting of black buck with cheetah. This is a very ancient sport in India. The cheetah, not unlike the leopard in appearance, belongs to the dog family and is trained to stalk and hunt. His speed is terrific but he has to be blindfolded before he will surrender his kill.

The riding and spearing of black buck, nilgai, and leopard are other forms of sport which are practised by many of the princes, but I have only heard of one black buck so killed: that was many years ago by His Highness Sir Pratab Singh of Jodhpur. The nilgai is an easier animal to spear. The leopard in open country is fairly safe, in thick grass he is dangerous.

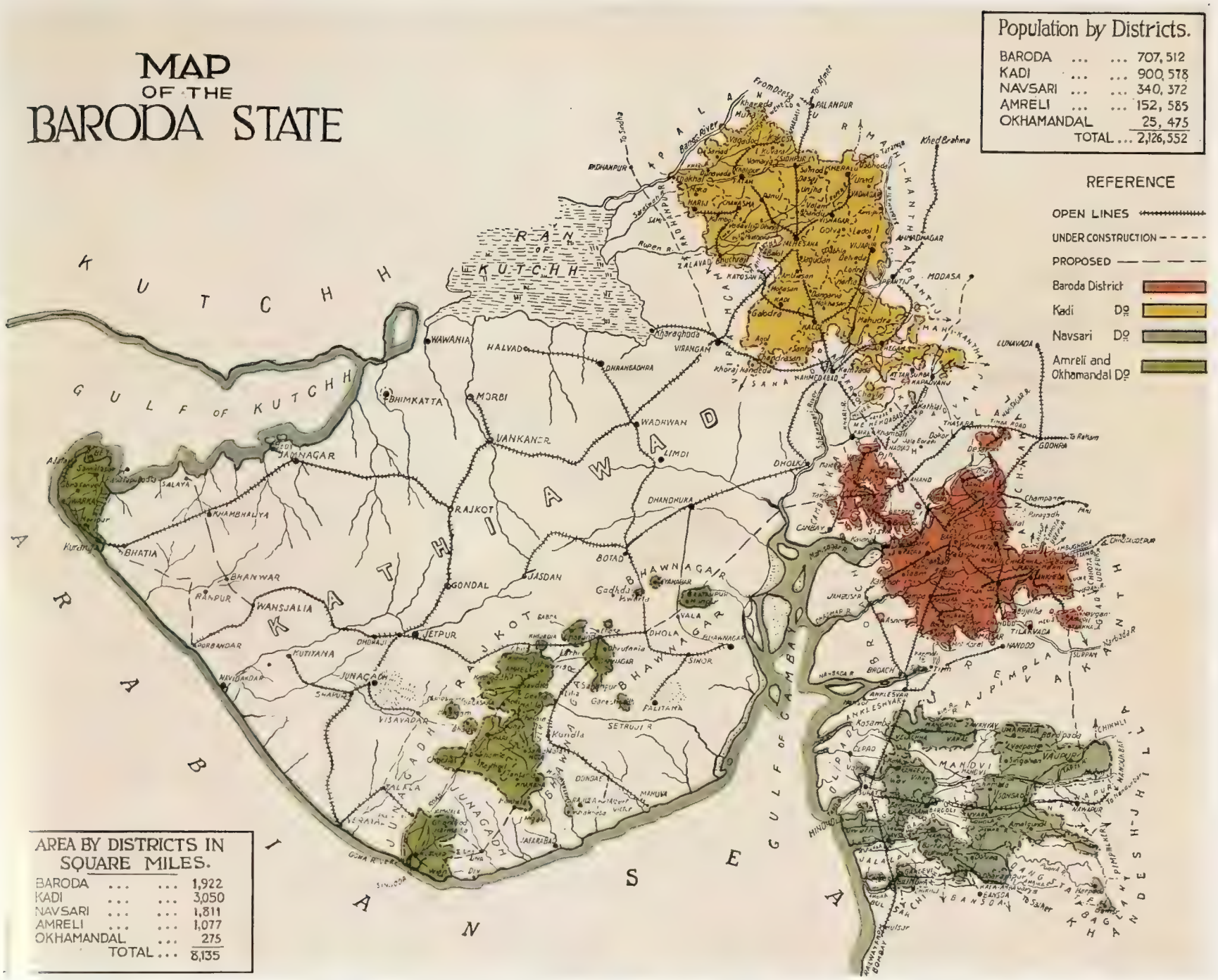
In the southern apex of the peninsula lie the famous jungles of Mysore where tigers, elephants, bison and that rare bird, the great Indian bustard, are found. For religious reasons His Highness indulges in tennis only, but his jungles have been placed at the disposal of countless sportsmen. Finally comes Hyderabad, a territory as large as France. For reasons of health, His Exalted Highness the Nizam is unable to take an active part in sport, but Hyderabad has produced the famous Golconda polo team, and, that tigers are to be had, the photograph on pages 436–7 of His Highness the Prince of Berar with four tigers shot in half-an-hour is sufficient testimony.

FELLOW ORNITHOLOGISTS: The Maharaja of Bharatpur with His Highness of Dholpur in the latter's bird sanctuary where countless wonderful and rare specimens of India's teeming bird life are to be seen

THEY SWEPT THE BOARD: K. R. Prithi Singh, R. R. Abhey Singh, the Maharaja of Jaipur, and R. R. Hanut Singh, the members of the brilliant Jaipur polo team which came to England in 1933 and carried off many of the major trophies. For sheer spectacle and rhythm of movement their play was a revelation, and they were, of course, superbly mounted, as are nearly all the leading Indian teams

A GOOD MIXED BAG: The product of a day's shooting in Kashmir where the variety of game to be had is a notable feature of the sport. Many army officers go there for the shooting during their leave

THE NEXT BEST THING: There is no fox-hunting in India, but His Highness of Jaora, who is pictured above with his own pack of hounds, is able to show his friends some really excellent sport in pursuit of the jackal—the scavenger of the Indian plains



STATE OF BARODA

THE STATE OF BARODA, which has an area of 8,164 sq. miles and a population of 2,500,000 and an annual revenue of £2,000,000, is situated in one of the most highly urbanised and industrialised areas of India. It is scattered in five administrative blocks. Under its present ruler, who has been at the helm of affairs for nearly 60 years, the State is following an enlightened policy of development.

In the administration of the State, His Highness the Maharaja is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan, or Minister, as President, three Naib Dewans, or Deputy Ministers, and two other officers as Members. For the purpose of assisting His Highness in the work of legislation, the State has a Legislative Council consisting of thirty-one members, including the Dewan, who is the President, with a non-official majority.

Cotton, oil-seeds and tobacco are among the more important industrial crops; and the improvement of these is among the main pre-occupations of the agricultural officers employed by the State. These officers have for some years devoted much attention to the improvement of cotton cultivation on the same lines as in the Bombay Presidency, and this policy has resulted in the rapid elimination of inferior varieties. The co-operative movement has extended in the State. There are 1,125 societies, with a membership of 55,037, and a working capital of Rs. 90 lakhs. There is also a well-staffed Department of Industries and Commerce which devotes attention to hand-loom weaving, calico printing and lacquer-work, tanning, and other minor industries in the State. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, His Highness the Maharaja established a fund of Rs. 1,00,00,000, the interest on this amount being used in rural uplift work, and this has given an impetus to the work of the Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation and Health.

Primary education is free and compulsory and the State has recently launched a policy of gradually making physical culture also compulsory.

The first railway line was constructed over 50 years ago. The State now owns 22 miles of broad gauge, 345 miles of metre gauge, and 356 miles of narrow gauge railways, built at a cost of £4,000,000; besides this, 200 miles of company-owned railways (the B.B. & C.I. Railway and the Tapty Valley Railway etc.), traverse it. The State has palaces built in an artistic style, a picture gallery containing a collection of Rajput and Moghal paintings, and other interesting buildings.

The State has developed a port on its Kathiawar coast—Port Okha, in the Gulf of Cutch—which is open throughout the year. The pier is 400 ft. in length and has berthing accommodation for two ocean-going steamers. A metre-gauge railway of the State connects the port with the main system of Kathiawar, and through it with Rajputana, and on to Delhi.

For the financing of industries etc. a State-aided bank—The Bank of Baroda, Ltd.—was started nearly 30 years ago. This bank is now a flourishing institution with twenty-one branches, and holds a leading position among the private banks in India.

Among the major industries of the State, the following may be mentioned: Cotton is grown over half the area of the State, and there are, therefore, about 143 ginning and pressing factories, and sixteen spinning and weaving mills. The textile industry is steadily growing in strength. There are, besides, three dyeing factories, one of which is among the biggest in India. Two match factories have been established recently. The Alembic Chemical Works produce tinctures etc. of good quality which are used in hospitals in all parts of India. The cement factory in Dwarka has a capacity of 80,000 tons. The Okha Salt Works, which commenced manufacture about 8 years ago, now produce about 51,325 tons of salt a year for the Bengal market (the maximum capacity being over 58,590 tons); subsidiary works include one for magnesium chloride. All these are financed by private capital; it has, indeed, been calculated that, in spite of the economic depression, about £1,000,000 has been invested in these industries during the last few years.

The State has a Trade Commissioner in London. Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, London, are Consulting Engineers for the Railways; and Sir Alexander Gibb and Partner, London, for the Port. Messrs. Turnbull Gibson and Co., London, are the State's Shipping Agents.

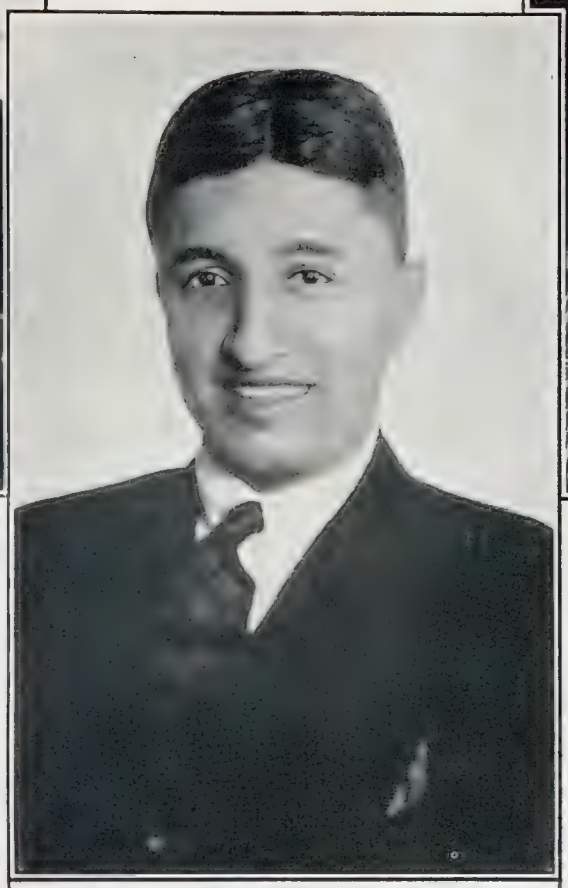
STATE OF UDAIPUR

UDAIPUR STATE (also called Mewar) was founded in about A.D. 646. It is situated in the south of Rajputana, and has an area of 12,691 miles, with a population of 1,293,776. The northern and eastern portions of the State consist of an elevated plateau of fine open undulating country, sloping gradually to the north-east, while the southern and western portions are entirely covered with rocks, hills, and dense jungle. The whole of the mountainous country in the south-west is known as the Hilly Tracts of Mewar, and it embraces the wildest portion of the Aravalli Hills. The highest peak of these hills is 4,315 ft. above sea level. The principal rivers of the State are the Chambal, and its tributary, the Banas. The climate is healthy and the heat never excessive; the rainfall averages 24¼ ins. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by the palaces of His Highness the Maharana, and, to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake, in the middle of which stand two island palaces. Another fine lake, connected by a small canal with, and lying to the north of, Pichola, is the Fateh Sagar, which has an embankment 2,800 ft. long, named after His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who laid the foundation stone in 1889. Udaipur City is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay. The Ruler of Udaipur State is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who succeeded his father the late Maharana, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., in 1930. He is the Head of the Seesodia Rajputs and is the premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. The revenue and expenditure of the State are now about 80.6 lakhs of rupees. The history of Udaipur from the early part of the fourteenth century onwards is a very stirring one, mainly of struggle against the Moghul Emperors, to maintain its independence, and no place in Rajputana has a greater claim to fame than Chitor, once the great fortress capital of Udaipur, three times stormed and sacked, but where proudly to-day the Tower of Victory rises above the embattlemented walls on the hill summit. Udaipur is rich in archæological remains. Stone inscriptions dating from the A.D. third century to the eighteenth century are numerous, the oldest buildings are two *stupas* at Nagari, and there are ancient temples, exquisitely carved, at Barolli, Bijolia, Menal, Eklingji, and at Nagda, not far from Udaipur City.

SEVEN STATES *and their* RULING CHIEFS

Sikkim—Rampur—Bhutan—
Tripura — Cooch Behar —
Rajpipla — and Benares

SIKKIM: His Highness Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893, succeeded in 1914, and was invested with full ruling powers in 1918. Tradition says that the ancestors of the rulers of Sikkim originally came from not far distant Tibet. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814 the British formed an alliance with Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. The state is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, while the number of inhabitants, mainly consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, is 109,650. The country is split up into deep valleys surmounted by open plateaus cut off from one another by steep ridges, and lies at a very considerable elevation rising from 1,000 ft. above sea level at its southern extremity to 18,000 ft. in the north. Small though the state is, a wide variation of climate makes it peculiarly interesting



RAMPUR: Captain His Highness Nawab Sayed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur succeeded to the rulership of this state in the United Provinces on June 20, 1930, when he was twenty-three. He has since carried on the work of his father under whom Rampur made great strides in the realm of commerce and, in fact, in every sphere of endeavour. Rampur has always been closely identified with British political aims

BHUTAN: His Highness Sir Uggen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan, rules over this great state bordering on Tibet and like his immediate predecessor is a staunch ally of the British government. Bhutan is an independent kingdom, but it has various commercial and other arrangements with Britain from which it receives a substantial annual subsidy. The state consists for the most part of a succession of lofty and rugged mountains abounding in picturesque scenery, and from a geographical viewpoint much remains to be discovered. Its area is 18,000 sq. miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated as being in the region of 300,000. By a treaty concluded in January, 1910, the Bhutanese government bound itself to be guided by Britain in regard to its external relations, while Britain, on her side, agreed to exercise no interference in all internal matters

TRIPURA: His Highness Bishama-Samara-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha Srijukta Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Tripura, was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1923 to the rulership of this state which is closely associated with the government of Bengal

COOCH BEHAR: His Highness Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur was born in 1915, and succeeded at the age of seven. Cooch Behar, in common with Tripura, is closely associated with the government of Bengal. At one time the state comprised almost all Northern Bengal, Assam, and a part of Bhutan

RAJPIPLA: Major His Highness Maharaja Shri Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I., ruler of Rajpipla, in the Gujarat States Agency, is one of the best known of the Indian rulers who visit this country, having endeared himself to the sporting public as a patron of the turf and achieved at least one ambition by his victory in the 1934 Derby

BENARES: Captain His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1874 and succeeded in 1931 at the age of fifty-seven. The kingdom of Benares has existed under its Hindu rulers from time immemorial and finds mention in passages of the earliest Hindu and Buddhist literature

WOMEN OF ORISSA: These humble folk, in common with those of high birth, are beginning at long last to reap the benefits of social reform which, as the author of the accompanying article indicates, is now making the most noteworthy strides in the realm of women

WOMEN of the INDIAN STATES

The Trend of Politics Brings a Big Change in the Lives of High and Low

IN the middle of Rajputana there rises a rocky hill, crowned by a mighty fortress. Within this fortress stands the palace of a long line of chiefs, Rajput aristocrats of ancient descent. From the battlements, their sentries gazed across the limitless red-brown desert, watching for the thin line of horsemen, vanguard of an invading host, that appeared all too often out of the opal mist. From below, the sounds of a crowded city would rise clearly on the still air as they do to-day.

Up a rough stony path, winding round the rocky escarpment, the youthful brides of the rajahs were carried in magnificent procession to the bridegrooms they had never seen. Inside the palace were many dark, ill-ventilated rooms where the bride and her ladies passed their monotonous days. Many were the tragedies enacted within these walls. The lives of purdah princesses in days of long ago were starved of light as were their dismal apartments.

Unwanted widows spun out a lonely existence in corners of the palace, deeply resenting the interference of a paramount power which prohibited immolation on a husband's funeral pyre. In another apartment, the childless rani would kneel before a special shrine and pray passionately to the goddess of births for a child who would raise her status from that of the insignificant wife to the revered mother of the heir.

Since those days, during the last two or three decades, a spectacular change has taken place in the lives of the women of India, affecting high and low alike; this silent revolution has altered the lot of the maharani as profoundly as that of her humble sisters.

The pace of progress has been considerably accelerated by the trend of politics. The Round Table Conferences that brought princes and their prime ministers to London, also brought ladies of high degree. Ranis, unadorned by jewels and accompanied by only one attendant, learnt their way about Harrods and roamed round Woolworth's counters: they ate of Dorchester Hotel food, and gazed, slightly surprised, at the Savoy cabarets. Some returned into purdah, after they had sampled the restless, superficial life outside and found it wanting; but they all took back to their states new ideas of hospitals, girl guides, and social service generally, and innovations crept into every sphere of social activity. The swimming-bath, opened last autumn in the purdah club of an Indian state, testifies to a rapid advance of ideas.

Custom, however, dies hard. Purdah may be disappearing, but in many states it is still the rule, and in a vast country like India the advance of the more progressive few must always be retarded by the more slowly moving rearguard. One princess, who still keeps purdah, pines for a beloved son who is undergoing treatment in Europe, but she would never even contemplate crossing the "black water" to be with him. It is not so very long since she had to walk barefoot 180 times round a "pipal" tree, in blazing sunshine, as part of her marriage ceremony; her feet became blistered and she nearly fainted from the heat, and 500 women watched her discomfiture. What are progress and politics to such as she? Yet another rani delights in flying, but she is taken in a curtained car to a remote corner of the flying ground before she boards the plane her husband is piloting.

But whatever their position as regards seclusion the women of the ruling families have always played a great part in the destiny of the states. During a regency of minors, mothers have governed with statesmanlike wisdom from behind the purdah, dowager ranis have counselled and guided their sons, and now they take the lead in many of the modern developments.

Casual observers amongst English people are apt to think that purdah women must be flaccid, ineffective and ignorant. This is not true. Women have always influenced the affairs of men, even when a curtain veils them from the outer world. Some cynics say that with their emergence into the open their influence will wane, but this is unlikely. The average Indian woman has an agile brain, and, given the opportunity, will go far, and many avenues are opening out before her. The Women's Educational Conference has taken a great hold in many of the states, sponsored by such outstanding personalities as the Maharanis of Baroda and Bhopal, the Turkish wives of the Hyderabad princes, the wives of prime ministers and many others. It provides a fine debating ground and aims at building up a solid public opinion among those who have never before had the opportunity of voicing their ideas in public.

HYDERABAD STREET SCENE: A woman fruit-seller seated cross-legged beside her wares

At first this was looked upon in many places as a Government stunt. "The Vicereine, the Governor's wife, the Resident's wife want us to join. Therefore, we must attend these meetings."

An intelligent little aristocrat was sitting on the platform at one of these conferences in the early days. Beside her sat the Resident's wife who was shortly leaving the state.

"Begum Sahiba, you will have to be president in my place next year."

"No, no," replied the little lady. "I only come here because you ask me. When you are gone I shall not come." Then, looking contemptuously down the large hall at the rows of lethargic Indian women who were new to politics:

"Why do these women come? They do not understand one word: and why should I care whether they educate their children or not? That is their affair . . ."

(*Continued on page 466*)

A LADY OF BENGAL playing one of those quaint stringed instruments from which she evokes the haunting music so characteristic of mysterious India

STATE of GWALIOR

THE STATE OF GWALIOR, the largest treaty State in the Central India Agency, has an area of 26,397 sq. miles, being, approximately, the size of Scotland, with a population of a little over three and a half millions, and a revenue of Rs. 25,000,000. The State is made up of eleven districts, of which six, in the north, are situated between the United Provinces and the Central Provinces of British India, with, on their frontier also, numerous States of Rajputana and Central India. These six districts are attached by a " corridor " to a seventh district, and the remaining four districts are situated in the south, on the Malwa Plateau. In addition, but for administrative purposes included in one or the other of these eleven districts, there are numerous outlying tracts and island villages in the midst of British Indian and Indian State Territory. The State has three well-defined natural divisions—plain, plateau, and hilly tract, the first being in the north, and north, east, and west of the capital; the second rises to and is on the Malwa Plateau, and is more than 70 per cent. of the State; and the hilly tract is comprised in the Amjhera *zila*. Two branches of the Vindhya Range traverse the State; most important rivers are the Chambal, the greater Kali Sind, the Sipra, the western Parbati, the Betwa, and the Sind. The best soil is in Malwa, the Tonwarghar and Bhind districts have alluvial soil of fair fertility, Amjhera has little soil of value. Grains form the principal crop, cotton, oil-seeds, and sugar-cane are grown. Principal exports are grain, cotton, and oil-seeds. Cattle are bred. There are large stretches of forest, abounding in wild animals—tiger, leopard, bear, *sāmbar*, chital, and antelope, and amongst the trees are teak and bamboo. The plateau climate is equable: on the plains, summers are very hot and winters cold.

The House of Scindia traces its descent from a family one branch of which held the hereditary post of Patel in a village near Satara. The founder of the Gwalior line was Ranaji Scindia who held military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao. As the military power of the Mahrattas increased, the princes of Scindia became more dominant in the north, and played an important part in the eighteenth century in shaping Indian history. When chaos reigned in Delhi, where Shah Alam, the titular Mogul Emperor ruled, Mahadji Scindia, the greatest general of his time, marched his armies to Delhi and established order there. He was given command of the imperial armies and management of the provinces of Delhi and Agra, his power spread through the whole of Northern India, and soon he found himself the *de facto* ruler of Hindustan. He was succeeded by Daulat Rao, who died without issue and Jankoji Rao was adopted as heir. He, in turn, was succeeded by an adopted heir, Jankoji Rao, whose son, Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, was destined to play an important part in Imperial affairs, as well as in the administration of his own dominions. The Gwalior of to-day is the creation of Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, who has left his impress on every department and public institution, and his name and fame transcended the borders of Gwalior State, he being recognised by all as an able administrator and an astute statesman. To-day Gwalior is one of the model States of India, with sound financial resources and efficient administration, and but for the ceaseless efforts and statesmanship of His late Highness, the solid edifice of a sound administration and the traditions of efficiency and integrity in the Civil Service would have remained a task for the present ruler, who would have been greatly handicapped in introducing further reforms in order to bring Gwalior into line with most democratic Indian States.

His Highness the Maharaja Jivaji Rao Scindia, the present Ruler, was born in the year 1916 and succeeded to the Gadi in September, 1936, and assumed ruling powers in November, 1936. Although only 22 years of age, His Highness has a much older outlook on affairs. None among the Indian princes has acquired more popularity within his own State, and beyond its borders, than His Highness, who has shown remarkable ability, foresight, and wisdom in conducting day-to-day administration, as well as in launching schemes affecting the well-being of the entire masses of his subjects. He goes into every detail of the business submitted to him by his ministers, and disposes of every case with the care and caution worthy of an experienced administrator, and, politely stern when transacting official business, off duty he mixes with all with perfect freedom, radiating a happy spirit which is an elevating influence. A new era has dawned upon Gwalior with the advent of the rule of His Highness, who has manifested a promising start in every walk of public life—a worthy son completing the work undertaken by his father: Gwalior is justly proud of its Ruler.

All authority in the State is vested in the Maharaja Scindia, but this is exercised only through duly constituted legislative, executive and judicial bodies. His Highness is assisted in the administration of the State by eight Ministers and a Chief Secretary. The Ministers hold charge of Departments grouped together according to their affinity, for the sake of efficient administration and proper co-ordination. There is a Legislative Council composed of representatives of the people which has an elected majority. Recently His Highness announced a reform of this body, in order to make it more responsible and representative. The process of democratization of the administration has been accelerated by the keen desire of the Ruler, rather than by the demand put forward by his subjects, in striking contrast to the manner in which such demands are sometimes put forward by the subjects of some other Indian States. The Civil Service has been rendered more efficient, and steps have been taken to reduce unemployment. His Highness has given Rs. 10,000,000 to better the social, economic and physical conditions of villagers, a scheme of rural uplift has been prepared, and it will be put into operation very soon, whilst education is being accelerated in villages, in order to do away with illiteracy.

The State is served by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. In addition to this there is a light railway, 250 miles in length, and the State has pucca roads covering a distance of 2,331 miles. Of the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways, the portions actually owned by the State are worked by the companies concerned on a profit-sharing, or fixed interest agreement. Moreover, Gwalior now occupies a prominent position on the air map of the British Empire. It lies on the trans-Indian route of the Empire Air Mail Scheme, and a land air service between Delhi and Calcutta passes over the State. The seaplane base at Madhosagar, where the Empire air mail planes halt, will be one of the best of its kind in India, every care having been taken to make it picturesque and charming. The State owns the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company, which is a very large motor-bus concern, and Gwalior runs its own postal and telephone systems. Big irrigation schemes, costing the State a substantial amount of money, have been completed, and what was once dry and arid land has been converted into fertile fields. The latest irrigation works to be completed are those of the Harsi and Aoda dams. Cotton ginning is an important industry; fine muslins are made at Chanderi. The forests of Gwalior produce a considerable quantity of lac, and there is an abundance of iron ore, but the metal cannot be worked profitably, owing to the absence of fuel.

The Maharaja Scindia's army is well disciplined and efficient and enjoys the reputation of being the best among the Indian State forces: it rendered very useful service in the Great War. The total strength of the army, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, is 7,146 officers and men.

There are twenty-three towns in the State, among them Bhind, Chanderi, Gangapur, Guna, Mandasor, Morena, Mungaoli, Neemuch, Pachhar, Sabalgarh, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sipri, and Ujjain, all of which are market towns. Gwalior City is the name often used to denote the northern town which stands on the site of the ancient Town of Gwalior, which lies at the foot of the celebrated fortress of the same name, one of the most famous in India, a magnificent collection of buildings, palaces, shrines, and temples, on an isolated sandstone hill towering 300 ft. above the town, a mile and three-quarters in length, and 2,800 ft. across at its widest part, and Lashkar, situated two miles to the south: Lashkar, is, however, the modern capital of Gwalior State, and there the palace of the Maharaja, and the State public buildings are situated, whilst the city has a large population and a considerable trade.

PRINCELY INDIA'S EFFORT TO DISPEL ILLITERACY

Educational Advance in the States Keeps Pace With Progress in British India, But Urgent Problems Require Solution If the Path is to be Truly Smoothed

IN a long narrow mud-built hut on the outskirts of a mud-built village, thirty or forty boys of from five to twelve years of age are seated on the floor monotonously chanting some elementary lesson. A male teacher moves listlessly from one group to another, explaining, expostulating. From time to time he glances through the window at two or three outcaste boys, isolated from the rest on the verandah, mumbling in unison with the caste boys inside, and condescendingly bestows a word or so on them. In this scene from village life you have a typical example of primary education in India. The teacher is fortunate if he receives a salary of £1 a month. Multiply this typical instance by 250,000 or thereabouts and you have an idea of India's effort to dispel illiteracy.

Primary education is not altogether popular with the small farmer class of the Indian countryside. They want their sons to help in the fields or to tend the cattle in distant grazing grounds by the time they are ten years of age or even earlier; the consequence is that few boys complete the primary course; many of those who do, soon relapse into illiteracy.

The position as here described is reproduced generally in the states, which as a rule follow the educational principles adopted in British India, as they do British administrative methods, a not unnatural consequence of the close racial, religious, and cultural affinities between many of the states and the neighbouring British provinces. Another link between the educational systems of the states and the British provinces is the association of the higher educational institutions in the states with the British Indian universities. Only two states, Hyderabad and Mysore, have universities of their own; the rest have to rely on British Indian universities for examination tests, degrees and diplomas. The system, although it saves money, has the disadvantage that the states have no influence over the policy of the university authorities.

As in the sphere of industry, so in education, government both in British provinces and in the states is expected to take the initiative. By far the greater proportion of the money spent on education is provided from government revenues. As a result of political pressure the emphasis in the educational policy of the Indian government has been placed on higher education, involving a disproportionate expenditure of the available resources of state funds on the university and secondary school, to the detriment of elementary education. There are eighteen universities in India, including those of Mysore and Hyderabad. The number of students exceeds 100,000, or more than twice the number in the universities of Great Britain.

NOW India is mainly an agricultural country; industrial development is in the early stages. Consequently the field for the employment of the educated middle class is of narrow proportions as compared with a highly industrialised country like Britain. Even in that country the university graduate is by no means sure of a job. It is hardly surprising that in such conditions middle class unemployment is one of the most serious problems the Indian government has to face.

This same problem is causing anxiety in the larger states, where a progressive policy in education is followed, in Mysore, Baroda, and Travancore in particular; in the states, generally, the position in this respect is fortunately far less acute than in the British provinces. The educated middle class is weaker in number and less aggressive politically; for the most part states' governments have avoided the debatable policy of penalising primary education for the benefit of the high school and university. Indian rulers with two exceptions may congratulate themselves on not having to face the necessity of finding employment for an artificially produced middle class with no economic background.

MIDDLE and high schools in British provinces and in the states are almost invariably day schools, though now and again hostels are provided for students from a distance. Classes are generally too large and there is a dearth of fully qualified teachers; the teaching profession is not adequately remunerated and so fails to attract the best men. More attention is being paid to athletics and more of the usual games are played.

UNIVERSITY life in the real sense of the term can hardly be said to exist in the states except in Mysore and Hyderabad, which as noted already have their own universities. The state colleges where students are prepared for university examinations are non-residential, though some have a small amount of hostel accommodation. There is far less overcrowding in state colleges than in the colleges of British India.

An effort has been made by the Indian government to set up an institution reproducing some of the features of British public school life for the benefit of the families of rulers and the states aristocracy generally. The Mayo College in Ajmer and the Daly College at Indore are examples. They are staffed with British educationists, are well run, and have unquestionably done good work. A similar institution to the chiefs' college has been established in Hyderabad for members of the Hyderabad aristocracy.

Education has made most progress in the southern states, though in the north Baroda is in the front rank. The standard of literacy in Travancore and Cochin, about 40 per cent., is the highest in India, nearly three times the all-India average. This is partly due to a strong Christian element in the inhabitants. With a population a little over 5,000,000, Travancore has over 500,000 pupils in the primary schools; 53,000 in English schools and nearly 3,000 students in the eight colleges affiliated to the Madras University, including one women's college. The state budget provides £350,000 for education—one-fifth of the total revenue.

THE educated classes in the state have a considerable share in the government; with their co-operation the authorities are making a determined effort to provide by rapid industrialisation new openings for the educated unemployed. The Travancore government now propose to found their own university.

A powerful group of Brahmins in Mysore has for half a century influenced educational policy in their own interests. As a result they for a long time monopolised government service. In later years Brahmin supremacy has been challenged by other castes. There are nearly 3,000 students at the Mysore university and the output of graduates is far more than the state can absorb. The Mysore government hopes to find a remedy in vocational training, combined with industrial development, but the process must be slow. In Mysore as in Travancore and Cochin the educated middle class have a large share in the government.

The Hyderabad university is of the residential type. Buildings are in course of construction and on their completion it will be nobly housed. It owes its foundation largely to the genius and enthusiasm of Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Executive Council of the state. It is the only university in India to have a vernacular (Urdu) as the language of instruction, the mother tongue of the Moslem rulers of the state. The Hyderabad government is concentrating on improved primary and vocational education; in the words of Sir Akbar Hydari it realises that "India needs trained agriculturists rather than government clerks; trained business men rather than clerks; trained engineers, doctors, artisans, almost anything rather than clerks." Obviously the Hyderabad government has no intention of bringing into existence a large class of half-educated unemployables, likely to be a political embarrassment.

BARODA has made primary education free and compulsory. The system is not, however, entirely effective, but 80 per cent. of boys of school going age are receiving tuition; by means of travelling libraries an effort is being made to keep up literacy when once acquired. The standard of literacy is 10 per cent. higher in Baroda than in British India. It is a tribute to its efficiency that nearly a third of its college students come from across the border.

In states almost purely agricultural, remote from the main centres of culture like Jodhpur, Kashmir, etc., primary education takes root slowly but more or less keeps pace with the demand.

Most of the leading states utilise the services of British educationists. In many of them British missions are doing excellent work which is much appreciated. Scouting is popular and frequently the ruler is himself chief scout. The system is in many cases well run but is perhaps too official. The girl guide movement has spread widely and is well established under palace patronage.

The education of girls is, in the states, as in British India, almost everywhere much less advanced than is the case with boys. There is very little co-education even in the early stages, explained to some extent by the prejudice against women teachers; Baroda, Mysore, Travancore and Hyderabad have done much to remove the stigma of indifference to female education; all of them have colleges for women; all the more important states have girls' high schools.

In some states, e.g., Baroda and Hyderabad, a system of wireless broadcasting with an educational bias has been established. It is still in the experimental stage.

On a general view it may be said that in the larger and more progressive states education is at least as advanced as in British India. Some indeed have out-distanced their British Indian rivals. And it cannot be denied that in many cases governments in the states have been quicker to grasp the principles underlying a sound educational policy than have Indian ministers in the provinces in the last seventeen or eighteen years. The readiness of states' governments to meet the popular demand for education might not unfairly be considered a qualification fitting them to share in the government of the Indian Empire.

EDUCATION THROUGH THE HANDS: Orphan girls making lace at the Trivandrum Mission under the supervision of one of the nuns. Indian educationists for the most part look with favour upon the inclusion of a large proportion of art and craft work in the school curriculum, particularly among the more backward elements in the community

STATE OF TRAVANCORE

THE STATE OF TRAVANCORE is the most southerly of the Indian States, forming an irregular triangle, the apex of which is at Cape Comorin—the Land's End of India. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the Madras District of Coimbatore; on the east by the lofty range of the Western Ghats, beyond which lie the British Indian Districts of Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevelly; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It has an area of 7,625 sq. miles, and its population, according to the census of 1931, is 5,095,573. Although Travancore is comparatively small in area, it ranks immediately after Hyderabad and Mysore in point of population. About one-half of the State is covered by forests and back-waters, and it has been argued that the congestion of population is a handicap to the State, but the people have a great aptitude for arts and crafts, and they are, from the highest to the lowest, very simple in their habits, although the standard of literacy in Travancore is far higher than in British India. Much of the country is mountainous, with heights touching 5,000 ft., a dozen principal rivers intersect the State with their tributaries and ramifications in all directions, the largest of which is the Periyar River, 142 miles in length. An interesting chain of lakes extends along the coast from the northern-most frontier to Trivandrum, the Capital, the largest being those of Kayankulam and Vembanad; the latter is 32 miles long and 9 miles broad. These back-waters are connected by navigable canals. The State has been termed the most fertile in India. Rice is the principal food-grain grown, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the coco-nut palm. Pepper, areca nut, tapioca, and jack-fruit are other leading crops, and on the hills, cardamoms, coffee, and tea are grown. In the forests there are almost inexhaustible supplies of teak, ebony, sandalwood, blackwood, and other valuable woods, also soft woods and reeds suitable for paper-making, and for the manufacture of card-board and artificial silk. The State is also one of the foremost Indian producers of rubber. The climate along the coast is equable and damp, with a temperature which hardly ever falls below 70 degs. and seldom rises above 90 degs. At the foot of the hills the variations are from 5 degs. to 6 degs. on either side of these temperatures, whilst on the hills the thermometer, naturally, ranges with the altitude: on the High Range, the climate is temperate, 50 degs. or 60 degs. in the daytime, and frost at night are known in the winter months.

Travancore is famed for the variety and abundance of its natural charms. Lord Curzon spoke of its "exuberant natural beauties, its old-world simplicity, and its Asiatic charm," and Lord Halifax (when Lord Irwin) described it as the spice-garden of India. The scenery generally is delightful, and in the mountain region it is magnificent. There are palm-fringed lakes and blue lagoons ranking among the most beautiful in the world, whilst the huge forests, with their evergreen vegetation, are a sportsman's paradise, where wild elephants, tigers, bison, bears, the Nilgiri ibex, *sāmbar*, and other kinds of deer, roam freely.

The ruling house of Travancore traces its descent, direct and unbroken, from the old Chera kings of Southern India, referred to as independent in the third century B.C. The State attained its present territorial configuration during the reign of King Martanda Varma (1729–1758), who subjugated the neighbouring chieftains and consolidated the State in its present form. He then dedicated all his possessions to Sri Padmanabhaswami, the tutelary deity of his House, and administered the State as *Padmanabha Dasa*, the Servant of Padmanabha. The rulers of Travancore have borne this title ever since. It was Martanda Varma who entered into an alliance with the Honourable East India Company, and the friendship then established with the British was cemented during the Mysore Wars, and has continued unshaken to the present day.

Although the ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain an effective personal touch in the administration of the State. They have always treated the revenues of the State as public funds, and contented themselves with a very modest civil list (less than five per cent. of the annual revenues) which is shown in the annual budget. The present ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sri Chitra Thirunal, has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects, so that to-day Travancore is looked upon as a model of progress and enlightenment. One of the most recent instances is the proclamation of His Highness throwing open the temples of Travancore to all of his Hindu subjects, including those formerly described as the depressed and untouchable classes. Born in 1912, His Highness succeeded to the *Musnad* on the decease of his grand-uncle, His Highness Maharaja Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., in 1924, and was invested with full ruling powers in 1931. A Legislative Council was established in Travancore nearly fifty years ago: His Highness reformed this Council five years ago, and introduced a bi-cameral Legislature, with a very large budgetary control, and with extensive powers of discussion and interpellation.

The State enjoys an independent judiciary. A Supreme Court (now the High Court), was established more than a century ago, and its appointments are held by English barristers and by distinguished graduates-in-law of Indian Universities. Local self-government is represented by a number of municipalities, and by many village *panchayets*, the latter being organised on the basis of adult franchise. His Highness has appointed a Public Service Commissioner to deal with recruitment to the public service and to equalize opportunities for all classes and communities.

Travancore is deservedly famous for its high standard of education. Of the population, 28·9 per cent. are literate (40·8 per cent. of the men and 16·8 per cent. of the women), while this is true of only 15 per cent. of the male and 3 per cent. of the female population of all India. The foundations of the education policy were laid in 1817, when Rani Gouri Parvati Bayi issued the famous rescript "that the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people." To-day, about a fifth part of the State revenues is devoted to education. There are eight colleges affiliated to the University of Madras, and not less than 13 per cent. of the population is attending school, whilst there is a school for every two square miles! Nearly 120 periodicals and journals are published within the State in Malayalam and English.

The high standard of literacy has, however, brought widespread unemployment among the educated classes, and to solve this, as well as to exploit the immense natural resources of the State, the Government has decided upon a programme of industrialisation. This includes exploitation of the vast timber resources, and of the mineral resources of the State, which, too, are very great. Apart from the immense deposit of mineral sands such as ilmenite and monazite, the State has abundant deposits of graphite and kaolin, of exceptionally high quality. There are, too, good sources of hydro-electric power, and the Pallivasal-Hydro-Electric scheme initiated by His Highness will soon be in full operation and is expected to facilitate a number of industrial projects, such as bleaching, paper, rubber, and textile factories, and other industries, large and small. The general policy of the State in the matter of industrialisation, however, is to guard against the evils of that policy evident elsewhere, but to extract its benefits, by making cheap power available to each cottage. To demonstrate the possibilities of new industries, the State has already started a model rubber factory, and soon a kaolin factory will be established. Various cottage industries have been carried on in Travancore for centuries, cotton weaving and coir making, wood and ivory carving, screw-pine work and carpentry, and more recently lace-making, have attained a world-wide reputation. The fisheries of Travancore are an item of considerable importance, and the export of fish and fish products amounts in value to Rs. 25,00,000 yearly. Poultry farming and bee-keeping have attracted much outside attention. Marthandam, which carries on an intensive programme of rural reconstruction, is a centre of importance to all India.

Trivandrum, the Capital of Travancore, is the terminus of the South Indian Railway, and the whole of the State is covered with a network of roads and canals, having a well-regulated system of motor services and steam launches. There is also a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum.

Religious toleration is one of the glories of Travancore. Mohammedans and Christians have found uninterrupted hospitality there for many centuries.

The idea of federation between the Indian States and British Indian Provinces is welcomed in Travancore, a State great in historic tradition, treated most generously by Nature, ably assisted by a ruling dynasty which has always acted on the principle that a ruler is only the trustee of his people, a State where the people enjoy all that is best in modern progress.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION IN THE INDIAN STATES

Though the Burden of Debt Weighs Heavily Upon the Countryside, Rural Reconstruction Proceeds Apace Aided by Progressive Princely Administration

INDIA for all practical purposes is an economic unity. The states, although separate political entities, have no international existence, and so are precluded from establishing economic relations by treaty with the world outside India, while the policy of the paramount power has aimed at linking their economic interests with those of British India. Most of the states are landlocked; a large proportion is traversed by the Indian trunk railway system; telegraphs and telephone trunk lines; and with only one important exception (Hyderabad), currency and the post office are administered by the Indian government; the paramount power has imposed a uniform customs policy on the maritime states; it prescribes railway policy.

Till recent years Britain imposed her free trade policy on the Indian sub-continent. In 1920 she yielded to the persistence of the Indian politicians and allowed the Government of India to settle its own financial problems. Political India lost no time in putting into practice its theories of stimulating industrial activity behind a wall of protective tariffs. The states, although they comprise a fourth of the population of India, were not consulted on this change of policy. They have never been consulted on fiscal matters.

India is predominantly an agricultural country; 90 per cent. of its population are dependent on the produce of their fields. The pressure of the human burden on the soil is intense; barely three-quarters of an acre per head is available in British India for food crops; the burden of debt weighs heavily on the countryside. In the states poverty is on the whole less acute; the population is less dense; the law less rigidly enforced in favour of the money-lender. The average income per head in British India is estimated at £5; a similar figure has been worked out for Mysore.

Rural reconstruction, and with it the raising of the standard of living, is the problem of the hour both in British India and in most of the larger states, although economic conditions in the states compare favourably with British India. It is true that there are vast stretches of desert, as in Rajputana and Cutch; much of the Central Indian states is broken, hilly country covered by forest. A like description applies to most of the eastern states. Coal is found in several states, sometimes in conjunction with iron ore. A very large proportion of the forest area of India is owned by the princes; the forests of Mysore, Travancore and Kashmir are specially valuable. Kashmir has over 10,000 sq. miles of forest and an insatiable market for her timber in British India.

Where possible, great irrigation schemes have been carried out in the states; the Bikanir desert in Rajputana has been brought into the zone of the Punjab canal system and now yields heavy crops; incidentally 100,000 Punjabi peasants have taken up Bikanir land. The states own thousands of miles of railways; almost invariably they pay high dividends, comparing favourably with the government-owned railways in British India which have since the slump been run at a heavy loss till last year.

In most of the states public finance is on a sound basis. Here and there the personal extravagance of the ruler has imperilled financial stability, but that kind of thing is the exception, especially among the larger states. Several of them have large revenues from investments, e.g., Baroda, Gwalior, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad. The more important of them have been fortunate in having had the assistance of statesmen of the first rank in solving their economic problems, Sir Akbar Hydari in Hyderabad, Sir Mirza Ismail in Mysore, Sir Krishnama Chari in Baroda, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in Travancore, the late Sir Prabhu Shankar Pattani in Bhavnagar.

Indian capital is notoriously timid where industrial enterprise is concerned. Realising this, state governments have generally been ready to encourage new adventures in industry by financial assistance. In many cases they have been justified, though on occasions they have burnt their fingers.

A brief sketch of economic activities in a few of the leading states may be of interest. Foremost among them is Hyderabad, almost equal in area to Great Britain, with its population of 15,000,000 and immense natural resources. Nearly a third of the cotton grown in India is produced in this state; Hyderabad is one of the principal sources of supply of the world's market for castor seed. There are extensive deposits of coal, easily worked; the cement industry, largely financed by the state, is flourishing.

There are about 1,200 miles of railway yielding a large return on capital outlay; a scheme of co-ordination of road and rail transport has been of great benefit to the countryside and at the same time eased the competition between road and rail. An airport has been established in Hyderabad; aviation is subsidised. The state has its own currency with a currency and exchange stabilisation reserve of nearly £5,000,000 sterling. A central board of rural reconstruction has been formed; legislation is being introduced to abolish debt serfdom; in fact, the prosperity of the countryside is the keystone of Sir Akbar Hydari's economic policy. The economic future of Hyderabad is undoubtedly in safe hands.

Mysore with less than half the population and barely a third of the area of Hyderabad has, under the brilliant leadership of Sir Mirza Ismail, progressed further industrially than her great rival. Almost everywhere the countryside is electrified by means of cheap power generated from the Cauvery falls; power is used for cottage industries, the spinning and weaving of silk, pumping water for irrigation and so forth; electricity makes up for the absence of coal; it is of the first importance for working the valuable gold mines of Kolar.

The state is stimulating industrial enterprise in every direction; oil is extracted from sandalwood in state-owned factories to the great profit of the public revenue; paper and textile mills, soap factories, engineering works, etc., have been financed by government. In fact, in Sir Mirza's own words, the economic policy in Mysore is little short of state socialism. He would be the first to acknowledge the value of British co-operation in economic development, especially in the working of the gold mines at Kolar and in the establishment of the coffee-growing industry.

Travancore is interesting in many ways from the economic point of view. Alone among the important states she is unable to produce the food required by the teeming masses of humanity that crowd in the narrow strip of lowland between the mountains and the sea. There are nearly 2,000 people to the square mile of cultivated area. Large quantities of grain are imported, for which the country is able to pay with the produce of its plantations, tea, rubber, pepper, copra (coconut products). Plantation industries cannot, however, absorb all the surplus labour and the standard of living is low. Industrialisation is essential. Much has been done already in this direction; the textile industry is well established; there is a rubber factory; nearly a million pounds worth of coir matting and fibre is exported; fish-curing and tile-making are important industries.

There has been considerable development in banking. What the Chief Minister, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, aims at is to develop on the lines followed in Denmark, Switzerland and Sweden, by linking up village industries through cheap electric power and so enabling the state to take up the position of an industrial country without the attendant evils of industrialisation. A great hydro-electric scheme is practically ready; there are many promising sites for similar installations, and with competent engineering Travancore should be able to produce an almost limitless supply of power at very low rates. An obstacle to progress is the lack of capital locally; what there is is apt to be nervous. Outside help is essential.

The late Maharaja of Gwalior was a careful financier, and as a consequence the state has a large accumulation of assets. His successor has been able to assign nearly £1,000,000 sterling for rural reconstruction, almost enough to liquidate the peasants' debt. How border villages in British India must envy their Gwalior neighbours, even though Gwalior cannot boast a Congress government!

Bhavnagar has set a splendid example to the princes and India generally by settling through arbitration committees the amount of rural debt and lending the peasantry the money to pay it off at 6 per cent. The scheme, which owes its inception to the late Sir Prabhu Shankar Pattani, has been a great success.

Kashmir, with a comparatively small population, endless forests, fertile valleys, fine grazing and ample revenues, does not need to concentrate her energies on industrialisation. Under the present enlightened regime she should be in a position to develop her natural resources. Progress in the past has been hampered by lack of communications. The late Maharaja, fearful lest his delightful country should be overrun by British and Indian adventurers if access to the vale of Kashmir were made too easy, refused to allow a railway to be built to his capital.

Industrial progress in other important states follows similar lines to those described; Baroda, Jaipur, Nawanagar, Bhopal may be cited as examples. Generally the pace is slower than in Mysore or Travancore. The states have set their course for economic development. Success will depend largely on the future policy in the economic sphere of a unified India. In settling this policy the states can play a leading part by joining the federation. They incline to economic nationalism. At the same time the vision of their statesmen is not obsessed by political prejudice, they do not wish to eliminate the British connection, and if convinced that an economic partnership between India and Britain is essential in the interests of their country it is certain that they would give such a policy their support.

RUBBER, THE LIFE-BLOOD OF THE SOUTH: The Mundakayam rubber estate factory in Travancore is one of the many factors contributing to the economic well-being of this state which, having a particularly large population in comparison with its area of cultivable land, is unable to produce sufficient staple food, being compelled to import a quantity of grain. This is, to a large extent, paid for out of profits from the tea and rubber plantations

STATE OF BHOPAL

BHOPAL is the most important Muslim State in India, after Hyderabad, Deccan. It has an area of about 7,000 sq. miles and a population of over 700,000. The greater portion of the State is situated on the rich Malwa plateau and in the fertile valley of the Narbada, interspersed, in the south, by the main range of the Vindhya Hills. Generally speaking, the climate is temperate; the average rainfall varies from 40 to 55 ins.

Bhopal State was founded more than two centuries ago by an Afghan, Sardar Dost Mohammed Khan, a man of very strong character and uncommon courage, who had served with distinction in the army of the Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb. The history of the State, for over half a century, was one of hard and continuous struggle for existence, during which time the arms of Bhopal were successful against the occasional invasions of some of the Maratha Chiefs and the inroads of plundering Pindari hordes. The heroic defence of Bhopal by Wazir Mohammed Khan, great-grandson of Dost Mohammed Khan, a man remarkable for his military skill and courage when besieged by the combined Maratha forces, led to the consolidation of the State and enabled its Rulers to stabilise its internal administration.

A noteworthy feature of this troublous time was the cordial relations and friendship between Bhopal and the British Government, which have since been uniformly maintained. An interesting instance of this occurred during the famous march of Colonel Goddard, in the year 1778, from Bengal to Bombay to support the claims of Raghuba to the Peshwaship. The records state that "the State of Bhopal was the only Indian Power which showed itself friendly" on that occasion, and, greatly touched by the disinterested generosity and kindness of its Ruler, Colonel Goddard assured him that, should occasion arise, the Nawab and his descendants might depend on the British Government's friendship and assistance.

The subsequent evolution and development of the Bhopal State provides an interesting chapter of its history, a remarkable feature being the fact that Bhopal is the only Principality in the Indian Empire the throne of which has been occupied for a hundred years by successive female rulers, whose administrative ability, and vigilant and progressive rule have proved that the art of successful government is by no means the monopoly of man. All were Rulers of strong character and wide outlook, who did all that was possible to ensure the happiness and well-being of their devoted subjects. Their service to their own people, and to the Imperial Crown, has been recognised and alluded to in very appreciative terms by the various Viceroys of India. During the last century the State has made sure and steady progress in every department of the administration, and it is now recognised as one of the most progressive States of India, run on the most modern lines.

The distinguished reign of twenty-five years of Her late Highness, Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, the mother of the present Ruler, constitutes a glorious chapter in the history of Bhopal, marked by an all-round advancement in the State. The present Ruler, His Highness Nawab Hamidullah Khan, has inherited the fine qualities of his illustrious mother, under whose affectionate guidance he was brought up to realise the responsibilities attached to the position he now fills. Educated at the Muslim Anglo-Oriental College, now the Muslim University, he graduated B.A. in 1915, and was for two years the captain of the College cricket team (he is now President of the Cricket Board of Control, a crack shot, a top class polo player, good at tennis and hockey, a keen yachtsman, an angler, and tireless at squash racquets). After a year's special study of the law, His Highness returned to Bhopal and was given practical training in almost every branch of State administration, which enabled him to act first as Chief Secretary to his mother's Government for four years, and then as Member of the Government in charge of Finance, Law, and Justice. His Highness, who has built up a reputation as one of the soundest and wisest of the younger statesmen among the Princes of India, has been a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and was elected a Chancellor of that body in 1930, in which capacity, as well as that of a delegate to the Round Table Conference, he has always shown wise judgment, sound statesmanship, and a healthy independence of thought.

The Government of Bhopal is conducted under the personal direction of His Highness, assisted and advised by an Executive and Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Ministers of the State, who are in charge of the various Departments, and the function of the Council is that of assisting the Ruler in the administration. The Legislative Council was established in 1927, under a constitution modelled on the Minto-Morley Reforms, except that reservation of seats on a communal basis has been eliminated. The Judiciary has been completely separated from the Executive by His Highness and the High Court of Bhopal is now the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal matters. His Highness is assisted by a Judicial Council.

The Ryotwari system of land revenue has now been introduced. All tenants hold land directly from the State, with absolute permanency of tenure, so long as the assessment is paid regularly. The system of *begar*, or the commandeering of labour from villages without payment, has been totally abolished. Hundreds of miles of new roads have been constructed, travelling and village dispensaries, and a new Central Hospital, staffed by competent men and equipped on modern lines, have been built, existing conditions regarding the highly important Departments of Education and Public Health have been overhauled, and increased facilities have been provided in each case, which, it is hoped, will ensure the continued progress and well-being of His Highness' subjects.

His Highness has set before him a programme of reforms the chief items of which are: the improvement of communications, including the extension of posts and telegraphs (at present there are 400 miles of pucca roads and 300 miles of fair weather roads running through the State); improved methods of extensive and intensive cultivation (a Colonisation Department has recently been established to popularise cultivation and provide facilities for new settlers, research work is being carried out, scientific methods of cultivation are demonstrated, and power ploughing of land is done); irrigation (a survey is being made to determine the methods best suited to the State); village uplift and sanitation; better hygienic conditions, i.e., improved drainage and measures for the prevention of epidemics and the segregation of sufferers from infectious diseases; a supply of filtered water to Bhopal City, the Capital, and the sinking of wells, with sanitary arrangements, for the supply of pure drinking water for the population; the provision of still better facilities for medical aid (the Prince of Wales Hospital, in the Capital, is one of the most up-to-date hospitals in Central India, with an X-Ray department, a pathological laboratory, a dentistry department, and a spacious operating theatre); the further spread of education in towns and villages (it exists already in Bhopal City, and scholarships are granted for higher education outside the State); the organisation of local self-government; city improvement, and the provision of public parks and playgrounds; the development of power, and commercial and industrial development (a textile mill and a sugar factory are to be started soon).

Progress in the execution of these schemes must necessarily be slow, but it will be steady and sure.

A THRIVING CENTRE OF COMMERCE: Two general views of Veraval, the port of Junagadh state, and one of the most important in Kathiawar, the peninsula lying between Karachi and Bombay, which has been in trading contact from time immemorial with the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and even the east coast of Africa. The modern development of Veraval was begun in 1917, and since then the volume of traffic has increased with such rapidity that further improvements have been made

HANDLING CARGO AT BEDI: The fast developing port lying on the southern shores of the Gulf of Cutch and serving the capital city of Nawanagar state. It is at the head of a creek and a fleet of lighters is used to bring merchandise ashore from the large vessels which come to anchor in the roadstead

THE THRONGED WHARVES OF BEDI: A busy scene at this port on the Gulf of Cutch which owes so much of its modern-day expansion to the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar ("Ranji," of cricketing fame). Grain, cotton and oil seed are the principal exports, and work can go on at all seasons of the year

THE GREAT PORTS OF KATHIAWAR

A Peninsula with Many Fine Anchorages for Ocean-going Steamers

ON the western sea-board of India, almost midway between Bombay and Karachi, lies the peninsula of Kathiawar. Round the coastline are situated the now important ports of Bhavnagar, Veraval, Porbandar, Okha, Bedi or Jamnagar and Navlakhi. They are all closer to Aden than Bombay, although not so close as Karachi. In recent years they have sprung into considerable prominence, competing seriously both with Bombay and Karachi. Starting from the southernmost and working round the coast we first come to Bhavnagar.

The port of Bhavnagar is in the enviable position of being governed by a special treaty which gives to its Maharaja privileges not enjoyed by any other maritime state in India. Much trade passes through Bhavnagar as a result of its privileged position, and its income from customs' sources is double or treble the rest of the revenue of the state put together. The port is modernised and well equipped, but has the serious silting problem to cope with.

From Bhavnagar we pass on to Veraval, the port of the Junagadh state. Veraval lies 50 miles away from Junagadh, the capital of the state, and is a thriving commercial town built round a small bay at the further extremity of which lies the very ancient town of Prabhas Patan, renowned for the Moon Temple of Somnath Mahadev, the fame of which incited Mahmud of Ghazni to make his famous invasion in A.D. 1024. The port was in early days the Indian gateway for the Mecca pilgrims until superseded later by Surat for this purpose. Development of the port started in 1917, but the volume of traffic increased rapidly, and in 1928 it was properly modernised at a capital cost of over Rs. 5,000,000 (£375,000). Large steamers anchor within three-quarters of a mile from the shore and piloting is unnecessary—smaller steamers can enter the harbour and berth alongside the quays. A dry dock is available.

On our way up the coastline, after leaving Veraval, we pass the Mangrol port in the Mangrol Taluka, under Junagadh. It claims to be one of the oldest on the west coast, and legend has it that the Greek, Ptolemy, during his visit to India in 276 B.C. mentioned Mangrol, then identified as Monoglosom, as having an excellent harbour.

After Mangrol comes Porbandar, also one of the oldest ports in Kathiawar. Its country craft in the old days plied to other ports in India, Africa, the Persian Gulf, Java, Singapore, the Malay States and Arabia, etc. Steamers calling at the port have to anchor some way out, but this does not deter many of the more important lines from making Porbandar one of their regular ports of call.

(*Continued on page* 451)

FROM SHIP TO SHORE: The steamers visiting the port of Bedi to discharge lie at anchor in the roadstead (*as depicted above*), and lighters then come out and take off their cargoes, bringing them into the wharves for unloading. *On the right—*

One of a consignment of light lorries is seen being handled by a big crane. Bedi is very well placed from the point of view of rail connection with the rest of India, and it is for this reason that it is now beginning to compete fairly successfully with Bombay

"HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHREE YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., MAHARAJA OF INDORE"

STATE OF INDORE

THE STATE OF INDORE, the largest State in Central India, with an area of 9,902 sq. miles and an annual revenue of Rs. 13,000,000 is the seventh largest among the States of India. It is composed, in nearly equal portions, of a plateau and a hilly tract, the latter lying partly on and partly south of the great Vindhyan scarp. The rivers north of the Vindhyan range: the Chambal, the Sipra, and the greater and lesser Kali Sind flow to the Jumna-Ganges *doāb*; south of it, the Narbada flows to the Gulf of Cambay. The plateau region, Malwa, produces excellent crops of almost every kind, notably cotton; the hilly tract is less fertile. There is an extensive forest region, yielding good timber. There are also good quarries of limestone and sandstone. Wild animals include tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, *sambar*, *chital*, and antelopes. The climate is temperate in Malwa, and hotter south of the Vindhyan scarp, the rainfall averaging 30 ins. on the plateau and 40 ins. in the hilly tract. Indore City, the capital, on the banks of the Khan and the Saraswati, 1,738 ft. above sea level, on the Holkar State Railway, 440 miles from Bombay, has many fine buildings and is an important commercial town, being one of the largest trade centres in Central India. The State of Indore was founded by Malhar Rao Holkar, one of the leading generals towards the latter part of the Mahratta rise against the Moghul rule. Indore consolidated itself into a strong and very popular State under Maharani Ahilyabai, whose missionary zeal and work for the social and moral betterment of her peoples is still echoed, with successive generations, by Mahrattas and non-Mahrattas alike. The foundations of a firm and lasting friendship were laid between the House of Holkar and the British Government from the signing of the Treaty of Mandasaur, in 1818. Internal peace and progress, and uniform development, have been prominent since, and no visitor to Indore fails to carry away the impression of all-round expansion and prosperity. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Yeshwant Rao Holkar, who was educated at the State School and College, Charterhouse, and Christ Church, Oxford, travelled widely before assuming full powers and responsibility at the age of 22. A keen sportsman and fond of games, he lives in rather simple style, in a small house furnished in very modern style, where he entertained most of his guests before the untimely loss of his young wife, a Mahratta Princess, of remarkable character, a most popular hostess, and beloved and mourned by all.

Traditionally, the Government of Indore has been strong and centralised. Increasingly, experiments in local self-government have been tried, and in some cases with great success, i.e., in village *Panchayats*. The municipal organisation of the city of Indore has been predominantly self-governing, and opportunity for civic work has been given to three or four smaller towns, but radical reform in municipal organisation is immediately contemplated, which includes town planning. The city of Indore has been growing rapidly, and on much healthier lines, which is so essential to the future well-being of an industrial town of its size and importance. Complete re-orientation has taken place recently with regard to the Legislative Council, which now has an expanded franchise, increased powers of criticism and advice, and on which all non-official interests are represented. The Chief Executive body exercising important delegated powers is the Cabinet of Ministers, presided over by Sir Seraymal Bapna, the distinguished Prime Minister of His Highness, who is ably assisted by a strong and independent High Court. His Highness acts with the advice of his Cabinet, in the ordinary way, and believes that the *raison d'être* of his State rests in the impress of his personality and culture being experienced in all important governmental activity. He is, therefore, always accessible personally to the poorest and lowest of his subjects and this constant touch with them, independently of the administrative machinery, is largely responsible for the traditional love and affection the subjects of Indore feel for the House of Holkar.

Indore relies on agriculture as the mainstay of its wealth. A rather radical change took place with the inauguration of the present rule in the State's agricultural policy. Indore has never had a large number of big landlords. The new Land Revenue Act confers on the tenant many privileges and immunities, and the fact that the tenant derives all his rights on the land directly from the ruler has been given statutory recognition. The tenure protects the rights of the genuine agriculturist by making land inalienable to the non-agriculturist on any account, and secures all rights of ownership by means of a State document given to each cultivator. The personal and deep interest of His Highness in the welfare of the cultivator ensures that no measure of practical reform for his amelioration and betterment will be unconsidered. The smallest link in the administration of the Revenue Department, i.e., the collector of revenue for each village, is appointed by the ruler himself, with careful regard to his personal merits and character. Village co-operative societies are assisted, the greater facilities for credit to the cultivator rendering the exacting money-lender scarcer, determined efforts are made to get the villager to abandon his wasteful and superstitious social habits, which involve him in financial difficulties, and a Central Co-operative Bank aids the village co-operative societies in providing credit for his vital requirements. Although the problem of rural indebtedness is not serious in Indore, His Highness' Government have under consideration setting up Conciliation Boards to regulate the relations of agriculturist and money-lender, and a Money-Lenders' Bill aims at eliminating usurious rates of interest and protection of the small and illiterate borrower by making claims unenforceable at law unless accounted for to the debtor in writing, periodically. Interference is not sought with the legitimate and helpful activities of the big and small capitalists. A special fund has been created by His Highness entirely for work of rural uplift.

As long ago as 1866 the State, by the starting of a cotton spinning and weaving mill, gave a lead to what has now become the leading industry. As many as 198,764 spindles and 5,760 looms, in seven cotton spinning and weaving mills, consume the bulk of the cotton crop of the State, and efforts are being made to ensure that the cultivator gets the full financial advantage of this demand without being adversely affected by the middleman. Apart from statutory machinery for settling trade disputes and facilitating conciliation between capital and labour, closer watch on the working of the industry is contemplated by reform in the existing Factory Act and by the appointment of a Labour Officer for promoting better relations between employers and labour. The Government power station is fast developing and aims at the generation and supply of cheap power for industrial purposes and agricultural irrigation, the latter to commence in cultivated areas surrounding Indore City. Thymol is again being manufactured in a factory re-started recently and a glass factory, largely for the manufacture of glass bulbs, will function very shortly. Freedom from income-tax attracts much outside capital to industrial Indore and it is hoped that local capital will show greater initiative in competition.

A perennial river near Indore, dammed at a cost of Rs. 7,000,000, is calculated to solve the problem of water supply to the capital, with a population of nearly 150,000, for a long time to come. A novel technical feature of this scheme is the adoption of the spillway syphon system, effecting the saving on construction of Rs. 1,000,000, as compared with the normal weir system. Linked up with it is an entirely new drainage scheme for the capital, and yet another scheme for the improvement of life there is one for the supply of pure and healthful milk from a central dairy, at rates the poorest can afford. To provide better facilities for transport by road in rural Indore, the Department of Commerce has a scheme for developing improved motor services on some of the main routes.

As for educational policy, a Board of Inquiry on the question of unemployment in Indore has stated recently that an industrial bias with a view to training a boy for some profession or other immediately after the school-leaving stage is to be imparted sufficiently early at school and made very prominent at the secondary stage, and that the educational institutions of the State, including a first class college and six high schools, must increasingly conform to higher and more exacting standards. Much headway has been made towards organising a Hindi university, in which the medium of instruction will be Hindi, and the entire cost of education and of staff will be much lower than at present, with a view to making available the benefits of education to those of the poorer classes showing clear possibilities of benefiting by them. Indore has schools for teaching the ordinary handicrafts, painting, and music, and probably the most specialised institution not actually imparting direct education, but of considerable technical value, is the Institute of Plant Industry, working under the Indian Central Cotton Committee and doing valuable research work in cotton and other agricultural products, of which much advantage has been taken by Government Departments devoted to the development of agriculture.

STATE OF JUNAGADH

THE STATE OF JUNAGADH, situated in Western Kathiawar, has an area of 3,337 sq. miles. Bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea, it has an equable and salubrious climate, except in the great Gir forest, and an average rainfall of nearly 40 ins., whilst eleven rivers give the State much opportunity for irrigation and the maintenance of water level. The soil is uniformly good and its chief products are cotton, and grains: along the coast, on one strip of land, with the aid of wells, three crops can be harvested annually The capital, the city of Junagadh, is picturesquely situated on the slopes of the Girnar Range, the highest point of which is 3,666 ft., and the most prominent feature in the landscape of Kathiawar. The Gir forest contains much useful timber, though it is not of high quality, and is a valuable grazing ground and grass reserve. It is famous as the only remaining haunt of the Indian lion, the surviving stock of which is carefully preserved by His Highness the Nawab Saheb. The population is 545,152, nearly 81 per cent. Hindus or Jains and slightly over 19 per cent. Muhammadans. Although the ruling dynasty is Muhammadan, no religious distinction is made in matters of administration. Once known as Saurashtra, the "Country of the Sun," and as Sorath, Junagadh contains the sacred river of the Hindus, the Saraswati, and many scenes of incidents in the life of the Lord Krishna. Also the sacred mountain of Girnar, which has a rock at its foot covered with a set of the inscriptions of Asoka, and of his successor, Rudradama, and is crowned with interesting old temples; the fortress of Somnath, captured by the famous Mahmud of Ghazni early in the eleventh century; the Uperkot Citadel; and the Kapra Kodia caves. Junagadh is the premier State of Kathiawar, the principal Muhammadan State of Western India and fourth among the Muhammadan States of the whole of India.

Junagadh was conquered from the Rajputs in 1472 by Sultan Mahomed Begara of Ahmadabad. In the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi, and in 1735 (more probably in 1738), the representative of the Mughals in Gujerat having lost his authority, Sher Khan Babi, Governor of Kathiawar, a descendant of Bahadurkhan, a Yusufzai from Afghanistan, who rose to distinction under the Emperor Shah Jehan, established his independence. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807 and the friendly relations established then have continued unbroken to the present day. The present ruler, Captain His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., ranks first amongst all the Princes of Kathiawar. Born in the year 1900, he succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his father in 1911. Sent to England for education, he returned, after a year's stay, at the request of his mother, and then went to the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1920. In 1931 he was given the distinctions of G.C.I.E., and K.C.S.I., and he holds the Honorary military rank of Captain in His Majesty's Forces. Quiet and retiring in disposition, he prefers to spend his time within his State, and this and his open-handed and kindly nature, are probably the chief causes of his great popularity amongst all classes of his subjects. His two elder sons are being educated in England.

His Highness is the supreme and final authority in the State, ruling in constant and close consultation with a Council of Members whose number depends upon the administrative exigencies from time to time. At present there is a President, who is the Dewan, a Second Member, a Law Member, a Revenue Member and an Additional Member. The Judiciary is entirely separated from the administration. Civil and criminal justice is administered under existing codes. No executive officer exercises judicial functions in the State. His Highness the Nawab Saheb receives applications only when it appears necessary to correct gross injustice, or flagrant violation of the law, in cases finally decided by the ordinary tribunals.

For the purposes of the revenue administration, the State is divided into thirteen mahals, or districts, and 843 villages. The land assessment is a moderate cash sum, fixed for 20 years, and the tenants have a permanent tenure, in that they cannot be evicted so long as they pay the assessment, and they are succeeded by their heirs. They have not, however, been given the occupancy right. Though it is not possible for the moneylender to seize land, or house, or plough, the cultivators are, as elsewhere, heavily indebted. The Police Force, a matter of great importance in any Indian State, has reached a satisfactory standard of efficiency in Junagadh. As regards military forces, two units of the Indian States Forces are maintained—the Junagadh State Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry. Almost exclusively Muhammadan in composition, some portions of the force are drawn from other parts of India, but the majority is locally recruited, thus affording welcome employment, whilst maintaining the military spirit.

The average revenue of the State is about Rs. 1,00,00,000. It has no debts and it has considerable assets in cash investments and investments in railways, harbour works, and electric supply, aggregating over Rs. 250 lakhs. As regards the financial position of the State, it is a rich one for its size. Taxation is light, with the exception of Customs duties on foreign goods, which do not, with certain exceptions such as sugar and piece goods, greatly affect the peasant. The limit of cultivation has not yet been reached, and the considerable amount of poverty among the Muhammadans should be relieved by industrial development. On the whole, the State can challenge comparison with any other State of Western India.

The primary industry is that of agriculture. It is fortunate in possessing a fertile soil and an industrious class of cultivators. In particular, cotton and ground nuts are widely grown, while onions, grown in coastal districts, are largely exported. Assistance is afforded by the State in the guise of advances, and a technical staff and the latest type of implements are maintained by the State to initiate the agriculturist in advanced methods of cultivation. The rulers of the State have always been fond of gardens, and particular attention is paid to mango plantations, for which Junagadh has long been famous. A State cattle farm is kept, to preserve the valuable local breeds of Gir cattle and buffaloes. There are endeavours, also, to continue the well-known breed of Kathi horses, a somewhat forlorn struggle, as in spite of their good qualities, these horses cannot compete with the Waler for military purposes, nor with the motor bus for transport between villages.

Industrial development is backward. Old hand industries are dying out, and though cotton presses and factories for sugar candy and molasses exist, also a match factory, there is much room for expansion. It is hoped to effect this near the port of Veraval with the electrical power already installed there. The Junagadh Railway extending nearly 230 miles, is the sole property of the State, which also owns a 6-annas share in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway extending 46¼ miles. It is well equipped with good roads, having 5 miles of tarred roads, 274½ miles of water bound macadamised roads, and 143 miles of fair weather roads. It is possible to go to any part of the State by motor car; there is adequate provision for communication on which the development of agriculture and industry largely depend. The State maintains its own postal service and has taken the lead amongst the States of Kathiawar in keeping an aeroplane, which proves of the greatest service in allowing officials to visit outlying places, and substituting a 3-hour flight to Bombay for a railway journey of 24 hours!

As for education policy, there are 16,181 boys and 4,072 girls in the 185 schools, to which addition is being steadily made. There are four High Schools, and a special school for the sons of Muhammadan noblemen. Muhammadan education is, as usual, backward, but in the larger towns the Muhammadan community is making efforts for its improvement. The State maintains an Arts College, with low fees, and, in addition to its numerous scholarships, free education is granted by the State to all Muhammadans, and many Muhammadans from elsewhere in Kathiawar, and Sind, take advantage of such generosity. For the medical relief of the population, twenty-seven institutions are maintained, including a State Hospital with the latest scientific equipment, a Zenana Hospital, and a Leper Asylum. A sanitary department has been created recently. The water supply of Junagadh is ensured by the Willingdon Dam, at the foot of the Datar Hill, and by minor tanks and dams round about the Girnar Hills, brought by pipe lines to Uperkot, where there are four settling tanks and sand filters, from which water is supplied to the town.

The prosperity of the State is mainly dependent upon the full utilisation of its fine seaboard. It has sixteen ports, of which, however, only Veraval and Navabandar are of importance. Veraval is exceptionally well situated, on the direct route between Bombay and Karachi. It affords excellent anchorage for the largest steamers to within half a mile of the shore, and it has a time-honoured trade connexion with the Persian Gulf, but it is exposed to the full force of the southwest monsoon, and is closed, in consequence, for three months of the year. Over Rs. 50,00,000 have been spent in providing shelters for small craft and in constructing railway sidings, and the policy of increasing trade facilities is being actively pursued. The outward and inward trade of the port exceeds Rs. 2,60,00,000, and a large increase is expected when trade revival comes. The Government of India allow the Junagadh ports to have the status of British Indian ports, provided the Indian rates of Customs duty are levied, but the Government strictly limit the amount of duty which the Junagadh State may retain on goods sent to British India, which, combined with the recommendation of the Davidson Committee regarding the future of the Kathiawar ports under the Federation, has caused some apprehension among the maritime States.

THE 400-FT. PIER AT PORT OKHA: Two views showing the land approach (*left*) and the seaward end (*right*), where ocean-going vessels of considerable tonnage can berth and take on or discharge their cargoes. Okha lies just within the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch on the extreme north-west point of the peninsula of Kathiawar and it belongs to the Gaekwar of Baroda, who has lavished large sums upon its development and encouraged traders to make the fullest use of the place

THE GREAT PORTS OF KATHIAWAR

(*Continued from page* 448)

The state of Baroda has certain territorial possessions dotted about in Kathiawar, and is fortunate in having one of these blocks of territory on the seaboard. Here the state has developed the important and thriving port of Okha. The port is a natural harbour lying just within the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch, between the mainland and the island of Bayt. It has a pier 400 ft. in length with berthing accommodation for two ocean-going steamers. The port was opened in 1926.

Beyond Okha comes Bedi, the most important of the Nawanagar state's ports. Situated on the southern shores of the Gulf of Cutch, Bedi serves as a seaport to the capital city of Jamnagar. The port has greatly developed during the last twelve to fifteen years, its expansion being commenced under the guidance of the late Jam Saheb, the world renowned "Ranji," and now being continued by the present Jam Saheb, "Ranji's" nephew. Ocean-going steamers have called at the port since 1926, and vessels of the P. & O., B.I.S.N. Company, Hansa, Anchor, Clan, etc., lines, call regularly.

Then, lastly, the port of the Morvi state, Navlakhi, created by the late ruler in 1901–1902. He spent over nine lakhs of rupees in land reclamation, etc., which event gave its name to the port, Navlakhi being taken from the words "Nau lakh" or "nine lakhs." The port is situated about nineteen miles up the Hansthal Creek in the inner Gulf of Cutch and has a safe natural harbour.

Kathiawar ports are in different stages of growth and development and none has yet reached its potential maximum. Trade handled at these ports is hardly 5 per cent. of the total trade of India but their importance lies in the fact that they are in rail connection with other wide areas and populous centres for whose trade they can and they do successfully compete. The route from Kathiawar to Delhi is not only shorter than that from any other port to India's capital, but also obviates the necessity of change of gauge and transhipments in case of goods destined for Rajputana and other places on the metre gauge system.

One naturally asks why in spite of the natural positions and railway connections being favourable to Kathiawar ports, their trade with British India has up to now been only a fraction of the trade handled at Bombay and Karachi? The answer can be found in the past policy of the government of India with regard to the traffic controlled by these ports.

The Federal Constitution as settled by the Government of India Act, 1935, makes India a united political entity. The states have repeatedly announced that they are ready to take their legitimate share in the governance of their motherland and the unity of India is too strong an ideal for them to sacrifice. On the other hand, states owe duties to their own subjects and they, like British Indian provinces, shall have to maintain their financial solvency, without sacrificing the public services they render to their people. If maritime states of Kathiawar had been required to give up large customs revenues their financial stability would have been rudely shaken. Happily Government is alive to the difficulties of the states and it now seems they will not be obliged to pay an exorbitant price to secure a place in the future constitution of India.

LIGHTERMEN OF COCHIN: A scene in the harbour of this port of South India in which Travancore state, Cochin state, and Madras presidency each have an interest. A big development scheme is now under way, and it is hoped that it will help in the opening up of a valuable hinterland by providing an outlet for merchandise

THE RAILWAY STATION, MORVI: The handsome main facade of this important traffic centre through which pass goods from Navlakhi, the modern port of Morvi state, which is the creation of the far-sighted policy of His late Highness Sir Waghji Bahadur, G.C.I.E. The port is open all the year round, even in severe monsoon weather

BIG STEAMERS AT OKHA: The S.S. *Panmorvah* (*above*) unloading and the *City of Mobile* (*right*) tied up against the pier. It will be seen that vessels of considerable tonnage are able to unload direct at this port, the heavy work of transferring merchandise from ship to lighter and from lighter to shore thus being obviated

A DAY WITH THE ELEPHANTS

Trained Beasts that Play a Large Part in the Sporting Life of the Princes

HARNESSING UP: Mahouts (elephant keepers and drivers) preparing for a shooting expedition; an early morning scene in the compound at Cooch Behar. Numnahs are placed on the elephants' backs and above these the howdahs are secured with ropes

READY FOR THE DAY'S SPORT: A long line of elephants on their way from the harnessing compound to the Palace of Cooch Behar in order to await the Maharaja and his guests

THROUGH THE JUNGLE SOLITUDES: State elephants passing along a forest trail on the way to the shoot. The mahout on the foremost animal, whom he guides with his feet, is holding a gun ready in case there should be an opportunity for a shot

A STUDY IN SAGACITY: An elephant using his trunk to place a rifle in the hands of the mahout. This is only one of the hosts of ways in which he shows his natural intelligence

THE KILL: Shooting from the howdah of one of the Cooch Behar state elephants. It is a sport by no means lacking in danger and if tigers are about there is every chance they will attack. The late King George V, one of the finest shots of his day, had such an experience when shooting in one of the states during his visit for the Delhi Durbar at the beginning of his reign

RETURN IN TRIUMPH: An elephant, with two of the Maharaja's servants riding, wading through a stream on the way back to the palace after the day's sport. On his back is a fine specimen of black bear which abound in the forests of Cooch Behar

STATE OF BAHAWALPUR

THE STATE OF BAHAWALPUR is situated in the extreme south-west of the Punjaub, the river Sutlej separating it from the British Indian Districts of Montgomery and Multan, the Chenab and Sutlej from the District of Muzaffargarh, and the Indus from the District of Dera Ghazi Khan and the Upper Sind Frontier District in Sind, the latter also adjoining it on the south: on the south-east it is bordered by the Rajputana States of Bikanir and Jaisalmer. With a length of 300 miles, and a mean breadth of 40 miles, it has an area of 15,918 sq. miles, and a population of 984,612. Devoid of hills and streams, except the pools and backwaters of the three rivers named, it is divided into three great strips, the first a part of the Great Indian Desert, the Rohi; the second, or central tract, chiefly desert, not capable of cultivation; and the third, a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley, called the Sind. The scenery of this tract is almost Egyptian in character, and the lotus abounds in the pools by the river: in the uplands, and in the Sind, tamarisk jungles stretch for miles. Wolves, hog and hog deer, antelope, ravine deer and *nilgai* are found, and, in the Rohi, the wild ass. There is very good duck shooting on large *jhils* (lakes). Fish are common in the rivers, and the State derives an income therefrom. Forests cover an area of 412 sq. miles, much of which is tree-less waste, which is gradually being colonised. Exports are wheat, grain, dates, mangoes, and other fruit, wool and saltpetre. Manufactures are silk cloth and turbans, metal cups, porcelain vessels, and shoes. There are rice-husking mills and cotton mills. The climate, with an annual rainfall which rarely exceeds 5 ins., though healthful, except in autumn, in the Sind, is very hot in the summer, with mean shade temperatures of over 100 deg., but in the winter months the mean temperature falls to 60 deg. or 65 deg., with frosty nights. The capital is Bahawalpur Town, which is on the North-Western Railway, on the south bank of the Indus, some 65 miles south of Multan. The Palace, built by the Nawab Sadik Muhammad Khan IV, in 1882, is a vast square pile with towers at each corner, and has a reception hall in the centre 60 ft. long and 56 ft. high, the vestibule having a height of no less than 120 ft.! There is a handsome guest house in Bahawalpur, the Sādik Egerton College, a high school, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, a Theological School and two hospitals. The Cantonment contains the lines of the State Forces. Five miles from Bahawalpur the North-Western Railway crosses the Sutlej by the magnificent Empress Bridge, opened in 1878, and which is 4,258 ft. in length.

The ruler of Bahawalpur is a direct descendant of Hazrat Abbas, uncle of the Holy Prophet Mohammad. The first member of the family, who founded the great Dynasty of the Abbasids in Bagdad, was Abul Abbas As-Saffah. He was the first Caliph, and he was followed by forty-one Caliphs. When the Abbaside Empire fell, the family re-established itself in Egypt, and in the fourteenth century, Sultan Ahmed II, brother of the third Caliph in Cairo, left Egypt with a large following, imbued with the desire of foreign conquest, arrived eventually in Sind, and in spite of great odds, succeeded in establishing himself there. Most notable among his descendants was Amir Chani, who had two sons, Kalhora Khan and Daud Khan. The former died without issue; the latter, and his descendants, gradually pushed their way northwards and occupied the present territory. The independent principality of the present State of Bahawalpur, however, was founded by the Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan, who died in 1764 and was succeeded by his son Nawab Bahawal Khan I. With the exception of Nawab Fateh Khan, the rulers who followed were named alternatively Sadiq Mohammad Khan and Bahawal Khan.

The present ruler, Major His Highness Rukun-ud-Daulah, Nusrat-i-Jang, Saif-ud-Daulah, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daulah wa Muin-ud-Daulah, Nawab Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Bahadur Abbasi V, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., LL.D., succeeded his father in 1907, at the age of 2 years. Born in the year 1904, His Highness received his education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and was invested with full ruling powers in 1924 by His Excellency Lord Reading, then Viceroy of India. In 1921 His Highness was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army and went to Quetta for military training, thereafter being attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1924, and to the rank of major in 1932, and he had the honour of being an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India in 1921–22. In 1922 His Highness received the K.C.V.O., in 1929 the K.C.S.I. and in 1931 the G.C.I.E., and he has the Delhi Durbar Gold Medal of 1911, the Silver Jubilee Medal of 1935, and the Coronation Medal, 1937. Further, His Highness received the Degree of LL.D. from the Punjaub University in 1934. He has visited Europe and other countries, including the Hedjaz, several times, and is the first Indian Prince ever to have flown to Europe. He performed the Haj pilgrimage in 1935, and on the occasion of each visit to Europe he has been accorded the honour of being specially received by His Majesty the King-Emperor. Officially invited to attend the Coronation in 1937, he was one of the twelve Indian Princes selected to attend the Coronation Ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

Friendly and loyal relations between the State of Bahawalpur and the British Crown were established during the rule of Nawab Bahawal Khan II in 1809, but it was in the year 1833 that an actual treaty was entered into between the two Governments, and the centenary of this auspicious event was celebrated in 1933, on February 2, the date of the signing of the Treaty, when congratulatory messages were exchanged between His Imperial Majesty and His Highness, in which His Highness reiterated his devotion to His Majesty's August Person and to the Royal House, and his firm attachment to the British Empire, hoping that the cordial relations of a hundred years between the Paramount Power and his House would endure for ever, and His Majesty expressed to His Highness his warm thanks for his loyal assurance and kind sentiments, and his best wishes for the prosperity of the Bahawalpur State.

The friendly relations entered into in 1833 between the British Government and Bahawalpur were greatly strengthened by successive rulers. The State Forces of Bahawalpur rendered loyal services in the First Afghan War, in the expedition against Multan, the Indian Mutiny, the Second Afghan War, in the Great War, and in the Afghan War of 1919, in all of which campaigns they acquitted themselves with credit. During the Great War, in addition to military aid, 3,000 subjects of the State were sent as recruits to various units of the Indian Army, 300 horses and mules and nearly 4,000 camels were supplied, and in addition, financial help was accorded in the shape of war loan and contributions to charitable institutions to the amount of Rs. 2,00,00,000. The contributions from Bahawalpur State totalled 45 per cent. of the entire contributions made by all the other States of the Punjaub!

His Highness is a constitutional ruler. When he took over the administration, he adopted the most suitable measures for its better working. There is now a Cabinet, consisting of a prime minister, and six other ministers, with portfolios of different departments. Many improvements have been effected already. A great canal scheme, better known as the Sutlej Valley project, has been inaugurated, the Punjaub and the State of Bikanir sharing in the enterprise with Bahawalpur, though Bahawalpur's share is the largest. Three large barrages have been built, two in partnership with the Government of the Punjaub, on the river Sutlej, and one entirely by the State of Bahawalpur, on the river Panjnad, with nearly 3,500 miles of new canals, capable of irrigating 2,000,000 acres of land. The Panjnad Barrage is one of the largest of its kind in the world, consisting of forty-seven bays, each with a span of 60 ft., closed with massive steel gates. The State of Bahawalpur's share of the cost of the three barrages, and of the canals, amounts to over a hundred million rupees, or £8,000,000. The benefit derived from the scheme is becoming more and more obvious day by day, the revenue of the State having risen to Rs. 1,20,00,000 from Rs. 45,00,000 before the inauguration of the scheme, and an increase in revenue receipts of Rs. 10,00,000 is shown in the statement for the next financial year. A scheme for a survey of the whole of the un-irrigated land of the State is now under contemplation.

The State is an agricultural one, cotton and wheat, rice and millet being its chief crops and there is, so far, no substantial industry of any kind other than a number of cotton factories. There are ample prospects of minerals, and even of oil, being found within the State territory. The State owns 200 miles of broad gauge railway, and there is a road system: the Lahore-Karachi branch of the North-Western Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined Mounted Rifles Infantry, in addition to other troops.

1 THE MOSQUE AND FORT DERAWAR

2 SADIQ-GARH-PALACE, THE BAHAWALPUR RESIDENCE OF HIS HIGHNESS, THE RULER

3 THE ABBASIA CANAL FROM THE PANJNAD HEAD

4 PANJNAD WEIR

5 DOWNSTREAM, PANJNAD WEIR

Archæology in the Indian States

INDIA'S RICH LEGACY FROM A GLORIOUS PAST

Presents a Fascinating Field for Further Research and Excavation

A WONDER OF BHOPAL: On the plateau of a hill at Sanchi is a remarkable group of monuments illustrating the story of Buddhism from the third century B.C. to the twelfth century A.D. Here the main Stupa (solid domical structure generally enshrining body relics of the Buddha or disciples) has been conserved with the greatest care together with its fine ornamental gateways, one of which is seen in the picture *on the left*. The sculptured panels exemplify Buddhist art at its height

A RICH EXTERIOR: The facade of one of the great caves of Ajanta, in the Nizam's Dominions, which are excavated in the scarred side of a deep ravine and are deservedly famed for their magnificent fresco paintings, an example of which is seen *on the right*. It represents the Bodhisatva in a be-jewelled crown

ALTHOUGH the distribution of area as between British India and Indian states is largely in favour of the former, it must be admitted that so far as the diversity of the terrain is concerned, Indian India in many respects presents a richer and more varied field for the student of geography, ancient and modern. In the fascinating mosaic of India's map, the monotony of the Indo-Gangetic plains, which constitute the best part of five provinces accounting for nearly half of India's teeming millions, is relieved by the ever varying pattern of the Indian states. The bulk of the submontane region of the Himalayas and of the three great well-watered plateaus of Malwa, Deccan and Mysore, which contribute largely to India's picture, are included within the domains of Indian rulers.

Whether it is the delightful valley of Kashmir in the extreme north, or the evergreen landscape and back-waters of Travancore in the extreme south, whether it is the dry sandy deserts of Rajputana in the west or the primeval forest lands in the Orissa states in the east, it is to the Indian states that one must turn for the infinite variety obtaining in this vast country. Historically the existence of ancient kingdoms such as that of Avanti and Vidarbha, cities like Ujjain and Vidisā, Kalyāni and Dvarasamudra, Padmāvati and Madhyamikā has been responsible for much exploratory activity in central and southern India.

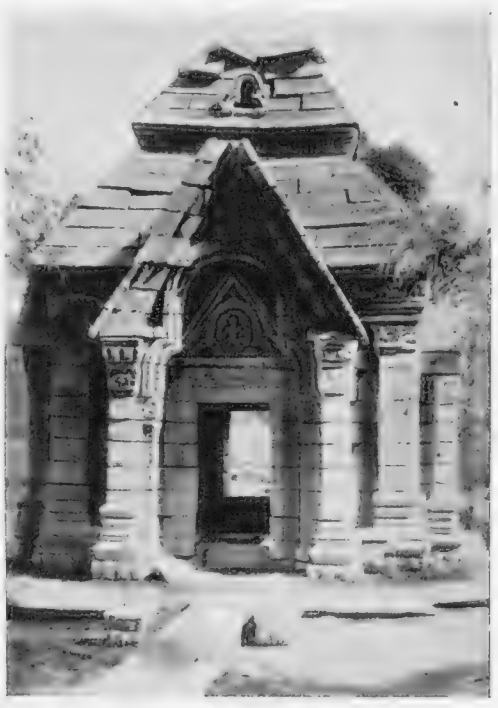
The sparse population and often the less developed nature of the country in the Indian states is another reason why the future holds out a better promise of archæological harvest in the Indian states, and it is to be hoped that the constitutional changes which tend to draw British and Indian India more closely will stimulate discoveries in every branch of archæology.

Commencing in the age in which man handled crude stone implements, it is in Hyderabad, Mysore and parts of Madras that such implements of the palæolithic age were collected by the hundreds. Last year a joint expedition organised by the Cambridge and Yale universities made an exhaustive inquiry of glacial and inter-glacial epochs as represented by the traces left in the hill-side in Kashmir, and have thrown considerable light on the life of man in these early stages.

The neolithic and iron ages have been represented by a variety of objects yielded by a number of sites in Hyderabad and Mysore, Mayurbhanj and Assam hills, but a systematic survey of these and other promising sites in the Sind and Rajputana states is still one of the crying needs of prehistoric Indian archæology.

Coming down from the first chipped stone implements to the age of metals when the great cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro flourished in the Indus Valley in the third millennium B.C., it is clear that these Proto-Indian citizens were closely connected with other areas to the east and south, now included in the states of Rajputana and western India. The nearest sources of the important materials used by the ancients such as copper and steatite, cornelian, and yellow stone appear to have been in Jaipur and Udaipur, Cambay and Jaisalmir states. From a recently explored site in Limbdi state in Eastern Kathiawar cultural objects identical with those used by the Indus people were found. If, therefore, the full extent of the copper age culture of India is to be ascertained, it will be to the states of Rajputana, Cutch, and Kathiawar that we may look forward to yield the evidence.

The finds in the earliest strata at the site of Chandravalli in Mysore state, excavated by the State Archæological Department, prove the existence of a microlithic culture, the relation of which to the other cultures of northern and southern India is yet obscure.



INDIA BORROWS FROM THE WEST: This pretty temple, situated at Pandrethan close to Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, represents the peculiar style in vogue in that delightful valley. A distinctive feature is the presence of characteristics derived from classical architecture, notably the trefoil arch and triangular pediment

Proceeding to historical times, it is noteworthy that no less than seven records of Asoka, the great Buddhist emperor, are found in Indian states, viz., three in Mysore, two in Hyderabad, one in Junagarh and one in Jaipur—in themselves a testimony to the wide-flung Mauryan empire. As regards the early Buddhist art of the indigenous school, a great deal of our knowledge is derived from the great stupas at Sanchi in Bhopal state and Bharhut in Nagod state, both in Central India, the latter being now almost entirely preserved in the galleries of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Sanchi has, however, been more fortunate, inasmuch as its monuments were systematically explored and conserved by Sir John Marshall, and the Bhopal Darbar have spared neither money nor pains to keep up these wonderful monuments.

An accompanying picture shows some of the principal monuments at Sanchi as they were left after Sir John Marshall's operations. The main stupa seen in the background of the picture with its threefold railings on the ground, berm and top and the wonderful carved gateways at each cardinal point, is the most complete example of a Buddhist stupa that has been handed down to this generation.

If the early Indian school of Buddhist sculptures is best studied in Sanchi and Bharhut, the examples of early Indian paintings are almost entirely confined to Indian states. Probably the earliest traces of such paintings, though in a fragmentary condition, are to be seen in the Ramgarh caves in the Sirguja states, Eastern States Agency. The classical examples of Indian painting are, however, the rich frescoes in the wonderfully preserved cave temples at Ajanta in Hyderabad state and to a less extent the Bagh caves in the Gwalior state. The enlightened policy which His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government has followed in regard to the preservation of this wonderful heritage of India has earned for it the gratitude of the civilised world.

An exterior view, reproduced herewith, of the facade of one of the groups of caves at Ajanta with the horse-shoe window, projecting balcony and figure sculpture is typical of an architecture of which

A MIGHTY ROCK-HEWN SHRINE: The Kailas Temple at Ellora, Hyderabad. Its history goes back at least a thousand years, for Masudi, the Arab geographer of the tenth century, mentions Ellora as a long celebrated place of pilgrimage

no structural examples have survived. The figure of the Bodhisatva with its be-jewelled head and contemplative look full of compassion is perhaps the most representative painting of Ajanta.

The group at Bagh is, unfortunately, in a more fragmentary state of preservation, but the Gwalior Darbar have made laudable efforts to preserve the extant remains. In the south of India the Pudukkottai state possesses an important group of Jaina paintings in a cave at Sittannavasal.

At Ellora in the Nizam's dominions, which dates slightly after Ajanta, there are Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jaina caves, some of them showing traces of painting, but the most remarkable example of the group is the Kailas temple dedicated to the god Siva, which is a free standing

(Continued on page 456)

STATE OF CUTCH

A GLANCE at the map will show that the State of Cutch is virtually an island, separated from the mainland of India by the remarkable tract of desert and salt marsh known as the Rann of Cutch. This insular position has been responsible for many of the characteristics which make Cutch unique among the Indian States.

Leaving aside the area of the Rann itself, over much of which His Highness the Maharao of Cutch exercises jurisdiction, the area of the state is just short of 8,000 sq. miles. The population is given in the last census as 514,307.

Surrounded as it is on three sides by sea, Cutch has a strong maritime tradition. Its people have for many centuries been seafarers and merchants, carrying on an extensive trade in their sturdy locally-built sailing ships not only with other parts of India, but also with Africa and Arabia. Probably no other ruler has subjects in so many parts of the world as His Highness the Maharao of Cutch; but wherever they may be, the Cutchis remain a close community, speaking their own language, and bound by intimate ties to their country and to their ruler. As the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* notes: "From its isolated position, the special character of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their Ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay." When these words were written, the Bombay Government was in charge of the political relations between the State of Cutch and the British; but since that time, Cutch, like the other Western India States among which it enjoys primacy, has been in direct communication with the Government of India through a Resident whose headquarters are at Rajkot in Kathiawar.

In addition to possessing its own language, Cutch has its own coinage. The silver kori generally exchanges at a ratio of about 4 to the British Indian rupee. In addition, Cutch, alone among the important maritime States of India, is not a member of the British Indian Customs Union. It has its own tariff, which is on an average about one-fourth of the British Indian Tariff. This system has given rise to some difficulties; since although Cutch is a part of India, goods coming from the island state to the mainland are in many cases subjected to British Indian Customs duty; and in certain cases import is forbidden. The policy of His present Highness has been to keep both the tariff and the general level of taxation extremely low, since apart from the resources of maritime trade, the country is on the whole infertile, crops are poor, and the monsoon extremely unreliable. The state, indeed, is not greatly favoured by nature with natural wealth; and in addition, is located in a region where rainfall, even at the best, is extremely scanty.

His Highness the Maharao has been active in his endeavours to relieve the natural disabilities of the country by means of railway and port development. He has constructed an excellent deep-water port at Kandla where large steamers can berth all the year round, regardless of the monsoon. The cost of this development has been in the neighbourhood of twenty lakhs. In addition, much has been done for the ancient, but still flourishing port of Mandvi, which has a regular mail service with Bombay and Karachi. But unlike Kandla, the trade of Mandvi stops during the monsoon season; for the port receives the full force of the Arabian Sea. In addition to Kandla and Mandvi, there are several small ports, situated round the coast of Cutch, which offer considerable facilities for local trade.

It is the hope of the Maharao and of the people of Cutch that with the institution of the new Federal Constitution it may be found possible to link up the Cutch railway system with the metre gauge system of Rajputana. If this could be done, there would be a favourable prospect of restoring to Cutch its ancient position as an emporium for a considerable hinterland. At present, the trade of Rajputana tends to be served by the two main railway systems running northward from Bombay and Karachi respectively. But between these two systems there lies a considerable area which the Cutch ports are well adapted to serve.

The insular character of the Cutch polity is likely to be substantially modified in the near future. An interesting forecast of the position which Cutch may hold in days to come is provided by recent developments in air communications. The state constitutes an important link in the Karachi–Bombay and Karachi–Colombo air service. At Bhuj, the capital of His Highness' Government, an excellent aerodrome has been instituted by the state; and already there is a mail service, five days out of seven, between Bombay and Bhuj and Karachi and Bhuj. The effect of the speedy communications thus instituted between Cutch and the two great commercial centres of Western India is likely to be increasingly important as time goes on. Many subjects of His Highness the Maharao are now among the most respected and wealthiest merchants of Bombay and of Karachi; and anything which makes for easier communication with the land of their birth will contribute to the prosperity of the state.

His Highness the Maharao of Cutch is among the seniormost Indian rulers; for he succeeded his father on January 1, 1876. His Highness is well-known throughout the British Empire as a distinguished sportsman and naturalist, who has travelled widely in Africa and in Europe, as well as in his own country, in pursuit of rare fauna. His interest lies at least as much in observing the habits of animals, as in increasing his magnificent collection of sporting trophies; and he is a prominent member of the Council for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. He takes a great interest in the Zoological Society of London, to which he has made interesting and important gifts. The great tract known as the Rann of Cutch, to which reference has already been made, is the only part of the British Empire in which the wild ass is still to be found. This interesting animal is strictly preserved by the state. As might be expected, from His Highness's interests and disposition, the same protection is extended to other rare animals which inhabit his territories.

Although the State of Cutch, from its isolated position, is known to few except its own inhabitants, it is a country of great and varied charm. Its landscape as a whole lacks trees, but is otherwise picturesque and diverse. Unlike many parts of India, Cutch has frequent rock hills, shaped by volcanic action, which break the skyline and refresh the eye. The climate, though for three months of the year rather hot, is extremely healthy; and the people of Cutch are both hardy and enterprising. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil, which while it makes cultivation easy, renders storage of water in ponds and reservoirs difficult. His Highness has undertaken considerable irrigation projects in order to conserve and utilise to the utmost advantage any rain which the seasons bring. There is reason to suppose that Cutch may be possessed of considerable mineral resources. Coal is known; but the seams at present discovered are thin. Iron ore is present in considerable quantities; alum, building stone, and marble are also found.

His Highness is the senior prince of the clan of Jadeja Rajputs, which has given rulers to so many of the States of Western India. During his long rule, His Highness has rendered distinguished service to the Empire as well as to his own people. He has represented India at the Imperial Conference and at the League of Nations; and the length of his reign is vividly illustrated by the fact that he took part both in the 1887 Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and in the coronation ceremonies of His present Majesty.

His Highness's Heir Apparent is Maharajkumar Vijayarajji, who is as well-known in Europe as he is in India. His eldest grandson, Maharajkumar Meghji, has himself administered the state during the temporary absence of his grandfather and father; and has won his own laurels in the field of sportsmanship.

INDIA'S RICH LEGACY FROM A GLORIOUS PAST

(Continued from page 454)

temple cut out of the living rock. After the decay of Buddhism from about the seventh century Brahmanism regained the field almost throughout the country and Brahmanical temple architecture underwent considerable development, which can be studied in the different parts of the country. One of the most characteristic styles is that found in Kashmir, which with the trefoil ornament, triangular pediment and Hellenistic pillar betray a survival of the influence of Greek architecture, first introduced in the north-west in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Quite a different style prevailed in Central India where the group of temples found at Khajuraha in the Chhatarpur state offer abundant material for the student of art and architecture. The sikhara type of temple, with multiple miniature reproductions on the surface of this spire and the multiplicity of ornamental figures decorating the friezes, is remarkable in the case of the Bharatji temple reproduced here.

A rare example of temple architecture is in evidence at the Sas-Bahu temple in Gwalior state where the height of the three-storeyed structure and the large dimensions produce an effect of strength and balance, an unusual combination.

The states of Gwalior and Indore, Jodhpur, and Udaipur possess a large number of temples ranging from the eighth to the thirteenth century A.D.

NORTH INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE, with the characteristic *sikhara* or tapering spire over the sanctum, is well exemplified by this shrine at Khajraho in the Chhatarpur state. The lower part of the spire bears a host of decorative images

AN ARCHITECTURAL EXCEPTION: The Sas Bahu temple, in the Fort at Gwalior, departs from the familiar *sikhara* style of north Indian temple architecture. Its solid strength and restraint in decoration, combined with its three-storeyed elevation, mark it as unusual

In Rajputana and the states of Kathiawar and northern Gujerat where Jainism found a more permanent foothold than in the north, the sikhara style of the Brahmanical temples was adopted by the Jains for their own shrines. The merchant princes of this community spent lavishly on the embellishment of the interior of their temples with carvings and images, the best known example being the marble temple at Dilwara, Mount Abu in Sirohi state.

Some of the sacred places of Jains such as the Shatrunjaya Hill of Palitana in Kathiawar exhibit regular forests of temples and show how in the past the adherents of this faith vied with each other in building shrines—a tradition which continues substantially to the present day, inasmuch as the community take a pride in carrying out all necessary repairs in their sacred shrines.

FOR LAVISH ORNAMENT AND WEALTH OF DETAIL the Jain temples at Dilwara on Mount Abu are unsurpassed. Here in the hall of the Adinath temple, the pillars, capitals, arches, and domes are one continuous stretch of intricate carving on which the rich mercantile Jain community took an immense pride in expending their wealth

The Digambar school of Jainism is best known from the shrines still preserved in the south, particularly in Mysore, where a 63-ft. colossal image of Gomata carved from the hilltop at Sravana Belgola is an outstanding monument. Mysore has a special style of temple architecture associated with it, namely, the Hoysala style, of which the temples at Belur, Halebid, and Somnathpur are typical examples.

Much valuable work has been done by the archæological departments of the bigger Indian states of Mysore, Hyderabad and Baroda in bringing out monographs giving details of the temples and other monuments in their jurisdiction.

A large portion of the area now included in the Indian states having escaped the direct brunt of the Muhammadan conquest, it is not surprising that Islamic architecture is comparatively less represented in Indian states. However, the great Mosque, and the college of Mahamud Gawan at Gulbarga and the mosque and fort at Bidar in the Nizam's dominions, the splendid relics of the Malwa Sultans at Mandu, "the city of joy," now in the Dhar state, and the Jami Masjid at Srinagar in Kashmir are among the more noteworthy monuments of the Indo-Saracenic style in India.

The innate spiritual nature of the Indian mind is reflected in the predominantly religious character of the monuments. It is the shrines of the different prevalent faiths that have been in such a large measure preserved but the palaces of the emperor and princes who ruled in the different ages have mostly disappeared. The present Indian states, most of which owe their origins to historic dynasties coming down from the middle ages, can show comparatively large numbers of examples of civil architecture.

One of the interesting examples of this class is the imposing tower of victory at Chitorgarh, the ancient capital of Mewar in Rajputana.

All the storeys here contain innumerable carvings and sculptures representing various Hindu deities and scenes which bear descriptive labels. The Vindhyan hill fastness of Mandu, the ancient capital of the Sultans of Malwa, has among other buildings a long and impressive palace, which from the proximity of tanks on either side has been aptly named the Jahaz Mahal or "Ship Palace." A remarkable example of a Hindu palace of the sixteenth century is preserved in the Gwalior Fort in the shape of the palace of Mansingh.

Amber, the old capital of the Jaipur state, contains an interesting example of a palace more influenced by the grandeur and luxury of the Mogul Empire. Among striking modern examples of palace architecture may be mentioned the Maharana's palace at Udaipur and Bir Singh's palace at Datia in Bundelkhand, which is a huge building erected by Bir Singh, the Bundela chief of Orchha.

DIGNITY IN DECAY: The Jahaz Mahal or "Ship Palace" at Mandu is one of the striking monuments of the 16th century left in this deserted city situated on the plateau of the Vindhya range in Central India and once the capital of the Sultans of Malwa. The building lies between two lakes, hence its name

Lastly, a word about the organisation of archæological work in the Indian states. Most of the existing state departments for the preservation and research of antiquities in the states date from the beginning of the twentieth century, when the stimulus afforded by Lord Curzon's efforts in the cause of Indian archæology was felt throughout the country. The oldest among the archæological departments in the states is that at Mysore where a systematic survey of the inscriptions and monuments was started in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. At present this work is entrusted to a director, who is on the regular staff of the university.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government soon took up the idea and have now a well-organised department. Kashmir began well but has recently been unable to find the funds for an archæological department and a museum. In the Gwalior state the archæological department established about twenty years ago has been carrying on a commendable programme of work. Recently the states of Baroda and Jaipur have started archæological departments of their own under the guidance of experienced retired officers of the Archæological Survey. The states of Travancore and Cochin in the south and Jodhpur and Idar in the north and Mayurbhanj in the east also maintain an archæological survey. The work done in Bhopal state has already been referred to.

On the whole, the record of archæological activity in the Indian states cannot be considered as far behind other parts of India, but with the immense opportunities of work still available it is needless to add that there is a great future in store for the research worker and the conservators of monuments. Large areas, such as those in the eastern states, are still *terra incognita;* barely a dozen out of over 600 states have some arrangements to look after archæology, though the available funds are quite inadequate to cope with the work in hand; with the spread of irrigation many buried sites are in danger of destruction.

THE NINE-STOREYED TOWER OF VICTORY erected by Rana Kumbha, the prince of Mewar in Rajputana, five centuries ago, is a splendid example of this class of monument. The interior, with its numerous carvings of Hindu gods and goddesses, is scarcely less elaborate than the exterior

Considering the pride which rulers of states legitimately feel in their rich heritage, it is not too much to hope that with the welding of the whole of India into a federation and with archæology as one of the subjects accepted as belonging to the federal sphere, more uniform and sustained activity will be maintained both in the field of conservation and research throughout every state as well as in each autonomous province of this subcontinent.

R. B. Dikshit

STATE OF JAIPUR

JAIPUR STATE is situated in north-east Rajputana. It covers an area of 16,682 sq. miles, is the third largest State in Rajputana, and has the largest population—2,631,775; 90·52 per cent. Hindus, 8·15 Muslims, 1·12 Jains, and 0·21 other religions; density is 158 to the square mile. Though hilly in places the country is, for the most part, level and fertile. An elevated triangular plateau occupies the centre of the State; the south-east portion is most fertile. The Shekhhawati Nizamat is a sandy desert tract; in the extreme south about Rajmahal, where are hills and the Banas river, the scenery is very picturesque.

Towns and villages number 6,910, Jaipur, the Capital, and the largest city in Rajputana, has a population of 144,179. It has regular, well-planned, wide thoroughfares, and its handsome tinted buildings have won it fame as the "Pink City of Hindustan." It has precious art treasures—Moghul and Rajput paintings, original Persian manuscripts, and priceless collections of carpets, jewels, and antique arms. Among the many places of interest may be mentioned Amber, the ancient capital of the State; the Astronomical Observatory; the Zoological Gardens, and the Albert Hall and Museum. The city is well supplied with electric light and an up-to-date system of water supply. Other important towns are Sikar, Fatehpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhun, Ramgarh, and Lachmangarh. Administratively the State is divided into "Nizamats," or districts and "Tahsils," or sub-divisions. There are many big landholders, the largest estate having an area of 1,457 sq. miles.

The Rulers of Jaipur are Kachhwaha Rajputs of which clan they are the head. They claim descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhia (the modern Oudh). They migrated to Jaipur, made Amber their capital, and in 1728, Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the present city of Jaipur. Prominent among Jaipur rulers were Maharajas Man Singh, Jai Singh I and II, Madho Singh I, and Ram Singh. Many of them were famous warriors and enjoyed great favour at the Imperial Court of Delhi. Maharaja Man Singh was the greatest general of his time and Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh was a distinguished astronomer. Political relations with the British began in 1803, when a treaty was concluded with Maharaja Jagat Singh. During the Mutiny of 1857, Maharaja Ram Singh rendered meritorious service to the Indian Government and received an extensive grant of land. His successor, His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji, attended the Coronation of King Edward VII, founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund, and gave loyal assistance to the British Government during the great war. He was made G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., and G.B.E., and Lieut.-General in the British Army. Dying in 1922, he was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Ruler, Captain His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., born on August 21, 1911.

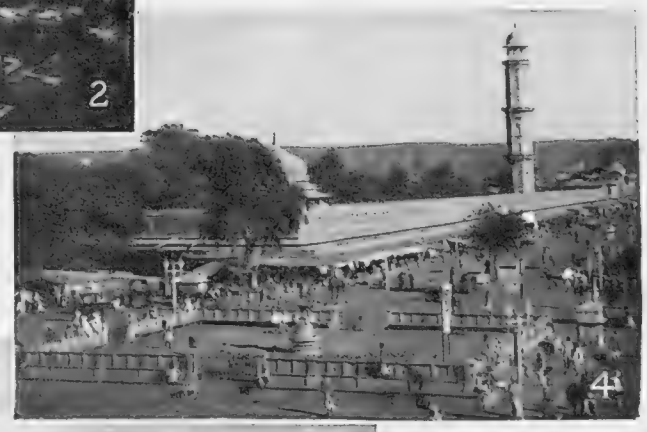
His Highness ascended the Gadi in September 1922, but during his minority, the State Administration was carried on by a Council. After studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passing the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' College, His Highness proceeded to England in 1929 for a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Returning to Jaipur in 1930, he was invested with full ruling powers by H.E. the Viceroy on March 14, 1931. Made hon. lieut. in the Indian Army in 1931, he was promoted to the rank of hon. captain on January 1, 1934. In 1933 His Highness took his polo team to England, achieving exceptional success and setting up a record by winning all open tournaments, and while visiting England in 1935, he was invested by the King-Emperor with the G.C.I.E. His Highness has three sons and one daughter.

The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the aid of a Council of which he is President, and his will is supreme, but though able to rule as an autocrat he has always acted as a constitutional ruler; he refrains, scrupulously, from interfering in the routine administration and accepts, invariably, the expert advice of his Council. The Judiciary is entirely independent of the Executive, the State revenues are spent on the basis of a well-defined Budget, and His Highness, who receives a fixed privy purse, acts only as a trustee of his people, and consequently Jaipur is an extremely well-administered State and one of sound finances, with assets aggregating about five crores of rupees, and an average annual income of Rs. 1,30,00,000 (a crore of rupees equals £750,000).

Relief, when needed, is given to agriculturists by the State authorities, the cash-rent system is in force in almost the whole of the State, and the Agricultural Department assists cultivators with demonstrations of the scientific treatment of the soil and crops. The comparatively scanty rainfall makes irrigation invaluable: there are in Jaipur about 420 irrigation reservoirs, commanding large tracts of country. Road construction and maintenance receive careful attention; the total length of State-maintained metalled roads is 506 miles. There are some 500 miles of railway within the State. The State railway extends 180 miles. An important railway project to give access to the grain markets of the Punjaub is in hand. Indigenous industrial enterprise is greatly encouraged, a scheme is afloat for the construction, with Government backing and part capital, of a weaving and spinning mill, and in 1932, the Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate, a purely local company, opened a steatite pulverising mill at Dausa, the first of its kind in India (the steatite deposits in Jaipur are among the largest in the world).

The Judiciary of Jaipur is closely modelled on the British Indian system. Proper attention is bestowed on primary, secondary, and higher education, and literacy is increasing. Amongst other educational institutions the State maintains an English college, a Sanscrit college, a technical school and a school of arts and crafts. Medical services include the Mayo Hospital, which is equipped with all up-to-date appliances and plant, and has a chemical and bacteriological laboratory. There is also a female hospital. There is a State Public Analyst, and an Assistant Director of Public Health; there are also permanent child welfare centres, and a new general hospital is being opened shortly. The State police force is efficiently organised and has an Intelligence branch. The State forces, re-organised in 1931–32, are known as the "Jaipur Corps," of which His Highness is the Chief Commandant and the supreme executive authority. There are cavalry, artillery (for salute purposes only), and infantry. The Transport Corps has seen much service, on the North-West Frontier and in Mesopotamia, during the great war, where it won much distinction.

1 THE JAIPUR MUSEUM
2 JAIGARH FORT AND AMBER PALACES
3 GHAT PASS AND RAJ NIWAS
4 SQUARE IN TRIPOLIYA BAZAR (AMBER CHAUPAR)
5 LADY WILLINGDON NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL



INDIAN CATTLE: These Amrit Mahal bulls, with their long curving horns and peculiar humps, come from Mysore and belong to one of the best-known draught types in the princely states. There is a big demand for this stock throughout southern India and in times past breeders have reaped a rich reward

PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN: *Left*—A bull belonging to the famous Kankrej or Gugerat breed which is raised extensively in Baroda and is regarded as of very high quality. *Right*—A Charotar buffalo, the mainstay of many a Baroda patidar (peasant). Buffalo milk is most nourishing but of a peculiar flavour

HARVEST OF THE MYSORE TABLELAND: A fine field of ragi which, in common with rice, provides the main constituents of the people's dietary in southern India

Agriculture in the Indian States

THE VICEROY HELPS THE FARMER

By Accelerating the Pace of Agricultural Reform

THE Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was registered in 1929 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture presided over by the present Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow. The primary duty of the Council was to promote, guide, and co-ordinate agricultural and veterinary research throughout the country, and the constitution of the Council was so arranged as to admit the inclusion of the Indian states that desired to come within the fold of this new organisation. The premier state of Hyderabad was first to join. It was followed by Mysore, Baroda, Travancore, Cochin, Bhopal and Kashmir.

As would be expected in a country of India's size, agricultural conditions differ widely from one part of the country to the other. For instance, in the hilly tracts of the Kashmir state the net cultivated area is only 4·3 per cent.

While the valley of Kashmir is known outside for the cultivation of the exquisite saffron (*Crocus sativus*), the staple crop is rice, which occupies 35 per cent. of the total cultivation. It may be interesting to observe that the small saffron plant covers only an area of about 1,250 acres and grows principally on the tableland to the north-east of the city of Srinagar. Corms are planted in raised beds 5 ft. by 5 ft., which from a distance appear like the squares of a chess board. Flowers are picked by hand and dried, and the stigma, which is the colouring material, is separated.

Kashmir is well known for the excellent quality and the great variety of its fruits. It is computed that there are about a million and a half of fruit-bearing trees in the valley, 60 per cent. of which are apples. Kashmir is noted for the quality of its silk and the rearing of silk-worms has been in existence for a long time past and the state has probably the largest silk factory in India.

If Kashmir in the north represents an example of cultivation on a high tableland with a large water supply, the conditions of agriculture in a state like Travancore in the extreme south present a different spectacle altogether. Artificial irrigation is difficult and crops are generally raised with the monsoon precipitation. Its favourable geographical position, however, secures for it the benefit of the south-west and north-east monsoons and the rainfall varies from 25 ins. to as much as 200 ins. during the year. Cultivation is carried on on small and perhaps uneconomic holdings which work out to less than an acre per head.

Paddy, which is the principal food grain of the country, occupies about 700,000 acres, the bulk of which is cropped twice during the year. But the output per acre is poor, amounting only to 1,000 lb., and the state has to import a large quantity of rice from abroad, amounting in value to roughly 30,000,000 rupees, to meet its own internal demand. Tapioca is another crop which has recently been introduced in the state, and occupies no less than 450,000 acres. The roots yield a generous crop which is made use of chiefly for purposes of a filling diet by the population. It is curious that such an exotic crop should have found such popularity. In coconut gardens or plantations tapioca is generally found as an interculture crop on the poor laterite soils.

The dominant feature, however, of agriculture both in Travancore and Cochin—known as Malabar—is the ubiquity of the coconut palm. As Kashmir is unique in India, so is also the Malabar coast. Coconut palm dominates the landscape and is the indispensable constituent of the cultivator's holding. Every cultivator in Malabar has a few trees of coconut in his garden, which supply him with some money and also one of the very few articles of luxury available to him.

Travancore is a beautiful state with a landscape of gardens—villages and hamlets maintained with a fastidiousness where even poverty is redeemed by the beauty of natural surroundings and the cleanliness and cheerful appearance of the people. Coconut cultivation has recently suffered from competition from abroad, chiefly because coconut on the Malabar coast is raised on small uneconomic holdings, more as a garden than a commercial crop.

Cattle in this part of India are of poor quality and milk products are relatively scarce. Coconut-oil therefore takes the place of butter and ghee in other parts of India, particularly in the north. The Travancore state comprises areas of varying climatic and topographical conditions.

In the uplands tea, rubber and coffee plantations are extant. Besides these the states of Travancore and Cochin produce the spices well known to history. Cardamom, pepper and ginger are among the important spices cultivated in these parts. It is said that as much as 80 per cent. of the world's supply of cardamom is raised in the state of Travancore. The area occupied by cardamom is about 50,000 acres, while that under pepper is 80,000 acres. Travancore pepper and ginger go to Europe and America and the total value of the export of these spices is estimated to be about 85 lakhs of rupees.

Further north, but away from the sea, is the state of Mysore, with people speaking Kanarese as against Malayalam in Malabar. Mysore is an extensive tableland sloping from west to east with an altitude varying from 4,000 ft. in the west to 2,000 ft. in the east. The rainfall varies from 30 ins. in the east to 200 ins. in the west, but is well distributed and the unique system of tank irrigation which has been in vogue for centuries is admirably adapted to meet the requirements of the agriculturist.

Rice and ragi are the principal crops, and form the main constituents of the people's dietary. The Government hydro-electric works at Shivasamudram,

(Continued on page 461)

CASHEW NUT TREES growing in a Travancore plantation, south India

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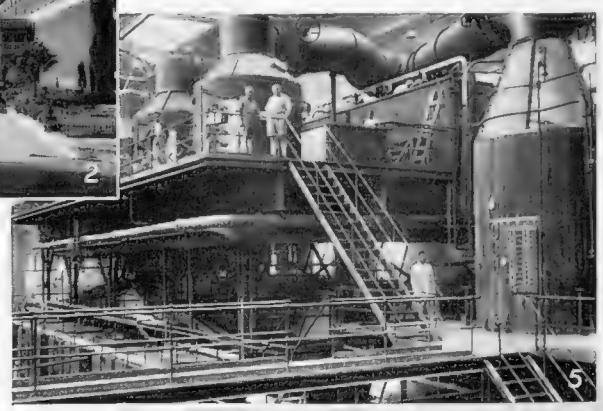
STATE OF RAMPUR

THE STATE OF RAMPUR is situated in Rohilkhand, and is under the political superintendence of the United Provinces Government. Bounded on the north by the Naini Tal district, on the east by Bareilly, on the west by Moradabad, and on the south by Budaun, it has an area of 893 sq. miles. It is a level, fertile tract of country, crossed by many small streams the chief of which are the Kosi and the Nahal, and the Ramganga flows across the southern part of the State. Game, large and small, is abundant. Maize is the crop most largely grown, barley, wheat and rice are important crops, and there is a good deal of sugar-cane. The most important industry is the weaving of cotton cloth—a very fine cotton damask is produced—ornamental pottery with enamel is made, and exports are sugar, rice, and hides. The population is 464,919, and the capital is Rampur City, which is a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur, in mid-18th century, and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Sayed clan of Bareha, in the Muzuffarnagar district, and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered valuable services to the Moghal Emperor, who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand and bestowed on him the Mahi Maratib, *i.e.*, the Insignia of the Royal Fish. After his death, the Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes, and it was reduced in size considerably during the rule of his son, Nawab Sayed Faizullah Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company and Nawab Sayed Faizullah Khan Bahadur was very loyal to the British Government during the stormy times of the wars against the Marathas and Mysore, offering the services of the whole of his cavalry, 2,000 strong, which elicited a message of thanks from the Governor-General of the day for his "faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation." During the Indian Mutiny, His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur, who then occupied the Musnad of Rampur, spared neither men nor money in aid of the British Government, and saved the lives of many Europeans. He established his reputation as an administrator to such an extent that he was placed in charge of the administration of Moradabad, and neighbouring districts, on behalf of the British Government, and these signal services were recognised by the grant of an *Illaqa*, and other marks of distinction. The Nawab Sir Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur, during his rule, gave his patronage to those artists, poets and musicians who lost employment on the break up of the Courts of the Moghals, and of Oudh. He, too, collected the rare Persian manuscripts and miniatures now preserved in the Rampur Oriental Library, and his rule was a period of renaissance for Rampur. He died in 1887 and was succeeded by his invalid son, Nawab Mushtak Ali Khan Bahadur, who passed away after a short rule, being succeeded, in 1889, by His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur. Under his rule, Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and he maintained nobly the traditions of his House by offering his personal services and all the resources of the State to the British Government during the Great War. The 1st Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa, served there for four years and won favourable mention. His late Highness contributed a lakh of rupees to the cost and upkeep of the hospital ship "Loyalty," and at the time of the Afghan War of 1919, the I.S. Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India.

RAMPUR

The present ruler, Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded his father in 1930. His Highness was born in 1906, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He has two sons, the elder, Sahebzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, is the heir-apparent, and four daughters. During the short period since he began to rule, the administration of the State, which has an annual revenue of Rs. 50,00,000, has been thoroughly re-organised. A State Council consisting of six members now is responsible for the administration of the State, on the principle of the joint and several responsibility of every member, and the Legislative Committee, which has been re-modelled, and now contains a representative element, provides machinery for the spread of democratic institutions. Moreover, the Ruler has accepted a Civil List, which is quite distinct from the State Budget, a proper Settlement has been carried out, with the result that Land Revenue has been reduced by Rs. 6 lakhs, tenants have been given rights in their holdings and, by the creation of a Development Board for the purpose, a policy of industrialisation has been inaugurated. There are now two large sugar factories in operation crushing some seventy lakhs of maunds of sugar cane per annum, and arrangements are complete for erection of a match factory. Then as regards municipal government the Rampur Municipality has now a representative character, maintained by a non-official and elected chairman, with two-thirds of its members elected and the remainder nominated, whilst town areas in two of the *Mufassil* towns of the State have also been established. Thus the State of Rampur, with its Arabic College, long noted as an important centre of Muslim learning, can now also claim to be in the front rank amongst the progressive Indian States.



1 RAMPUR STATE SECRETARIAT BUILDING

2 GENERAL VIEW OF THE OLD PALACE, RAMPUR

3 RAMPUR STATE HIGH SCHOOL

4 CARTS LOADED WITH SUGAR CANE WAITING TO BE RECEIVED IN THE BULAND FACTORY

5 THE BULAND SUGAR FACTORY, RAMPUR, MOST MODERN OF ITS KIND IN INDIA

6 THE BULAND SUGAR FACTORY BUILDING

AGRICULTURE IN THE INDIAN STATES *(Continued from page 458)*

among the earliest and biggest in India, have not only provided cheap electricity throughout the state but have also been utilised to develop perennial irrigation by means of what is known as the Irwin Canal, extending over a distance of 120 miles. In these canal-irrigated tracts cane cultivation has been largely developed, on which is based the highly successful sugar factory at Mandya with the largest working season of any sugar factory in India.

Silkworm rearing is fostered on scientific lines, and the state silk factory at Mysore turns out silks of various kinds and excellent quality which find a ready market throughout the country. Coconut and areca palms are extensively found in Mysore state, while cotton, tobacco, groundnuts and potatoes also form the money crops of the cultivators in certain localities.

The Mysore farmer has developed another profitable line by way of cattle breeding. The Amrit Mahal type of bullock is well known and commands a ready sale throughout the southern presidency. This type of bullock is well known for its draught qualities and for its exceptionally beautiful appearance. The animal is high metalled, slim, with fawn-like eyes and characteristic horns and seems to do well on the Mysore plateau. A considerable export trade has been developed in this line and despite the catastrophic depression of the post-war period continues to bring large sums of money to the cultivator.

As on the Malabar coast, so in Mysore the milk side of the cattle has been hitherto neglected. In fact, throughout the south of India good dairy breeds are not to be found at all. Coffee and rubber are also found on the higher altitudes. These are grown, as elsewhere, on a plantation scale.

The premier state of Hyderabad—the dominion of His Exalted Highness the Nizam—constitutes ... an extensive plateau like Mysore but with an average elevation of only about 1,250 ft. above the level of the sea, rising sometimes to 2,500 and even 3,500 ft. It is divided into two large and equal divisions, geographically and ethnically dis... t, by the Manjra and Godaveri rivers.

...he portion to the north and west belongs to the Deccan Trap while that to the south and east ...ranitic and calcareous. The Trap region is ...bited by the Marathi and Kanarese-speaking ...le, while the granitic country is inhabited by ...le speaking Telugu.

...he Nizam's dominions occupy a territory of no ...than 82,698 sq. miles with a total cultivated area ...,000,000 acres, out of which 32,500,000 are ...ly under cultivation. A large variety of crops ...ised, the principal of which in order of ...rtance are *Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)*, ...n, millets, wheat, gram and others. Rice is no ...er prominent in this part of the country. *Jowar ...dropogon sorghum)*, millets, oils and pulses ...titute the monsoon crops, while gram, barley, ...n and linseed are raised during the cold ...her. Cotton does well in the black soil ...cts and the Gaorani is well known as one of ...ood varieties of cotton.

...he state of Hyderabad is the largest producer ...stor-seed in the world. Groundnut cultivation ...reasing and with the development of the great ...ansagar irrigation project cultivation of cane is ...g systematically encouraged.

...s we move northwards we come to the impor... ...and compact state of Baroda—an alluvial tract ...ing remarkable variability in the crops grown ... still more so in the varieties of any one crop in ...mon cultivation. This high variability is due to ...idly changing soil and climatic conditions as one ...ves northwards from south of Surat to the north ... the Mehsana district and westward over the ...us outcrops of the state in the Kathiawar ...nsula.

Irrigation is chiefly by means of wells as contrasted against tank irrigation in the south as, for instance, in Hyderabad and Mysore. The rainfall varies from 50 ins. to 60 ins. in Navasari to 15 ins. to 20 ins. in other parts of the state. The principal crop is cotton, the processing of which is taken up by the many cotton mills working in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Paddy is also an important crop, which is grown in lower-lying soils and is dependent principally on the monsoon rains except where facilities of tank irrigation are available in some degree.

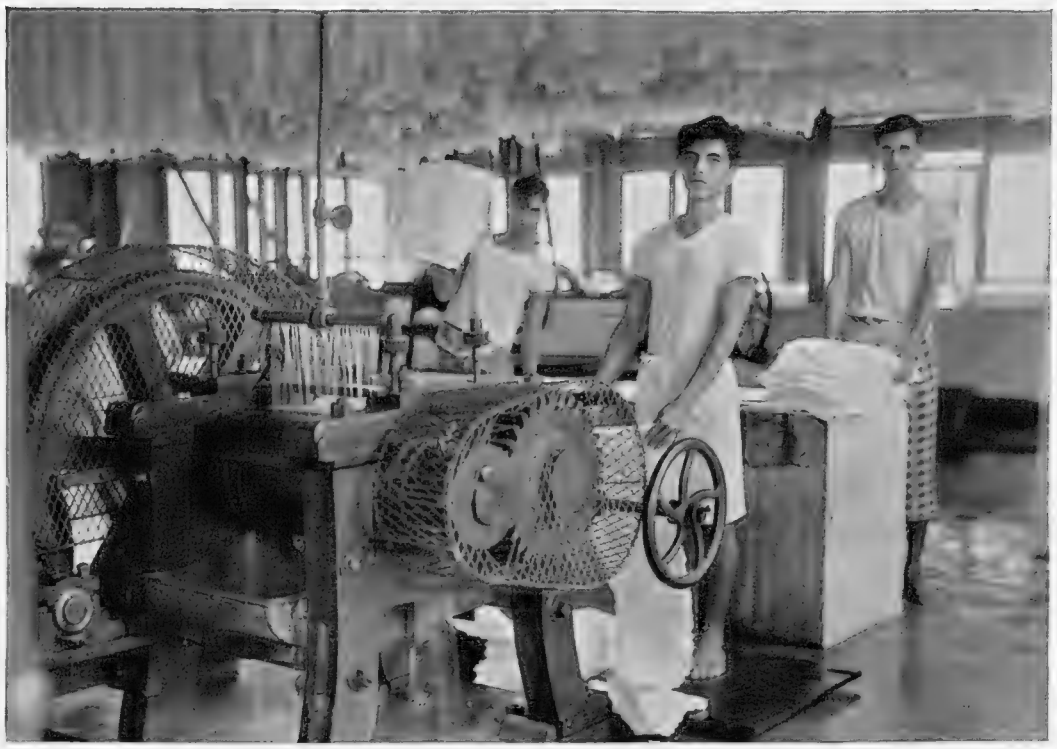
The other monsoon crops are millets and *Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)*, while wheat is generally grown as an irrigated crop and occupies an area extending to about 70,000 acres.

In Baroda the well-being of the cultivator is very closely linked up with the rearing of the live-stock—especially the buffalo. The buffalo is well looked after by the peasant classes who are called in these parts Patidars, a virile, practical and hard-working community of peasants who pride themselves in looking after their animals and have managed to build up a fairly prosperous industry by the sale of milk and milk products by means of the Kankrej and Gir cattle breeds which are found in this area. A palace dairy of about forty milking stock has also been maintained but with little influence on the countryside.

The Indian states are alive to the importance of building up agriculture and animal husbandry within their territories, for the cultivator is the backbone of the state and agriculture is the most important industry on which the welfare of the community as a whole depends.

Most of the important states have well-organised agriculture and veterinary departments whose duty it is to make available to the cultivator the results of modern science. Some of the states, such as Mysore, possess a corps of research officers whose duty it is to experiment with the various kinds of crops grown in the state and to level up the practice of the cultivator to the requirements of modern agriculture. Important results have already been achieved and there can be no doubt that with the momentum to agricultural progress imparted by the recent campaign inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy the pace of agricultural progress in future will be considerably accelerated.

N. C. Mehta, I.C.S.



CREPE RUBBER PRESSING: Men at work in a factory in Travancore state where rubber production is one of the mainstays of the population, providing the wherewithal for the purchase of rice from abroad; that crop, so all-important to the peasant small-holders, not being sufficiently prolific in this southern region

THE UBIQUITOUS COCONUT PALM plays a dominant part in the economic life of Travancore and the Malabar coast, and the uses to which the various parts of the tree are put would seem to be almost endless. Here we see women engaged on a plantation at Alleppey in beating out and separating the coir fibre

BRUSHES, DOOR MATS, ROPES and, indeed, a hundred and one articles are made from this coir yarn—one of many products of the coconut that grows in such graceful profusion along the Malabar coast

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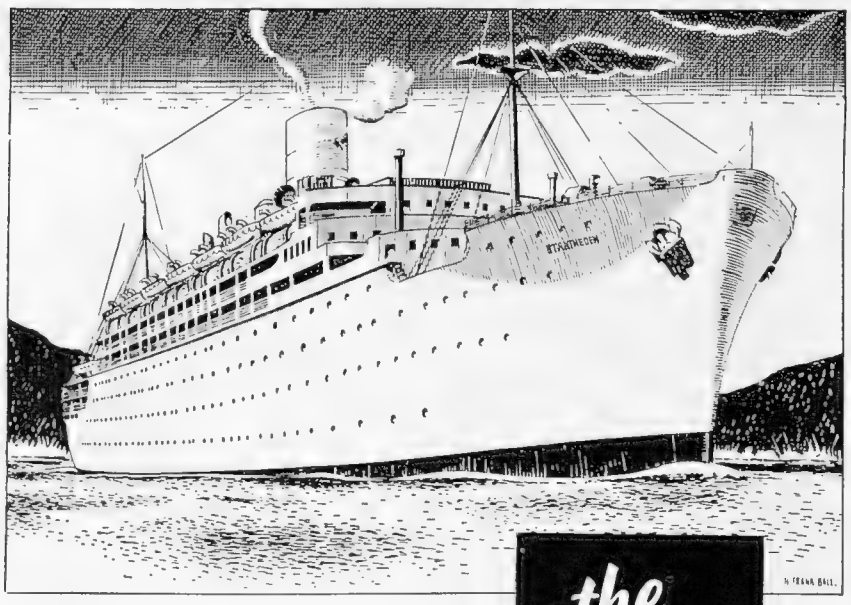

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WEALTH FROM THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD OF MYSORE

The Rich Mining Area That Has Yielded Over £60,000,000 since 1882

EXPLOITING MYSORE'S HIDDEN RICHES: A general view of the Ooregum mining property, one of the five mines situated in the Kolar Gold Field where since operations began in 1882 gold to the value of over £60,000,000 sterling has been added to the world's store

THE CYANIDE PLANT AT THE NUNDYDROOG MINE where the gold-bearing ore is treated in the same way as on the Rand. Altogether there are five companies at work in the Kolar Field, employing about 22,000 people and paying nearly £658,000 yearly in wages

REDUCTION PLANT: The Mill House of the Ooregum Mine showing the lifts up which are taken for treatment the tramloads of gold-bearing ore

INDIA has never rivalled South Africa in the realm of gold production, and Mysore is far from being a Witwatersrand, but, none the less, the output of the Mysore mines in the Kolar district is a considerable factor in the well-being of the state—22,000 people being employed by the five companies—and constitutes from year to year a very considerable addition to the world's stock of the precious metal. Since 1882 Mysore mines have yielded gold to the value of over £60,000,000 sterling, and since 1922 operations have been much assisted as a result of power being relayed from the Cauvery Falls generating station

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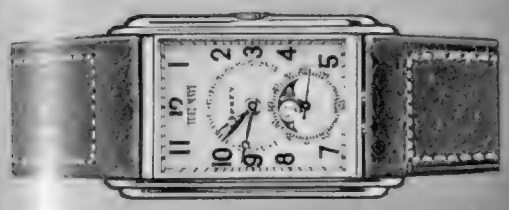

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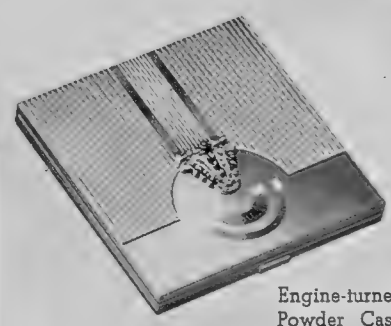

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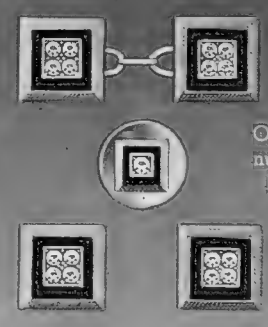
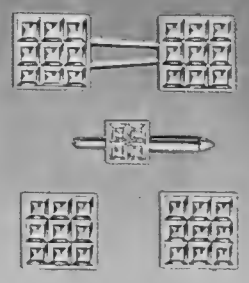


Onyx and diamonds with platinum border — 4 buttons, pair of links and 2 studs. £51 10 0



Square Diamonds set in platinum, 4 buttons, pair of links and 2 studs
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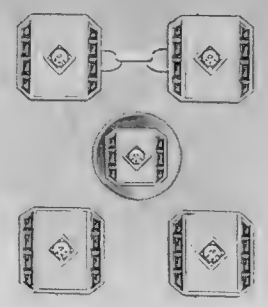

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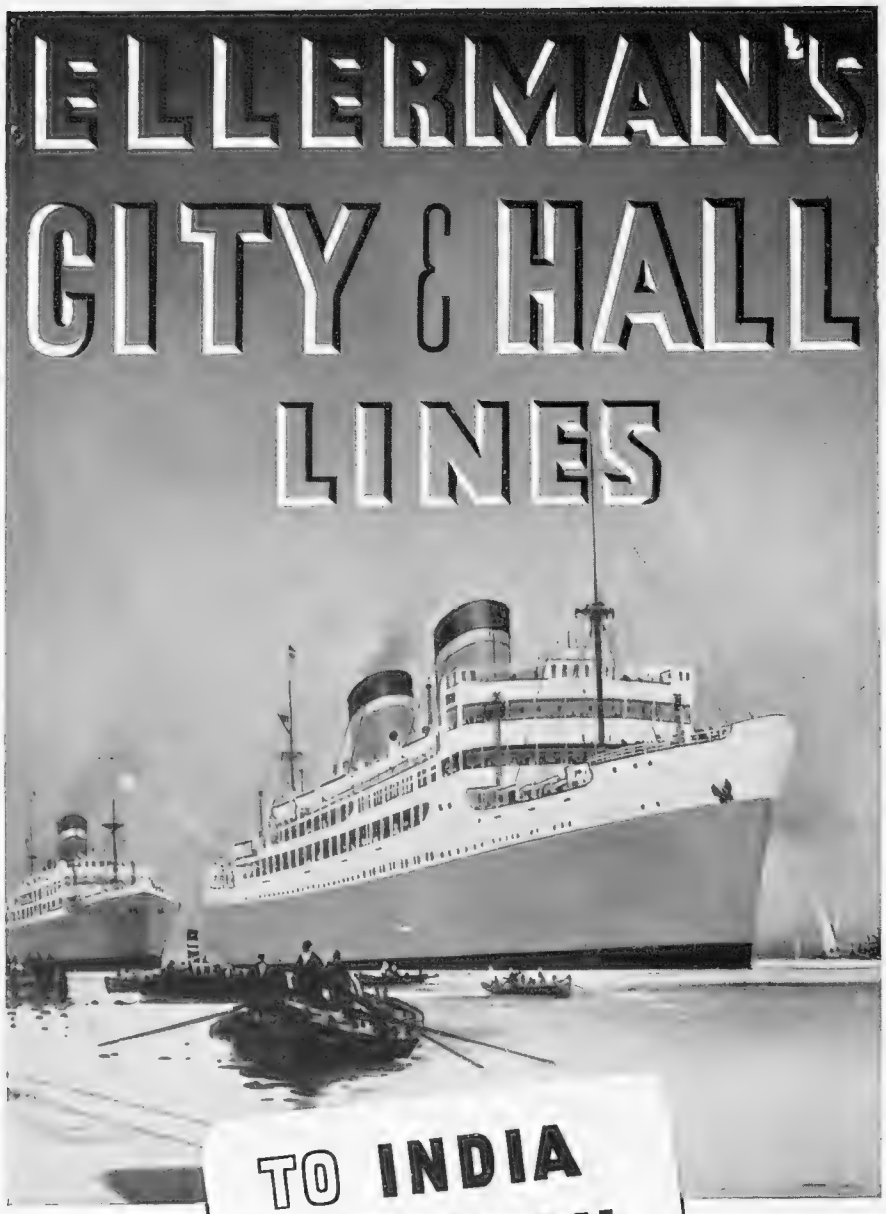

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INDIA: A COUNTRY OF CRAFTSMEN

The Inherited Skill of Her People In the Applied Arts

CARVERS OF KASHMIR: Craftsmen at work executing their intricate designs, so essentially individual in character, that evidence their extraordinary patience, accuracy in detail, thoroughness, and innate sense of the aesthetic. Much of the Indians' skill in the field of applied art is due to the hereditary nature of their calling, the carver, the potter, the smith, and the weaver each belonging to a separate caste, with each son inevitably following the trade of his father and, equally inevitably, following his methods. The best work is done at leisure to the order of the wealthy princes and nobles

PRIDE IN THEIR CALLING: *Left*—A calico printer of Udaipur at work and (*right*) a Kash[illegible]ir silversmith displaying a richly-designed vessel wrought with his own hands. At [illegible]se time the metal-workers of India were chiefly employed in making arms, but now t[illegible]at the states are no longer warring, caskets, trays, and vases are their main producti[illegible]ns

APPLIED ART IN MYSORE: The craftsmen of this southern state work largely in sandalwood, a medium with a natural fragrance, and here we see a representative selection of the many useful products of their skill, including book-rests and photograph frames. Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Travancore are among other states noted for their carving

THE BEAUTY OF INLAY: Trays and tables, with patterns inset in the woodwork, displayed at the School of Arts and Crafts, Mysore. This State greatly encourages its craftsmen

STATE OF JODHPUR

The fully-equipped Aerodrome at Jodhpur, stopping place for Imperial Airways' services to Calcutta and the Far East

THE STATE OF JODHPUR is the largest State in Rajputana, with an area of 36,021 sq. miles, about four-and-a-half times the size of Wales, and with a population of 2,125,982. The average revenue of the State is £1,125,000. A considerable part of the country, which is generally known in India as "Marwar," is very sandy and poor, a veritable desert, particularly in the west, but the soil improves very much in quality in the east, and is comparatively fertile. The chief wealth of the people lies in their cattle, the State producing some of the finest breeds of cattle in India, known as Nagori, Sanchori, and Mallani, and camels, horses, and sheep are also bred. Chief crops are millet, wheat and oil-seeds; some cotton is also grown. Forests cover an area of 355 sq. miles, and there are considerable mineral resources. The climate is a dry one, with extreme variations of temperature during the cold season, and there is intense heat during the hot months.

The Ruler of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs, a distinguished branch of the great Solar Race sanctified by its association with Sri Ram Chandra, the deified King of Ajodhya. The earliest mention of the Rathors, known originally as Rashtrakutas, is found in the edicts of Asoka, as rulers of the Deccan, and their history becomes increasingly clear from the sixth century. On the breaking-up of the Deccan Kingdom in the tenth century, they established themselves in Central India, with Kanauj as their capital. On the fall of this kingdom to Muhammad Ghori (Shihab ud-din), the descendants of Jai Chand, its last ruler, migrated to Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar; it was Rao Jodhaji who, in 1459, founded the city of Jodhpur, the present historic capital of the State. The Rathors hold the first place amongst the Rajput clans of Rajputana, both in numerical strength and in the area of the country held, the ruler of Jodhpur is their recognised head, and the ruling families of Bikanir, Kishengarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua are younger branches of the Jodhpur family, whilst the States of Udaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Bundi, Narsingarh, Jamnagar, and Bhuj are connected with it by marriage.

Jodhpur has played a conspicuous part in the history of India. Rao Maldeo, a contemporary of Sher Shah and of Humayun, extended his dominions by force of arms as far as Agra and Delhi, and Jodhpur's war of independence, under Durga Das Rathor, against Aurangzeb, has no parallel in Indian history except that of Mewar (Udaipur) against Akbar, under Maharana Pertap Singh I. Maharaja Jaswant Singh (1638–1683), was the first ruler to hold the title of Maharaja, and it was Maharaja Man Singh, sixth in descent from Jaswant Singh, who entered into a treaty with the British Government in 1818. His adopted son and successor, Maharaja Takht Singh, leased to the British Government the Jodhpur portion of the Sambhar lake and the salt marts of Nawa and Gudha, and his son, Maharaja Jaswant Singh, reformed the State and was created a G.C.S.I. Maharaja Sardar Singh, who succeeded, aided the British Government with his Imperial Service Lancers in the North-West Frontier campaigns of 1897–8, and in the China Expedition of 1901, and on his death in 1911 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh, K.B.E., then a boy of thirteen. This Ruler served in France with his own Imperial Service Cavalry during the Great War, and the traditional bravery of the Rathors was strikingly illustrated in the military achievements of the Jodhpur Cavalry (the Sardar Rissala) in France and Palestine. In Palestine they captured the fortified town of Haifa at the gallop, killing many Turks, and capturing 700 prisoners, and several machine guns, which now decorate the bastions of Jodhpur Fort. The Sardar Rissala received no fewer than eighty-eight awards from the Government of India to its officers and other ranks for distinguished services in the field, and His Highness the Maharaja Sumer Singh, was made Honorary Lieutenant in the British Army and promoted to the honorary rank of Major. On his sad and premature death in 1918, at the age of 20, he was succeeded by his younger brother, the present ruler, Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad-i-Raja-i-Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umaid Singhji, Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., who was born in 1903, and educated at the Mayo College. Made an Honorary Captain in the British Army in 1921, and K.C.V.O. on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Jodhpur in 1922, His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Major in 1923, Honorary Lieut.-Colonel in 1933, and Honorary Colonel in 1936. He was created a K.C.S.I. in 1925, G.C.I.E. in 1930, G.C.S.I. in 1936 and A.D.C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1937. His Highness visited England in 1925 and 1928, Europe and England in 1932 and 1935, and England in 1937, for the Coronation. His Highness married the daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jai Singhji Bhati of Umaidnagar, in 1921, and has five sons and a daughter. The eldest son, and heir apparent, born in 1923, is Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwat Singhji Sahib.

The deep personal interest His Highness has taken in the government of his State since his assumption of full ruling powers in 1923 is the main factor in the uninterrupted advance of the State to its present condition of efficiency. The first twelve years of his rule constitute a record of financial stabilisation, administrative and military reforms, and progress in works of public utility and social service of which the State of Jodhpur may justly be proud. His Highness has made his mark equally as an administrator and as a sportsman. He is one of the foremost patrons of polo, a hard-rider after pig, a fearless big game hunter, and the first Indian Prince to qualify as an aeroplane pilot, and as such he has considerable experience and skill.

The Government is administered by a State Council consisting of five Ministers, with His Highness as President. There are about forty Administrative Departments, with decentralised powers delegated for ordinary administrative and executive purposes, and there is an Advisory Committee of Sardars to collaborate on general questions and usuage pertaining to Jagirdars. Reforms have been effected in all Departments, along with a complete revision of the conditions of State Service, on modern lines. There has been a notable advance in the financial stability of the State, with correspondingly increased expenditure for the moral and material well-being of the people. The Judicial system has been re-modelled on the lines of the British India system, and now consists of forty-two State Courts, the Chief Court, and Court of Sessions, along with forty-eight *Thikana Courts*. His Highness's Government pursues an enlightened policy in the State administration, and has recently ordered the creation of Advisory Boards both in the Mofussil, and districts, with the view of associating his subjects with the administration.

The size of the State, the existence of criminal tribes, and the fact that it is bounded by eight other States, and two British Indian Districts, renders the policing of Jodhpur State a particularly difficult problem. The Police Force has accordingly been organised on quasi-military lines, with requisite provisions for progressive efficiency. Prison conditions have improved, and the Central Jail Factory turns out products of a high standard.

The administrative machinery of the Agriculture Department has been overhauled, together with Settlement revision, and the collection of rents and the disposal of lands has been placed on a better footing. Liberal grants are made every year for improving the water supply in villages, and there are loans to cultivators for the sinking of wells. An Animal Husbandry Department has been opened, to improve the famous Marawari breeds of cattle. About £603,750 worth of cattle and sheep are exported annually from the State. A Co-operative Credit Department assists agriculturists. The State has extensive deposits of salt, and there is fuller's earth, wolfram, building stone of various colours, and marble. The State's famous Makrana quarries supplied all the marble used in the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta. The Mines and Industries Department, which is being modernised, is also encouraging various local industries.

The Medical Department is growing rapidly. The Windham Hospital, which cost about £127,500, is a model in its line. The construction of a new Women's Hospital is in progress, at a cost of about £90,000. There are now twenty-eight well-equipped dispensaries in the districts, and the Government is committed to a policy of building one new dispensary each year. Recently His Highness contributed a sum of £18,750 to the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund for India. The progress of education is remarkable. The number of educational institutions has increased from 54 to 161, including a notable rise in the number of girls' schools. The annual budget allotment for education has risen from £5,625 to £52,500. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements have also received considerable assistance.

The growth of civic sense is being inculcated by an increasing number of municipalities. The Charities Department maintains an Ashram for children, and the destitute. The Archaeological Department, with a Museum, and an excellent Library for the public, is actively engaged in the preservation of ancient monuments. The Public Works' Department is very active. Its expenditure during 1935 amounted to £232,500, as against £45,000 25 years ago. In addition to stately buildings like the Windham Hospital, the Darbar High School, the Sardar Market, the Jaswant College, the Clock Tower, the State Hotel, and the marble Cenotaph, it has constructed 276 miles of metalled roads and 837 miles of motorable tracks; also eighteen irrigation tanks, irrigating 60,000 *bighas* of land. To meet the increasing needs of the city, a reservoir was constructed recently, His Highness personally contributing £15,000 towards its cost, and to solve the problem of water scarcity in Jodhpur City permanently, a canal water-works scheme has been sanctioned, at a cost of £180,000, which will have eight pumping stations and a large reservoir. The first railway line was constructed in Jodhpur in 1892, and the total mileage at present is about 800 miles, which has cost the State a little over £3,375,000. The Jodhpur Railway Administration also works the Hyderabad section of 288 miles belonging to the British Government. The Railway brings in a net profit of about £330,464 a year, nearly 10·5 per cent. on capital outlay. The famous Jodhpur Aerodrome, which is used in the Imperial Airways' Service, is supplemented by other aeroplane landing-grounds in the State, the State owns and runs a most modern hotel, and the Jodhpur State Railway is doing all that it can to attract tourists to Jodhpur. Further, a newly-formed Development Department is showing much progress in town-planning improvements.

The Army has been re-organised, in thorough conformity with the new order of things. There are now four "A" Class Units—the Jodhpur Sardar Rissala (strength 673 officers and men); the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry (strength 870); the Jodhpur Transport Corps (strength 73); and the Jodhpur State Military Band (strength 40). Other (Irregular) forces, fort guard, etc., amount to 94.

Under its present Ruler, Jodhpur can well claim the distinction of being one of the happiest States in India in regard to all-round progress and prosperity.

The Sandar Museum (in the Willingdon Gardens), and on the hill behind can be seen the famous Old Fort

WHERE INDIA'S PRINCES GO TO SCHOOL

(*Continued from page 435*)

The staff originally consisted of a governor, who was intended to be a military officer of some standing, to deal with the administration, and a principal and a headmaster on the educational side. This system of triple responsibility was not entirely successful, and was finally superseded in 1900, when the control was vested solely in the principal.

In 1899 occurred the memorable visit of Lord Curzon to the college, to be followed by a reorganisation on the same lines as the other chief colleges. The constitution was similarly revised in order to associate the princes and other distinguished alumni with the management.

A NOTABLE APPOINTMENT: Mr. Wilfred Harold Shoobert, I.C.S., the new Postmaster-General of the United Provinces. He was at one time Lieut.-Colonel in command of the Nagpur Rifles, and it was in that capacity he came over for the Coronation. He is an Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy

In the college life many improvements have lately been made; the monitorial system developed; a college magazine started, a debating society was established and scouting encouraged. In spite of all these successes and activities the numbers enrolled, instead of rising show a tendency to fall, due partly to the exclusive field of recruitment and partly to the competition of other institutions such as the new public school at Dehra Dun. The financial position, therefore, has become precarious. Even with the annual subvention from the Imperial Government the fee receipts are insufficient to cover expenditure, and this subvention will shortly be withdrawn.

If the college is to usefully continue, it would seem necessary that it should open its doors to a wider circle of selected students. The change in conditions since the college was founded and the stress of modern competition call for new measures to restore financial stability; when this has been secured a prosperous future undoubtedly lies before the college.

The Rajkumar College at Raipur in the Central Provinces was originally a boarding house for young chiefs attached to the Government High School at Jubbalpore. In 1894 a separate institution was opened in Raipur for the chiefs and landed gentry of the Central Provinces and Orissa, under the control of the local administration. This was financed partly by Government, partly by fees and a small endowment.

In its early days, the college owed much to the interest and help of Sir Andrew Fraser, first as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and later as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. The first principal was the Rev. G. D. Oswell, who kept the school going, in spite of scanty resources and hostile home influences, from 1894 to 1910, but it remained a small school with less than 30 pupils until 1912, when Mr. V. A. S. Stow, of the Chiefs' Colleges Services from the Daly College at Indore, was appointed principal. His coming led to steps forward in many directions.

A grant of 5 lakhs from the Nandgaon Raj and another from the local government enabled the college to be rebuilt and extended and fresh land to be bought. The numbers rose rapidly to nearly 70, and with the appointment of an English vice-principal in 1921, the school was given the full status of a chiefs' college. Marked success was attained in the diploma examination, in which the senior pupils swept the board for several years. In 1922 the annual grants from the local governments of the Central Provinces and Behar and Orissa were withdrawn, but these were made good by the liberality of the local states, who contributed a new endowment fund, and special donations were made for a temple, guest house and electric installations. This endowment made the college self-supporting, a very rare thing in India.

WOMEN OF THE INDIAN STATES

(*Continued from page 442*)

Since then things have moved quickly. The annual conference in Hyderabad last autumn was attended by over a thousand women, and most of the resolutions betrayed a real desire to improve the conditions in Indian homes, both rich and poor. An eloquent plea was made for the encouragement of local cottage industries; more instruction in mothercraft was urged; nursery schools were recommended; and an impassioned speech revealed that child slavery was still, in spite of legislation, an ugly festering sore needing drastic treatment. These conferences build up a strong public opinion: Indian women have learnt more quickly than their men the force of the truism that laws passed in advance of public opinion are distressingly ineffective.

It is interesting to find that the ruler of one state has lately assented to a Hindu Widow Remarriage Bill, and that another has passed a law granting facilities for divorce among Hindus, unheard-of measures in British India.

At one time there was some anxiety on the part of the well-wishers of this movement lest politics should play too dramatic a part in this venture into publicity. The love of intrigue, fostered by the narrowness of life behind the purdah, makes the game of politics dangerous for the emerging Indian woman, and the older players have often, of their astuteness, relied upon her emotionalism to carry her into dangers they themselves would rather avoid. In the days of violent non-co-operation, Gandhi's followers even tried to insinuate politics into girls' schools.

In one state school, run by a devoted Englishwoman, the doors were picketed and a mob assembled outside the gates, calling out to the children, "If you love your country, do not go in!" Some went in, and the morning hymn was drowned by the "national" anthem outside. Then the girls refused to proceed to their class-rooms and squatted silently on the floor of the large hall. The head mistress stood and waited. For an hour they remained thus; then, suddenly, the children rose and went to their classes. The power of a master mind had prevailed.

Now that the first heady draughts of freedom have settled, the women are realising that social reform begins at home and not in the brains of ambitious politicians, and since the home is their affair they have the future of India in their hands.

Women in the Indian states have advantages over their sisters in British India. If they enlist the sympathy of their governments there are usually greater financial resources for their progressive schemes, their clubs, their conferences. The women of the states have a great part to play. A torch has been lighted: its rays will spread far if the light is held high enough aloft. There are many dark places yet in the vast country of India, but women know more about spring-cleaning than the men. A man may notice a cobweb in the corner, but he sends for a woman to brush it away. The Indian politician has declaimed for years about the cobwebs. Now the women are arriving to sweep them out.

Eve Barton

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STATE OF PATIALA

THE STATE OF PATIALA is the premier State in the Punjaub, and the largest and most important of the Sikh States. It has an area of 5,932 sq. miles, a population of about 1,700,000. The land consists, chiefly, of an extensive plain, which, although not everywhere productive, is, on the whole, well irrigated and fertile, a great part being irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable mineral resources, and forests which yield abundant quantities of pine, deodar, oak, and bamboo. Agriculture occupies more than 60 per cent. of the population of the State, and the principal crops are wheat, barley, sugar-cane, cotton, rape seeds, tobacco, maize, mustard, ginger, and potatoes. The chief export is wheat. The chital (spotted deer), barking deer, musk deer, *gural*, and leopard are common in the hills, and the wolf, fox, wild cat, wild hog, *nilgai*, and gazelle are found throughout the State. Game birds include black and grey partridge, peafowl, quail, *chikor*, pheasant (in the hills) snipe, green pigeon, goose and sand grouse. The climate is excellent in the hills. Patiala Town is the capital of the State.

The ruling family of Patiala is descended from the Lunar dynasty of the epic ages, and traces its ancestry back to Maharaja Gaj, who, in the early years of the sixth century, founded the town of Ghazni, in Afghanistan. Maharaj Bhatti, fourth in descent from the Maharaja Gaj, is the common ancestor of the dynasties of Karauli, Jaisalmir, Patiala and other Rajput States in different parts of India. Maharawal Jaisal, one of the descendants of Maharaja Bhatti, founded the State of Jaisalmir, in Rajputana, and the dynasty of Patiala belongs to that family, and though Sikh by religion, is Rajput by race, and in dynastic customs.

The State derives its name from its capital city, founded by Raja Ala Singh, who, about the middle of the eighteenth century, as a result of the partition following the capture of Sirhind by the Sikh Confederation, acquired the fortress and the surrounding country, and set himself up as an independent ruler. The friendly relations which subsist between the House of Patiala and the British Government date from the time of Maharaja Sahib Singh, when the British Government, nervous of the growing power of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, negotiated a treaty with the State of Patiala in 1809, and took the territories of the Rulers on the eastern side of the Sutlej under its protection. Maharaja Karam Singh, who succeeded Maharaja Sahib Singh, distinguished himself by his whole-hearted support of the British arms in several expeditions, and was rewarded for his services by the extension of his territories. Again, in the Mutiny of 1857, the then Maharaja, Narendra Singh, exerted himself to the utmost on the side of the British Government and played an important part in the suppression of the Mutiny.

The pride of the State of Patiala is its high military tradition. During the last century and a quarter that the State has enjoyed the protection of the British Crown, there has never been a war, or even a political crisis involving military action, in which the Rulers of Patiala have not helped the Empire with all their resources. In 1814, when the Gurkha War broke out, Patiala troops joined the campaign in the Siwaliks, cleared the enemy from the area surrounding Simla, and thereby acquired the extensive territory it now possesses in the hills. In the critical days of the great Mutiny, it was the military strength of Patiala which helped to cut off the Punjaub from the mutineers and make the Relief of Delhi possible. In fact, but for the active help of the Maharaja of Patiala, British power in Northern India might never have recovered from the loss of Delhi. The crucial issue in the Mutiny was the attitude of the Punjaub. If that Province, which had been conquered only recently, and whose military strength was still intact, had joined the rebels, the fortunes of the Mutiny would have been wholly different. It was the personal example and influence of the Maharaja of Patiala which rendered such a development impossible. Though the Maharaja himself was dissuaded from leading his troops in person in the attack on Delhi, as his presence in the Sikh districts was considered more important, his contingent was prominent on that historic occasion, and for his services then, the Maharaja was given the unique dynastic title " Favoured Son of the British Empire." Thus it was not by accident that Patiala became the " Cradle of Imperial Service Troops," capable of taking their place beside the Regular Forces of the Crown, in the time of Lord Dufferin. These forces have always been at the disposal of the Crown, and they rendered great services to the Empire in all the campaigns on the Indian Frontier. During the Great War, the services of the Patiala State and its troops were unique. The Patiala Contingent fought in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Gallipoli, and the State provided no fewer than 28,000 men, apart from other contributions to the successful conclusion of the War.

The late Maharaja, Lieutenant-General His Highness Bhupindra Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., A.D.C., rendered many distinguished services to India and to the Empire. His ceaseless activities throughout the Great War were of the utmost importance to the British Government, at whose disposal, from the outset, His Highness unreservedly placed the resources of the State. In addition to cash contributions amounting to nearly a crore and a third of rupees, Patiala contributed over 28,000 recruits, and, above all, the personal inspiration of a ruler who went about rousing his warrior race to hasten to help to maintain the ideals of the British Empire. In the third Afghan War His Highness volunteered his personal services, and remained at the front until an armistice was called for by the Amir. In 1918, the Maharaja was selected as one of India's representatives for the Imperial War Cabinet. His Highness visited the Allied Fronts in Europe, and in Palestine, and received many high honours from the various Governments. In 1925, he represented the Indian Princes at the Sixth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and in the year 1926 he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, which position he occupied during the succeeding four years. He was re-elected Chancellor in 1933, and he held this office until the beginning of 1936, when he resigned.

For years he strove ceaselessly for the moral and material advancement of his people, and the record of his reign is one of proud progress. As a result of his wise administration and guidance, the gross revenue of the State advanced from nearly Rs. 78 lakhs, when he assumed full ruling powers, to over Rs. 150 lakhs. With the help of experienced administrators, the executive, judicial, and military departments of the State were re-modelled and brought up to a high level of efficiency. His Highness evinced special interest in education. Primary education is absolutely free in the State, and the Mohindera College, to which a Science Faculty has been added, has come to be acknowledged as a leading institution in the Punjaub. During His late Highness' rule the number of schools increased by 191 and scholars by 11,130, and the expenditure on education Rs. 1,50,000. His Highness also made munificent donations to the Punjaub University, the Benares Hindu University, the Khalsa College, and to other educational institutions. Keenly alive to the importance of improving the economic life of the rural population of the State, His Highness created a special Ministry of Agriculture, Industries, and Sanitation, to co-ordinate the work of these different departments. A State Bank was established as far back as 1919, to finance industrial and agricultural development in the State. In the matter of giving the people the benefit of modern medical science, his administration was in the forefront. In addition to a well-organized men's and women's hospital in the Capital, and dispensaries in the more important towns, a clinical research laboratory, and an anti-rabic centre were established in Patiala, and in the year 1934 His late Highness gave the hospital a Röntgen Institute, and equipped it with up-to-date instruments for X-ray treatment.

The present Ruler, Maharaja Yadavinder Singh, succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his father on March 23 last, and was invested with full ruling powers. His Highness was born in 1913, was educated in India, and married a daughter of the Chief of Saraikela.

For administrative purposes, the State of Patiala is divided into five Nizamats (Districts) namely, Patiala, Barnala, Sunam, Bassi, and Narnaul. The Nazim of the District, like the Collector and Deputy Commissioner in British India, is the principal district officer and combines in himself both magisterial and executive powers. According to the Constitution of the State, His Highness is the ultimate source of all power and authority, but in practice, considerable authority has been delegated in recent years to the Administrative Committee which assists and advises the Maharaja in the work of government. The Administrative Committee consists of the Ministers of His Highness's Government and the Household Officers. It is presided over by the Maharaja, or, in his absence, by the Prime Minister. Subject to certain reservations, and His Highness's revisory authority, the Committee enjoys full and final administrative powers. There is a High Court of Judicature, with three Judges, including the Chief Justice.

The State is well served by arterial roads. The Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Peshawar passes through its territory over a considerable distance. The State has constructed 138 miles of broad-gauge railway line, comprising two sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda, and from Sirhind to Rupar, at its own cost. The main towns are all connected by telephone, and the State maintains its own postal administration.

It is clear that in years to come, Patiala, under the active and benevolent administration of its Maharaja, will loom large in the politics of India. As is well known, in all the negotiations connected with the Federation, the State has taken a prominent part. Placed in the strategic centre of India, with a hardy and loyal population, the State of Patiala is eminently fitted to play an important part in the Federal Government soon to be inaugurated.

THE TWENTY-ONE-GUN PRINCES

(*Continued from page 413*)

Sir Hari Singh, the present ruler, succeeded his uncle in 1925. At the outset of his reign he was not always on the best of terms with the Residency, mainly because of Residency encroachments on state jurisdiction; it is believed that relations are now normal.

His Highness played a prominent part at the first Round Table Conference and was one of the small group of princes, the Maharajas of Bikanir, Alwar, Patiala and the Nawab of Bhopal, whose expressed readiness to accept federation in principle had much to do with the shape taken by subsequent legislation.

The administration of Kashmir is no easy task. The majority of the people are Moslem and have little love for the Hindu dynasty that rules them. Power had been largely in the hands of a bureaucracy of Hindu Pundits (Kashmiri Brahmins) for a long period. The Pundit treated the Moslem like a serf. Sir Hari Singh realised the danger of the system and was taking measures of appeasement when in 1931 widespread disturbances broke out involving the use of British and Indian troops in suppressing them. After an impartial inquiry the Maharaja introduced far-reaching reforms, including a Legislative Council with a strong elective element in which the Moslems were given a predominant share. A British officer was appointed Chief Minister. A reasonable degree of freedom is allowed to the Press. Much has been done in the last few years to improve the position of the peasant. With his experience Sir Hari Singh should play an important part in a federal India.

The late Maharaja left the state finances in a sound condition, and his son is wisely using large sums from accumulated reserves to improve the lot of the villager. He has surrounded himself with able and trustworthy counsellors, and is undoubtedly shaping well. He is showing interest in military affairs, and recently in a public speech he took the opportunity to sketch the military position in India with special reference to the danger from the East, and stressed the necessity of maintaining the British connection, a refreshing example of common sense in politics.

YOUTH'S WISTFUL CHARM: A portrait of the children of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur

The Sindhia dynasty of Gwalior is the most renowned of the Maratha military clans which in the eighteenth century so nearly founded an empire in India. The British army has not yet forgotten Assaye, where Sindhia disputed Central India with the British. Gwalior rulers throughout the British regime have retained much of their military traditions and the Gwalior army is the strongest, best disciplined and equipped of all the states, excepting perhaps Kashmir.

The present Maharaja has only recently been invested with full powers. His father doubted the propriety of sending Indians to England to be educated, and laid down in his will that his son should be educated in India. He has had a series of British officers as tutors.

These five great rulers may be regarded as representative of their order, at least of the bigger states directly represented in the Chamber of Princes. The population of the five states exceeds thirty millions; the rulers will have representation in proportion in the federal government; it might also be said that the fate of the new scheme of government lies in their hands. And if one judges them by the standard of their administration, is there reason to suppose that their influence in a federal government would be exerted against the interests of India?

THE SCENIC SPLENDOURS OF THE INDIAN STATES

(*Continued from page 429*)

base, is a landmark in the desert never to be forgotten. Udaipur, however, because of its position on the edge of a lake surrounded by low, tree-covered hills, is probably the most outstanding. It is all that, as children, we have read about fairyland, for, on the lake, float small islands with marble halls set in a framework of trees of vivid green and waving palms; while the palaces and kiosks on the mainland, also of white marble, tumble over each other in their endeavour to be mirrored in the blue waters below. It would be impossible to find a greater contrast with Kashmir, yet these states are no less beautiful and alluring in their own way.

On their south-eastern border lies Gwalior, with its famous fortress-crowned hill. A proud, virile stronghold throwing defiance at all comers. It is like a castle from the Arabian Nights and conceals within its lofty walls five palaces, one of which, the Man Mandir, is considered one of the finest examples of Hindu architecture in India.

Farther south again lies Hyderabad state, the dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. It is an extensive plateau, cut from east to west by a range of hills. Golconda and Aurangabad, within this state, are names which conjure up visions of past glories, diamonds, gold, ancient fortresses and mosques built of massive stone blocks; the home of the Marathas, one of India's greatest fighting races. It is land of great rivers, which drain the plateau and pour themselves into the Bay of Bengal.

Farther south still lies Mysore, country with rocky ridges piercing the surface, small rocky hills, but also to the west and to the south, jungles, rivers, open plain and the highest waterfalls in the world, all of which vi with each other for pride of place.

For those whose thoughts turn to the South Seas tropical forests, creeks, waving palms and the heavy sur for ever breaking on coral reefs, their wishes will b more than fulfilled in Travancore. From Quilon t Cape Comorin there are bays with rocky promontori which jut out to the reefs beyond. With a litt imagination it would be easy to picture oneself in th Society, Marquesas or Paumotu Islands in the Pacific.

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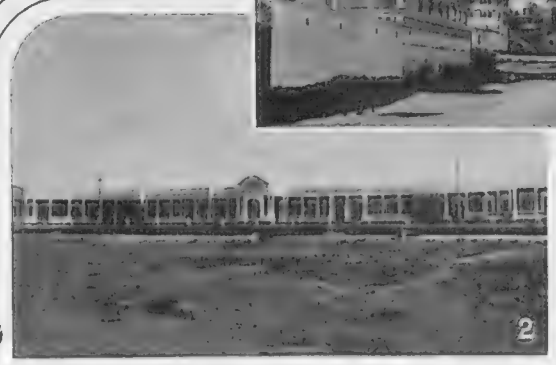


1 APPROACH TO THE TOWN OF IDAR

3 SRI PRATAP PALACE

2 SRI PRATAP HOSPITAL

4 SRI PRATAP HIGH SCHOOL

STATE of IDAR

THE STATE OF IDAR, also known as "Nani Marwar," ranks second in the Western India States' Agency, with an area of 1,669 sq. miles, a population of 262,660, and an annual income of 21 lakhs, is situated in the north of Gujarat, bounded on the north by Sirohi and Mewar, on the east by Dungarpur, and on the south and west by the British District of Ahmedabad and the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda. In the south-west there is a sandy and level tract; elsewhere the country is broken up by wild hills, covered with an abundance of trees and brushwood, and in the rains, the scenery is very beautiful. The soil is generally fertile, chief crops are grains, oil-seeds and sugar-cane. Building stone is quarried. Idar Town is the capital of the State.

Idar is a very ancient State. It was ruled for centuries by the line of the famous Raja Jai Chand, of Kanauj, from whom are descended the present houses of Jodhpur, Bikanir, Rutlam, and several other Rathor States. The present Ruling House was founded in 1729 by Anandsinghji and Raisinghji, two brothers from the Jodhpur ruling family, who acquired the territory by conquest. When the line of the direct male descendants of Anandsinghji terminated, the right to the Gadi devolved upon His Highness Maharajadhiraja Lieut.-General Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, who succeeded in 1902, and ruled for nine years, abdicating in 1911, to assume charge as Maharaja-Regent of Jodhpur State. His Highness Maharaja Dhiraja Shree Himmat Singhji, the present ruler of Idar, the grandson of Sir Pratap Singhji, succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his father, His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji, in 1931.

His Highness was born in Jodhpur, in 1899, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where, in the year 1916, he passed his Diploma Examination, standing first among the successful candidates from all Chiefs' Colleges in India, and thus winning the Viceroy's medal. He accompanied his father, Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji, to Europe, when the latter went to attend the Coronation of King George V, in 1911, and served as Page to His Imperial Majesty. He is an excellent all-round sportsman and takes a keen interest in almost all games. His Highness has two sons, Maharaja Kumar Shri Daljit Singhji, the Heir-Apparent, who is 21 years of age, and Maharaja Kumar Amar Singhji, who is 19 years old.

Under the energetic and enlightened rule of His Highness, the State is progressing in all directions. On his accession to the Gadi, he secured the services of Mr. Jagan Nath Bhandari, M.A., LL.B., now Rai Bahadur, who had already served the State for more than eight years, as Chief Minister, and the wisdom of his selection has been fully justified, for Mr. Bhandari's previous administrative experience and ability have proved of immense value to the State. Immediately on accession, His Highness set himself to the task of improvement in the administration, and by his zeal and application, he has been able to show a record of which any State might well be proud.

Agriculture has received the State's first attention, and to give an impetus to its development, an Agricultural Department has been established, and cultivators are advised to try in their own fields the new crops that have already been found suitable by experiment on the State Model Farm at Himatnagar. Seed stores have been opened in all the district headquarters, and the use of improved time and labour-saving agricultural implements, also artificial and natural manures, as well as other improved methods of cultivation, is encouraged by widespread propaganda through village leaders, and by rural education. A Teachers' Agricultural Training School has been opened, to give training in agriculture to the teachers of village schools, so that they, in turn, can teach the boys in their charge the elementary principles of agriculture. Apart from the Experimental Farm established at Himatnagar, most of the district schools have farms attached to them, with trained agricultural teachers in charge. Efforts to improve cattle breeding are also made. Several irrigation schemes have been sanctioned; whilst others are under consideration. A sum of Rs. 20,000 is set apart every year, in the Budget, for the purpose of advancing money to agriculturists, free of interest charge, for sinking new wells, and repairing old ones. His Highness has abolished several harassing taxes.

In regard to education, special stress is laid on the vocational training of pupils in schools. Several industrial classes have been opened, whilst scholarships have been provided for giving training in various small crafts and industries. Students are sent to different centres in India, and they bring back knowledge of various cottage industries which can be introduced in the State. Within the last six years, the number of educational institutions in the State has increased from 92 to 141 : there are also 50 private schools. The Boy Scout movement is very strong in Idar, and the State Scout troops have already secured a high place in the annual competitions in Bombay Presidency. The education of girls is looked after specially, with stress being laid on domestic economy. Night schools have been opened in all towns and villages for adult education, and a special grant has been sanctioned for travelling libraries. The State spends over Rs. 1,00,00,000 every year on primary and secondary education, which is entirely free.

What claims the special attention of the State, too, is the promotion of industry and trade. Every facility is given by the State for the development of industry, and outside capital is now being attracted freely. The State abounds in mineral resources, and a beginning towards their development has now been made by inviting outside industrialists to share in it.

Measures directed towards the improvement of the physical condition of the people, and the prevention of disease, include the starting of travelling dispensaries, the opening of a maternity ward at the Sir Pratap Hospital at Himatnagar, which is fully equipped, and of a training class for nursing and midwifery, and the grant of scholarships for poor widows maintained by the State who desire to learn midwifery. The number of medical institutions in the State has risen from five to thirteen and the number of persons who obtained medical relief has risen from 26,606 to 51,394.

5 THE IDAR CLOCK TOWER

As regards local government, municipalities have been established in some of the important towns of the State such as Idar, Himatnagar, and Vadali, and *Gramya Panchayets* have been introduced in villages so that the people may get training in local self-government. A programme of social reform is being pushed forward, and village uplift work, in all its branches, has been taken up, under the direction of a fully-trained officer. State forests have an area of 300 sq. miles, half of which is teak. The forests are classified, reserved, and protected, and their development yields timber, gums, mahura seeds, honey, etc. There are, also, rich deposits of minerals such as kaolin, asbestos, mica, manganese, talc, silica, limonite, fireclay, and granite. A mining department has been established, and kaolin mines leased out and prospecting licences for asbestos and manganese have been granted. Also, a scheme for road-building has been taken in hand.

Thus it will be seen that the State is sparing no pains to adopt all measures calculated to secure the happiness and security of the people of Idar. The present record, obtained through the indefatigable efforts of His Highness, and his most capable Chief Minister, Rai Bahadur Raj Rattan J. N. Bhandari, shows the high standard of administration already obtained, and promises a bright future for the State.

STATE OF NAWANAGAR

THE STATE OF NAWANAGAR, which is second in order of precedence amongst the Kathiawar States, is situated in the north-western portion of Kathiawar, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, and has an area of 3,791 miles, being the largest State in Kathiawar. It is generally flat, but about two-thirds of the Barda Hills are contained within its limits; Mount Venu, the highest point, is 2,057 ft. above sea level. Principal rivers are the Bhadar, the Vartu, the Aji, and the Und : ports are Bedi Bandar and Jodiya, the latter a walled town with a small fort. Mangrove swamps line the shore of the Gulf and afford large supplies of firewood and pasture. Among the fauna of Nawanagar are leopards, the hunting cheetah, and *nilgai*. Principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds, and there is a small pearl fishery off the coast. The climate is healthful throughout the year, with an average rainfall of over 20 ins. The population, at the census of 1931, was 402,192. Jamnagar, the capital, and the largest town in the State, population 56,000, is laid out in very pleasing style, with wide thoroughfares and handsome buildings, spacious parks and noble palaces, and it is one of the most modern among the towns of India.

The rulers of Nawanagar are Jadeja Rajputs, who claim descent from the great Jadav race. About 1535–37, Jam Rawal, brother of the ruler of Cutch, invaded and conquered the portion of Kathiawar known as Sorath and founded Nawanagar. Successive Jams consolidated their rule over the portion of Surashtra now known as Halar. Jam Rawal created the State : but it was Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji, popularly and affectionately known as "Ranji," the great cricketer, who made Nawanagar what it is to-day. The present ruler, His Highness Sir Digvijaysinhji, is 42 years of age, and succeeded to the Gadi in 1933, on the death of his uncle, His late Highness Sir Ranjitsinhji. His Highness, who was educated at Malvern and London University, received administrative training under his uncle before he succeeded. He held a King's Commission in the Indian Army, rising to the rank of captain, and saw active service in Egypt, Palestine, and on the North-West Frontier The insignia of K.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness in 1935, and he was appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor as one of his A.D.C.'s and raised to the rank of lieut.-colonel on the accession of His Majesty : His Highness attended the Coronation in that capacity.

The administration of the State at the present time is carried on, under the direction of His Highness, by the Dewan and three secretaries—the revenue secretary, the military secretary, and the home member and the judicial secretary : for administrative purposes the State is divided into eleven *talukas*, or districts. Lying on the fringe of the monsoon belt, Nawanagar often suffers from scanty rainfall, which reduces the water supply below the minimum requirements of agriculture, and artificial irrigation is essential, therefore, for the welfare of the people. By a regular and systematic scheme of irrigation carried out during the last twenty-five years, over 150,000 acres of permanently watered land have been added to the cultivable area, and the ideal of having at least one perennial well on each agricultural holding is being steadily pursued. The chief crops grown are millet and sorghum, also such industrial products as groundnuts, cotton, sesamum, and castor (oil seed) are grown extensively. There is a fifteen-year revenue settlement in the State, and to protect the cultivators against the vagaries of the monsoon, a compulsory famine fund exists for the purpose of affording relief in lean years, in addition to which *tacavi* loans are advanced by the State on a liberal scale. The ruler acquaints himself directly with affairs in every village and district, and he is readily accessible to every one of his people, from the richest to the poorest.

Commercial development has received equal attention with agricultural development. Cloth and silk are the chief manufactures. Jamnagar is noted for its silken and gold embroidery, for incense and perfumed oils, and for the *kanku* or red powder which is used to make the sectarian mark on the forehead of Hindus. The State, too, is famous for its dyeing, the water of the Rangmati river being held to be especially favourable for this industry. Marble of different qualities is found in the Kandorna and Bhanwar *talukas*. The natural and safe harbour of Bedi Bandar has been provided with all necessary and modern facilities, such as quays, wet and dry docks, wireless station, loading and discharging gear, railway sidings, etc., and this has attracted trade to a very large extent. A State railway traverses the entire territory and directly connects with the mainland of India, and there is a network of roads and telephones connecting the remotest corner of the State with the capital.

Primary and secondary education are free, and almost every village has a primary school. Medical relief is also free, every district has a hospital, and every village is within reach of a dispensary. In Jamnagar there is a large up-to-date hospital, a radium institute, and a solarium, the last-named said to be the only one of its kind in the East. There is an efficient State Police Force, and the military forces of the State consist of two squadrons of Imperial Lancers, and one company and two platoons of Infantry.

1 PRATAP VILAS PALACE AT JAMNAGAR, CAPITAL OF THE STATE
2 THE SOLARIUM AT JAMNAGAR WHICH IS THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
3 THE STATE PORT OF BEDI
4 THE IRWIN HOSPITAL AT JAMNAGAR
5 LAKOTHA FORT IN THE LAKE AT JAMNAGAR
6 THE LADY WILLINGDON GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, JAMNAGAR

THE STATE OF BHAVNAGAR

THE STATE OF BHAVNAGAR lies at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, in the Peninsula of Kathiawar. Its aspect is very varied, in some parts a mere salt flat; in others a rich plain of black soil, whilst portions of the Sihor Range and the Kundla Hills show a country almost mountainous. It has an area of about 2,961 sq. miles and a population of over 500,000, of whom more than 85 per cent. are Hindus. Principal rivers are the Shetrunji, Bagad, and Malan, the waters of which are used for irrigation. Chief products are grain, cotton, sugar-cane, and salt. The gross annual revenue of the State, averaged on the last five years, is Rs. 185 lakhs, equivalent to £1,500,000. The climate on the southern coast is good, and inland, in the hottest parts, the heat is not comparable to that of the mainland of Gujerat. The rainfall averages 25 ins. The capital of the State is Bhavnagar Town.

The rulers of the State belong to the clan of Gohel Rajputs, who settled in Kathiawar in the thirteenth century, led, from Marwar, in Rajputana, by Sejakaji, from whose sons are descended the present rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi, and Palitana. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the Thakore Saheb left Sihore, the old capital of the State and established the town and port of Bhavnagar, which was named after himself, Bhavsinhji I. He did much to settle the country and develop the port, and had the satisfaction of seeing a growing and flourishing trade before his death, in 1764. Later rulers assisted the Bombay Government in destroying the pirates who infested the neighbouring waters, and received the thanks of the Government for their services. An intimate connection was thus formed between the Government of Bombay and Bhavnagar. The ruler of Bhavnagar of this period had vested rights outside his State, including a share in the Customs Revenue of the ports of Gogha and Dholera in Ahmadabad. The present ruler of the State, His Highness Maharajah Raol Shri Krishnakumarsinhji, succeeded to the Gadi in 1919, on the death of his father, Maharajah Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., when the minority administration was placed in the hands of a council with Sir Prabshanker Pattani as the president. His Highness was invested with ruling powers in 1931.

Though Bhavnagar is not a very large State, its position at the head of the Gulf of Cambay has made it one of the richest in India, and the outstanding abilities of its recent administrators have given it a position among the most advanced of the Indian States. One of the most noteworthy features of the administration is the introduction of measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness. Thanks to a very workable scheme devised by the late Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, every peasant in Bhavnagar has been freed from debt, agriculture has been placed on a sound footing, and the collection of land revenue has been facilitated. The scheme was drawn up after close investigation, for several years, of the position of cultivators and money-lenders, and one of the principles laid down was that it should come into operation only when the majority of creditors and debtors asked for it. This took some time, but when one of the more advanced districts made a request for it, and the liquidation of indebtedness was effected without a hitch, the movement in favour of the scheme spread, and eventually the demands of creditors and debtors generally became so urgent that the State had to appoint extra staff to deal with the work. Briefly, the scheme was based upon a composition payment to the money-lenders of an amount that the land could bear economically, and the payment was made by means of a 4 per cent. loan advanced by the State to the peasants. The creditors were eager to take advantage of the scheme because of the prospects of actual cash payments it offered in place of the persistent worries of book credits, which they could never have realised. Under the old system, if a peasant wished to borrow money, the *Sowcar*, who is the village money-lender, used to charge from 20 to 25 per cent. or more interest, and frequently found means of doubling the original amount of the debt within a very few years. The peasant, being illiterate, was generally in the hands of the money-lender absolutely, and since the latter was also the merchant in the village through whom the peasant was able to sell his produce, the hold which the *Sowcar* exercised over him was clearly immense. Under these conditions, the peasants have been labouring for generations, and it is only with the abolition of this great debt that any progress can be made with the agriculture of India, a country of whose 360,000,000, 67 per cent. are agriculturists. Another of the interesting features of the administration of Bhavnagar State is the complete separation of the judicial from executive functions; also the decentralisation of authority.

The importance of the State rests very largely in its seaports, which have had a considerable trade with the coast of India, and further afield, for many years. As far back as 1884, 61 per cent. of the trade of Kathiawar was dealt with by the ports of Bhavnagar, the average number of the ships calling at the port of Bhavnagar being nearly 6,000, and at the other ports of the State about 2,000. The most important articles of export are cotton, oil, metals, ghee, wool, and cotton yarn, of which more than one-third of the value is represented by cotton; most important imports are cotton, metals, rice, sugar, cloth, and timber. The following statistics show the recent trade of Bhavnagar :

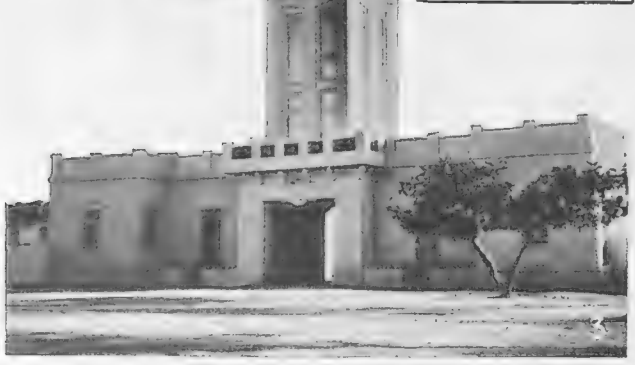
Year.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1921	32,104,990	28,694,429	60,799,420
1931	40,728,402	18,782,803	59,511,215
1934	45,439,502	29,027,263	74,466,765

In 1860 and 1866, treaties were made between the Government of India and Bhavnagar whereby both parties agreed upon mutual rights and obligations, for which valuable considerations were exchanged, and under these treaties, Bhavnagar came to enjoy " the full benefits of a British port " and undertook the obligation of charging the British Indian Customs Tariff and rates of port dues operating in British India. Since that date, although being hampered by being the only Kathiawar State to charge full British duties, and hampered further by being mistakenly included by Lord Curzon in a land customs line imposed against the Kathiawar ports in 1903, whereby Bhavnagar was compelled to pay double duties for a long period, owing to the good management of its resources and the careful guidance of its ministers, Bhavnagar slowly established itself on a very sound and prosperous footing. The question of the land customs line was decided in favour of Bhavnagar in 1910, and although in 1926 the Government of India established a Customs barrier against the Customs ports of Kathiawar, Bhavnagar retained its freedom of trade. The State was asked to establish its own Customs line, to link up with that of the Government of India, and its co-operation in the matter was much appreciated. Negotiations on the subject are proceeding now.

Bhavnagar has a large and safe harbour for shipping of light draught. There is a fine arts college, with about 500 students, a large and well-run hospital, a maternity hospital and four dispensaries, besides dispensaries in every district, in the charge of qualified doctors. There are six high schools, including one for girls, and over 325 middle, primary, and other schools throughout the State. There are 350 miles of State-owned railway, twenty printing-presses, sixty-two flour mills, thirteen oil mills, and eight soap factories. The military establishment consists of an attachment of State Lancers, with a strength of 250.

In considering the attitude of the State towards federation, it is not without significance that the President of the State Council, the late Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, enjoyed exceptional opportunities of studying the proposals the solution of which the new Constitution is designed to facilitate. He was a delegate to all three Round Table Conferences; he was associated with the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Although a minor at the time, His Highness also attended informally the sessions of the first Round Table Conference. Doubtless as a result of the informed interest shown alike by the ruler and the President of the State Council, the State appears from the first to have approached with a receptive mind the idea of an All-India Federation, knowing that the federal constitutions are not all alike and that the scheme that would be finally devised would admit of all the peculiar conditions of the Indian Contingent finding their proper place and recognition. That the realisation of the federal principle was no easy matter appears from the voluminous records of the conferences and committees. Without the assurances given to the States by His Majesty's Government upon a variety of matters, progress would have been difficult, despite every disposition on the part of the States to render assistance, and even to make sacrifices for the common good of India and the Empire, because in the spheres alike of sovereignty and of economic interests, the integrity of the States in both spheres is among the treaty obligations of the paramount power; and the very fact that sacrifices were called for from the States, made it necessary that in matters in which the States felt reservations essential, these obligations should continue unabated. The representative of Bhavnagar State summed up the situation in a homely but illuminating parallel, when he likened the federation to a marriage in which the federating State could not expect to retain all the advantages of bachelorhood. The Bhavnagar State holds firmly that although the Government of India Act of 1935 is the most voluminous statute ever passed by the British Parliament, and although its complexities are already exercising the minds of distinguished jurists in India and in England, it makes provision for the protection of the treaty rights which the States cherish, which they have always expressed their anxiety to retain, and regarding which they have been given assurances by the Secretary of State. With the same help that the States have already received in the Round Table Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Committees for the elucidation of points, and from the special measures which His Excellency the Viceroy has been taking for the removal of doubts and difficulties, the State may be said to hold the opinion that it should not be long before the final stage is reached.

STATE OF PORBANDAR



1 THE PALACE

2 THE PORT

3 ENTRANCE TO KANYA GURUKUL — DONATED BY RAJ RATNA SHETH NANJI KALIDAS MEHTA M.B E. OF PORBANDAR

4 MAHARANI SHREE RUPALIBA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND MATERNITY HOME — DONATED FULLY EQUIPPED BY RAJ RATNA SHETH MANCHERSHAH HIRJIBHAI WADIA OF PORBANDAR

5 MAHARANI SHREE BALUBA BAL-MANDIR AND KANYA-VIDYALAYA (CHILDREN AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL)—GIVEN TO THE PORBANDAR PUBLIC BY HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SAHEB

THE STATE OF PORBANDAR is situated in the west of Kathiawar Peninsula, forming a narrow strip of territory nowhere more than 24 miles wide and bordered by the Arabian Sea. It slopes to the sea from the Barda Hills in the east, and apart from these hills is uniformly flat, with marshy tracts known as "Gheds" along by the sea. It is drained by many rivers, the largest of which, the Bhadar, Sorti, Vartu, Minsar and Ojat contain water throughout the year. The area is 642 sq. miles and the population 101,881. Chief products are cotton, grain, and salt. Good limestone is quarried in the Barda Hills. Chief ports are Porbandar, Navibandar, Madhavpur and Miani. The climate is healthful; annual average rainfall 25 to 30 ins. The capital is Porbandar Town, on the coast, and the terminus of the railway from Rajkot.

The ruler, His Highness Maharajah Rana Saheb Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., belongs to the ancient and distinguished Rajput clan of Jethwas, the earliest settlers in Western India, and ranks fourth amongst the ruling princes of Kathiawar. His Highness is the 180th of the long line of illustrious rulers of the House of Jethwa who have borne the family title of Maharana. Educated at Rajkumar College, where he distinguished himself as a student and a sportsman of outstanding merit, he was first in the Diploma examination of all the Chiefs' Colleges in the year 1918. He was trained by the Administrator of the State and ascended the Gadi in 1920, in which year he married Princess Rupaliba Saheb, M.B.E., the accomplished daughter of His Highness Maharana Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur of Limbi. Accompanied by Her Highness the Maharaniji Saheb, His Highness visited England and the Continent in 1921–22, and on several occasions since, and had the honour of being received by His Majesty the King-Emperor. In 1932 he led the All-India Cricket Team to England. During the period of 18 years which has elapsed since his accession, His Highness has succeeded in securing an abiding place in the hearts of his subjects, whose interests he has identified with his own. He has inaugurated many reforms, in all branches of the administration, and raised it to a high level of efficiency. The High Court is separated from the Executive. Since July 1936, a selected body of non-official advisers known as "Raja-Mantris" and "Raj-Subhechhakhs" has been appointed to further assist His Highness in redressing his subjects' grievances in the manner least expensive to them and in discovering and determining their genuine and legitimate necessities and demands. This system is based on the ancient ideals of Indian kingship. His Highness makes frequent tours in the villages, thus getting to know first-hand the needs of the rural population, and as a result, reforms have been introduced to secure better farming. Cultivators are encouraged to sink wells, by advances being given to them on a liberal scale from His Highness's Privy Purse and liberal concessions in land revenue assessment, and in order that their interests may be protected against usurious money-lenders, the State promulgated, in 1930, an Agriculturists' Relief Act. The facilities of loans from the State Bank are offered to agriculturists, and they are assured of every legitimate means of help to improve their prospects. His Highness maintains his own fruit orchard at Khambhala, with a model and experimental farm attached. The Child Marriage Restraint Act has been in force since 1930. The State has an able and experienced Prime Minister in Mr. Tribhovandas Raja.

Porbandar is by far the most exclusive maritime State in Western India. The ship-builders of Porbandar are famous, and their vessels, owned by Porbandar merchants, have traded far and wide. For generations the port of Porbandar has been regarded as a source of prosperity and dredging is now proceeding with a view to deepening the creek and making the harbour accessible to light draught steam vessels and country craft at all states of the tide, and, further, efforts are being made to extend the available wharf space by reclaiming the soil beyond the creek, so as to relieve congestion on the present wharf. The wharf wall, too, has been strengthened, at a considerable cost, and spacious godowns have been constructed to accommodate the increased cargo traffic of the port. Since 1930 there have been regular calls at the port by foreign liners. These include vessels of the British India, Clan, Anchor, Roosevelt, Hansa, Ellerman Bucknall and City Lines. Owing to the revival of trading facilities, well-known firms such as Messrs. Ralli Bros. and Louis Dreyfus & Co., have opened branches in Porbandar. Principal exports are cotton, groundnuts, salt, ghee, cement and limestone and principal imports are sugar, piece-goods, dates, chemicals, kerosene, iron and steel.

Porbandar is a well-built town, with several imposing buildings, and the Marina, opened by Lord Willingdon in 1936, and named after him, adds greatly to its amenities. Everything possible is done to ensure the cultural progress of the people of Porbandar State, education is imparted according to up-to-date methods and recognised ideals, and studies in Sanscrit are given their due share of encouragement. Porbandar has been established as a centre for the examination of the Sanscrit College of Benares, and the latest additions to its educational facilities are the Maharana Shri Baluba Bal Mandir and the Kanya Vidalaya: the one a Montessori school for children and the other an Anglo-Vernacular School for girls. These institutions are housed in a spacious and magnificent building constructed from a munificent donation of Rs. 60,000 given by Her Highness the Maharana Saheba. The Bhavsinhji Hospital in Porbandar is the first hospital in India to make use of the electric knife for major operations. The Hirjibhai Wadia X-ray and Out-Patient Department of this hospital was opened in 1933, and this and the Maharani Shri Rupaliba Hospital for Women and the Maternity Home owe their inception to munificent donation of Raj Ratna Sheth Munchershah H. Wadia. During the last 10 years, the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been devoted by the leading philanthropists of Porbandar to manifold charitable objects, Raj Ratna Sheth Munchershah M. H. Wadia having spent Rs. 2,50,000 as described, Raj Ratna Sheth Bhanji Lavji Rs. 3,50,000 for the establishment of sanatoria, widows' homes, and an extension of the waterworks, and Raj Ratna Sheth Nanji Kalidas Mehta, M.B.E., Rs. 3,50,000 for the establishment of the Arya Kanya Mahavidalaya (Girls' School). The Imperial Bank of India has a branch at Porbandar, and the State also runs it own bank.

As regards the industrial side of things, in Porbandar, a town which has a municipality, a self-governing body, having its own independent sources of revenue, and controlled by a responsible body of elected counsellors, which is a tribute to the efforts of His Highness in progressive government, there is a cement factory, the Indian Cement Company of Bombay, which was established as far back as the year 1912, when it was the first factory of its kind in Kathiawar. Much improved in recent years, it turns out a fine quality of cement at the rate of more than 700 tons per week. There is also the Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mill, which was opened by His Highness in 1934, and which owes its establishment to the enterprise of Raj Ratna Sheth Nanji Kalidas Mehta, of Ranavav, and which operates 10,912 spindles and 250 looms, and has a capacity for extension up to 26,000 spindles and 650 looms. There is salt works, too, which exports to Bengal nearly 30,000 tons of salt yearly, and there are also oil mills, cotton presses and ginning factories, ice factories and tin factories. The Porbandar stone, found in the Adityana Hills, has a market not only all over India, and in Burma and Ceylon, but as far afield as Africa and Arabia. Lately, the Natwar Match Works have been established by a company trading in Billimora. All of these industrial activities owe their existence to the encouragement given by His Highness.

The people of Porbandar have always been devotedly loyal to their ruler. Gifted with a spirit of great enterprise, from ancient times they have established and maintained business connections in almost all parts of the world. One finds people from Porbandar in South and East Africa, Egypt, France, Abyssinia, the Persian Gulf, Ceylon, Java, China, Japan, and Fiji, even in a country as remote from India as Costa Rica! The South African Delegation, led by the Honourable Mr. Hofmeyr, on their visit to Porbandar paid a rich tribute to the enterprise and philanthropy of the people of Porbandar, and to the enlightened administration of the Maharaja, and Lord Willingdon, on the occasion of a visit to His Highness at Porbandar in 1936, paid him a glowing tribute on his magnificent achievements as a ruler.

STATE OF DHRANGADHRA

THE STATE OF DHRANGADHRA is situated in the north of the peninsula of Kathiawar. It has an area of 1,167 sq. miles and a population of 88,961. Parts are hilly and rocky, parts flat, and it is intersected by small streams, whilst there are fine lakes at Halvad and Mansar. Principal crops are cotton and grain. The climate is hot, but healthful: annual rainfall averages 24 ins.

The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala clan of Kshatriyas, the history of which clan dates back as far as the year 1090, when their chief, Harpaldeo, rendered a signal service to the famous Karan Solanki, then ruler of Gujarat, and was rewarded with the gift of 2,300 villages. This territory, originally under a single ruler, is at present split up into a number of States, under independent rulers, who at different times separated from the parent stock. Dhrangadhra is not only the largest of these States, but, representing as it does, the direct line of descent from the original founder of the dynasty, it holds a pre-eminent position amongst them, and is justly regarded as their titular head. The States of Limbdi, Wankaner, Wadhan, Lakhtar, Chuda and Sayla are all offshoots from the State of Dhrangadhra. Harpaldeo established his capital at Patdi, which, later on, was given up for Kuwa, owing to pressure from the Sultans of Ahmedabad. After the sack of Kuwa, the foundations of the town of Halvad were laid, and this remained the capital for a number of years. In 1730, Dhrangadhra Fort was built, and the royal family was wont to stay at intervals in Dhrangadhra, and in 1782, Dhrangadhra was made the permanent capital of the State.

The present ruler, Major His Highness Raj Saheb Shri Sir Ganshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., is the head of the Jhala Rajput families, and exercises plenary powers. Born in 1889, His Highness was sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, whence he proceeded to England, in 1904, and he continued his studies there under the supervision of Sir Charles Ollivant. After his return from England, His Highness received practical training in administration, under the able guidance of his father. His Highness succeeded to the Gadi in 1911. During the great war, His Highness rendered substantial help in men and money to the British Government, and in recognition of his valuable services the Insignia of the K.C.S.I. was conferred upon him in 1917, followed by the hereditary distinction of "Maharaja," and subsequently, in 1922, he was created G.C.I.E. At the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty George VI, His Highness attended and was given the honorary rank of Major in the Army. His Highness has three sons—the eldest, Maharaj Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwasinhji, is fifteen years of age and is at present receiving his education at Haileybury College, Hertford. The other two, Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji and Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji, are both eleven years of age, and are studying in England in a preparatory school.

The reign of His Highness has been marked by steady progress in the State, in every direction. The revenue has gone up to Rs. 25,00,000, which exceptional increase has been brought about by a well-conceived and liberal-minded agricultural policy. The grant, 18 years ago, of a permanent tenancy in relation to the holdings of the cultivators, has convinced them that they have a permanent and personal interest in the improvement of their holdings, and has thus encouraged them to raise the standard of cultivation, to the mutual benefit of themselves and the State. The system gives facilities to the cultivators for the alienation of their lands, and its attractiveness has been more than proved by the large influx of new cultivators who have come to reside within the limits of the State, bringing an increased area under cultivation. The new villages established since the accession of His Highness are all thriving and prosperous, which success provided a stimulus to the revenue authorities to establish new villages on uncultivated land. At present waste land is ploughed by the State, and then distributed among the cultivators.

There are State schools for free primary and secondary education; the State gives a large number of regular scholarships to students going in for higher academical and vocational training; a regular schedule of games is made compulsory for the physical training of students, and Dhrangadhra has turned out some good cricket and hockey players. The State also has an agricultural and horticultural department, with a model farm, and a number of gardens maintained in the State are open to the public as recreation grounds. Free medical aid and treatment is given at the various hospitals in different parts of the State, three, in all, with eight dispensaries. The King Edward VII Hospital in Dhrangadhra is not only fully equipped for advanced medical and surgical work, but has special dental and ophthalmic clinics, an up-to-date clinical laboratory, where clinical researches in biochemistry, bacteriology, hæmatology, histological investigation and tests required in clinical pathology are carried out, an electro-medical department, with X-ray and electrical units, and a perfect physiotherapy unit, with facilities for X-ray, ultra-violet ray, infra-red ray, short Herzian wave and visible actinic ray treatment. To this has been added lately a small solarium where solar radiations, total or filtered, are available for the treatment of deficiency diseases, and a bath and massage unit. The Shri Prankuverba Zenana Hospital is also in Dhrangadhra, which is specially for women, and which, in addition to the usual medical and surgical side, provides facilities for advanced obstetric and gynæcological work under trained nurses, and talks are given to women on pre-natal care and child health. An ambulance service, maintained by the Dhrangadhra branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, gives access to these hospitals for villagers, and benevolent institutions such as the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association organise child welfare centres and promote sanitation and hygiene.

North of Dhrangadhra is the vast area of the Rann of Cutch, part of which belongs to the State, which gives it the unique right of levying customs for all goods entering the State from that side, i.e., from Cutch, at present. The Rann of Cutch also is the source of Dhrangadhra salt, since it holds one of the richest sources of supply of concentrated brine. The right of manufacturing salt is very ancient, dating back to the twelfth century. When the Jhala rulers retired to their new capital at Halvad, they set up their salt works at Kuda, and other places on the Rann, and these were specifically guaranteed to them by the Emperor Aurangzeb, in the twenty-seventh year of his reign. In 1807, the rights to manufacture Baragara salt were recognised by the British Government, and subsequently by the Proclamation of 1858. In 1880, the Government restricted the production of this salt to 90,000 maunds per year, and in 1900, the manufacture of this salt was stopped altogether, in consideration of a sum of Rs. 7,000 paid by the Government of India to Dhrangadhra State yearly by way of compensation. In 1922, the manufacture was again sanctioned, but it was only a partial redress, as the old freedom of the salt trade with British India was not completely re-established, and as a concession, the Government of India agreed to purchase 5,00,000 maunds of Baragara salt every year at a stated price. This agreement remains in force, except as to the provisions relating to the purchase of the salt by the Government of India. The Salt Works at Kuda has also led to the formation of another company, for the manufacture of magnesium chloride. The salt industry is of primary importance to Dhrangadhra, and much capital has been expended in establishing a factory known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, for the manufacture of soda ash, caustic soda, and soda bicarbonate, on a large scale. The building is a very large one and has the finest electrical installation in the country, and it also provides training in practical chemical engineering. Such an enterprise, one of the most expensive in India, merits the support of a country that favours a policy of discriminative protection, particularly in the case of nascent industries.

Dhrangadhra is also famous for its cotton, which has a high reputation for its staple, and the State has taken special measures for preserving the purity of its seed. Dhrangadhra City is an important cotton mart, with a cotton exchange, and there are two cotton pressing and seven ginning factories in the State. Another article the State is noted for, justly, is its building sandstone, grinding stone, and sharpening stone, all of which are in great demand. The extensive export trade in stone is assisted by a special railway siding to the quarries. The State has a railway of 40 miles length, recently a 14-mile siding has been made to the Kuda salt works, and a further extension is contemplated. Other important manufactures are brass and copper vessels, stone-ware, and hand-woven coarse cloth. Handloom weaving is carried on in almost all the big villages of the State.

STATE OF MORVI

THE STATE OF MORVI is one of those included in the Western India States Agency. It lies in the northern part of Kathiawar, and has an excellent harbour in the inner Gulf of Cutch, whilst a part of the Rann of Cutch is within its territories, and a district in the peninsula of Cutch, embracing in all an area of nearly 900 sq. miles, with a population of over 130,000, in 1931, as against 96,097 in 1921. The country, generally, is flat with a river, the Machhu, on the banks of which the chief town and capital of the State, Morvi, stands. The principal products of the State are grain, cotton, and sugar-cane, and the principal exports are cotton, oil, ghi, wool, grain, hides, and horns. The climate near the coast is good; the annual rainfall averages 23 ins.

The State of Morvi was founded, originally, by Kayanji who went there from Cutch somewhere about the year 1720, and the present ruler of Morvi, His Highness Maharajah Shri Lukhdhirji, eighth in descent from Kayanji, represents the senior branch of the Jadeja Rajputs. The Jadejas have made illustrious contributions to the history of Kathiawar, and those of the Jadejas of Morvi are certainly in keeping with the high traditions of the race, and are carried on by the benevolent and enlightened rule of Maharajah Shri Lukhdhirji. Born in the year 1876, he succeeded to the Gadi in 1922, on the death of his father, Sir Waghji Bahadur, G.C.I.E. His late Highness was a man of marked ability and considerable enterprise, a veritable pioneer in progressive administration, particularly with regard to industrial development and means of rapid communication and transport, and thanks to his wise and beneficent rule, since continued by his successor, the present ruler, the annual income of the State has increased during the last fifty years from £60,000 to nearly £400,000, and this in spite of the fact that taxation in the State is remarkably light. It was Sir Waghji Bahadur who built the fine bridge across the river Machhu, the Hospital in the town of Morvi, the High School, the Paneli Water Works, the Secretariat, the river-face wall, and the Wagh Mandir. He, too, connected the capital and the districts with a network of telephones and built the Morvi Railway betwen Rajkot and Wadhan, with a branch to Morvi, a distance of 92 miles, in the year 1886, when railways in Indian States were considered by many people to be a purely speculative adventure, with no prospect of becoming a paying concern within a generation.

The present ruler was educated in India and in England. He has travelled extensively in Europe and America, and is progressive, enlightened, and energetic with little care for a life of luxury, and his capacity for hard work and simplicity have won for him the genuine regard and affection of his people. He superintends the working of every Department of the State administration, into which he has a clear insight, and under his able and sympathetic guidance the policy of progress in the State of Morvi is being continued. Moreover, the two sons of His Highness, Yuvraj Shri Mahendrasinjhi and Maharaj Kumar Shri Kalika Kumar, are being trained in the various departments of the State administration, which augurs well for a continuance of the traditional benevolent policy pursued by the Ruling House of Morvi.

Recognising that agriculture is the backbone of the State, His Highness the Maharajah Saheb makes earnest efforts to promote the welfare and prosperity of the agriculturists. Cultivators are enabled to acquire permanent occupancy rights on payment of a small fee, and the assessment of land revenue has been so fixed as to secure their contentment. An Agricultural Bank has been established, which is doing splendid work, and a new department has been created to bring all uncultivated land under the plough by means of protective works such as bunds and reclamation, and by the sinking of new wells, and the deepening of old ones; further, by repairing storage tanks and extending irrigation schemes. The total number of wells bored up to date is 500, of which 400 are purely for agricultural purposes. In addition to this, a sum of 25 lakhs of rupees has been set apart as a Special Famine Insurance Fund, to ensure the welfare of agricultural workers during a period of famine. His Highness has remitted the entire indebtedness of the peasantry to the State incurred prior to his accession to the Gadi, whilst another block of debts to the State has been written off recently, and he has taken the unprecedented step of returning mortgaged lands to debtors, which, in the ordinary course, would never have reverted to them. These ameliorative measures have resulted in a gradual improvement in the condition of agriculture and agriculturists, but India is a land where agriculturists are entirely at the mercy of the vagaries of the monsoons, and Morvi has had to suffer from inadequate rainfalls, together with other parts of India, and therefore further relief has been given to agriculturists from time to time in the guise of the remission of land revenue. Between the years 1922 and 1937, the remissions of land revenue granted by His Highness have amounted to more than Rs. 30 lakhs, a very generous measure of relief when it is borne in mind that the total annual land revenue of the State is Rs. 10 lakhs. Furthermore, to free the agriculturists from other indebtedness, after freedom from State debts has been obtained, a debt redemption scheme has been drawn up and a special committee appointed to adjudicate on this question and to arrive at a new figure of debt owed by each cultivator to moneylenders. These debts will then be paid off immediately by the State and recovered from the agriculturist-debtor gradually, by easy instalments, without any additions on account of interest charges. Finally, His Highness recently created a Trust Fund of Rs. 17 lakhs the interest from which will be spent on several philanthropic and charitable works such as rural uplift, etc., which will benefit almost every individual in the State.

During the years 1922–37, a sum of over Rs. 50 lakhs has been spent by the Morvi Government on public works and water supply, and a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent on the well-boring department, which was opened in 1925. The progress of education in the State is shown by the increase in the number of schools from twenty-two in 1921–22, to ninety-nine in 1937. Both primary and secondary education have been made free throughout the State since 1923. In the field of medical relief, the State maintains at Morvi a General Hospital—the Sir Waghji Hospital—and a separate hospital for women and children—the Maharani Shree Nandkunverba Zenana Hospital, and in addition there is a city dispensary, also a Red Cross Centre. There are ten more dispensaries in the districts. The State contributed Rs. 1,10,000 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India, and has earmarked the munificent sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of a hospital to be named the "King George V Silver Jubilee Hospital." Quite recently His Highness contributed the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 towards the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund inaugurated by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Navlakhi, the chief port in the State, is situated about 19 miles up the Hunsthal Creek in the inner Gulf of Cutch, and is by far the safest natural harbour on the coast of Kathiawar. Ships with a draught of 30 ft. can enter the harbour at high tide and anchor within 2 miles of the shore, and the anchorage area is large enough to accommodate six ocean-going vessels at a time. The port is open all the year round and even during the most severe monsoon weather it is possible to work ships whole time. This is a unique advantage which Navlakhi has over all other ports of Kathiawar. The port is served by a metre-gauge railway with direct connections to Rajputana and Upper India. Navlakhi is nearer to this vast hinterland than any other port and thus enjoys the enviable position of being the best-situated port in Kathiawar.

During the year 1937, eighty-six ocean-going and fifty-five coastal steamers visited Navlakhi, with over 75,000 tons of cargo, loading cargo for export to the extent of 32,000 tons. Ample warehouse accommodation is provided at Navlakhi and at Morvi, with a floor space of 236,000 sq. ft. There are seven steel cranes at the port, ensuring rapid unloading of cargo on the wharves, and there is adequate electrical energy for lighting and power purposes. Owing to its highly advantageous geographical position and the handling facilities provided, Navlakhi has developed rapidly of late, and at present the imports from the British Isles and Europe at the port amount to more than the combined imports of all other Kathiawar ports from these sources, and Navlakhi bids fair to become a leading gateway for sea-borne trade to Central and Upper India.

STATE of GONDAL

THE STATE OF GONDAL, which comes under the Western Indian States Agency, is situated in Central Kathiawar, with an area of 1,024 sq. miles and a population which rose from 135,604 in 1881 to 205,846 in 1931. Except for the Osam Hills, the country is flat. Several streams flow through the State, the largest of which, the Bhadar, is navigable by small boats during the rainy season. The climate is good, and the annual rainfall averages 25 to 30 ins. The capital is Gondal Town, a railway station on the branch line between Rajkot-Jetalsar on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar Railway, and a fortified town. The chief products are cotton and grain, and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery.

The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock, with the title of H.H. Thakore Saheb. Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories of the State to almost their present limits by conquest, but it was left to the present ruler, His Highness Shri Bhagvat Sinhji, G.C.I.E., to develop its resources to the utmost, and, in the words of Lord Reay, when Governor of Bombay, by " its importance and advanced administration " to get it recognised as a First Class State. His Highness succeeded his father, the Thakore Saheb Shri Sagramji, in the year 1869, at the age of 4 years and was invested with ruling powers in 1884, and in 1934 the occasion of his Golden Jubilee was celebrated in Gondal with a warmth of affection on the part of his subjects which was a spontaneous tribute to his most enlightened and beneficent rule. Of this rule, Lord Sydenham once said, at a gathering of the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar : " I note there is a remarkable record of peaceful progress and of advance in material prosperity of which it would be difficult to find a parallel." The rejoicing of the people of Gondal was enhanced by the fact that the year of His Highness's Golden Jubilee coincided with that of the founding of the State of Gondal and the expression of their devoted loyalty to and appreciation of His Highness took the form of a Loyal Address which concluded with the following stirring words : " No great man's work can be truly valued until the unity underlying his work is firmly grasped. That unity, we find, is *Gondal above all* . . . To secure that ideal you have ' spurned delights and lived laborious days.' To you, duty is the stern daughter of the Voice of God. Your readiness to help the poor and oppressed, your easy accessibility, your sympathetic imagination are themes for high praise. To you, great Master, work is worship and simplicity a true independence. Your moderation and majestic patience, your intrepid self-denial and dignified reserve are attributes which go to mould heroes ! And it is no exaggeration to say, with pride, that your time will be known to posterity as the *Golden Age of Bhagvat Sinjee !* "

That such a tribute of affection is a real one and thoroughly well deserved, the remarkable career of His Highness demonstrates. When a student at Rajkumar College, in India, he was so brilliant that the Hon. Dr. F. G. Selby said of him : " in knowledge he stood head and shoulders above his fellows," and, on the termination of his studies there, a tour of Europe enabled him to study at first hand the institutions of the Western world, a tour he put to practical use by writing a *Journal of a Visit to England* which was very favourably criticised by the English and Continental Press and won a special compliment from Professor Vambery, who praised the author's " sound understanding, accurate knowledge, and glowing patriotism." Made a Fellow of the University of Bombay, in 1884, the scholastic attainments of His Highness received signal rewards in the year 1892, when the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. *Honoris causa*, and, in the ordinary course, he took the degree of M.B.C.M. at Edinburgh University, entitling him to the degree of M.R.C.P. Having been chosen as a delegate to represent the Chiefs of Kathiawar at the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in which year, too, he was elected an Honorary LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, His Highness, in the year 1893, was invited by Queen Victoria to attend the opening ceremony of the Imperial Institute and in 1894 he was selected by the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh) to be their delegate at the Indian Medical Congress held in Calcutta, and the medical qualifications of His Highness received further honour in this year, when he was elected Honorary President of an important section by the Organising Committee of the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Budapest, Vice President of the Indian Medical Association, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, his academic honours being added to in the year 1895 by the degree of M.D. of Edinburgh and that of F.R.C.P. An example of the profound interest taken by His Highness in the study of medicine is exemplified in his publication, in 1896, of a work entitled *A Short History of Aryan Medical Science*, of which *The Times* wrote : " His Highness has already made European science a living fact throughout his territories, and his present book is not less creditable to him as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh) than are the hospitals which he has established throughout his State honourable to him as a Ruler." A further brilliant example of His Highness's scholarship is his complete Gujarati Lexicon, which is a most valuable service to his mother tongue. Later honours conferred upon His Highness were his representation, in Moscow, at the Coronation of Tsar Nicholas II, in 1896, and his presence at the Diamond Jubilee in 1897 when H.I.M. Queen Victoria bestowed upon him the rare honour of the insignia of G.C.I.E.

It is natural that a man of such wide intellectual attainments should have interested himself keenly in the problem of the education of his people, and the achievements of His Highness in this direction are certainly remarkable. Together with a staff of carefully chosen experts, he has remodelled and expanded the entire educational system, from elementary schools to University training. In the year 1884 there were only thirty primary schools in Gondal, giving education to 332 girls and 2,168 boys; to-day there are 191 schools, including four High Schools, attended by 8,434 girls and 11,346 boys. The Anglo-Vernacular School, established in 1867, has risen from 175 to 670 students, and His Highness has spent over Rs. 1,00,00,000 on remodelling, building and equipping new schools and in supplementing them with libraries, art schools and workshops for technical instruction. In 1917, primary education for girls between the ages of 7 and 11 was made compulsory and free. Physical culture forms an essential part of the curriculum of every school, whether for boys or girls, and the school buildings are well-designed, and spacious, and they are surrounded by pleasant gardens. The Grasia College, at Gondal, is one of the greatest educational achievements of His Highness. A fine building, on the banks of the river Gondli, with an imposing clock tower, it cost the State Rs. 327,000, and its upkeep —the students, who are from the poorer classes, are provided with board and lodging, medical care, games and tuition—entails an annual expenditure of Rs. 30,000.

In the sphere of medical relief, the wide experience of His Highness, and his desire to do the utmost possible, have resulted in the enlargement and reorganisation of the hospitals of the State, so that to-day they have the latest scientific equipment. Special attention has been paid to the training of mid-wives, and in this most important work Her Highness the Maharani Saheb has given active support. The highly-beneficent results are shown in the fact that the death-rate has fallen to 13 per 1,000, whilst there has been a very pronounced rise in the figures of population. The amenities of life in other directions have been carefully fostered. Gondal has an excellent water supply, and a scheme to increase the capacity of the Gondal reservoir has been brought to a successful conclusion, whilst a water supply scheme from the river Moj for Upleta has been launched, and a similar scheme for pumping the Bhadar river water into the house taps at Dhoraji is under consideration. The water supply for the villages is not neglected; a scheme for improving every village well, making it sanitarily safe, providing it with cattle troughs and separate bathing places for men and women, and arranging for its proper drainage, is under execution. The electrification scheme at Gondal dates back to 1924. The supply is distributed by underground cables throughout the whole system. The town of Upleta has a similar scheme, one for Dhoraji has been taken in hand, and villages in the vicinity of these towns will have electrical facilities in a short time. The total cost of these schemes will be about Rs. 25,00,000. Telephone connections, both private and public, are increasing every year. To date there are about 300 miles of telephone lines and 165 connections, linking most of the villages with the market places. Town-planning has been taken in hand and all the municipal towns—Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Bhayavadar—have parks or gardens, open spaces, play-grounds, and markets for vegetables and grain, all of which are free; there is no house tax, no toll, nor are there octroi duties !

The State has 300 miles of pucca metalled and bridged roads, and their high standard has evoked general appreciation. Every road has a fine avenue of roadside trees, with strong steel guard railings, up-to-date mile-posts, road-signs, informative plates, resting-places, motor stands, and the like. Roads are taken to the State boundary and thus linked up with outside roads, and villages are being inter-linked with pucca roads and at the same time rendered free from flooding. The railways of Gondal State, which owns 106.24 miles from Dhasa to Jamiodhpur, have a share in 46.21 miles of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway and they work 37.22 miles of the Baroda State Railway, from Khijadiya to Dhari. Major capital works carried out by the Railway Administration are the remodelling of the yards for the convenience for goods and passenger traffic, additions to the station buildings, and improvements in the food and water supply for the comfort of third-class passengers; also improved rolling-stock, to cope with the increased traffic and the higher standard of accommodation.

As for the general administration of the State, this is indeed remarkable. Notwithstanding the fact that such very large sums are spent on social reform, there are no taxes or customs duties, and the Budget is always balanced ! Of the State's annual revenue of Rs. 78,00,000, nearly Rs. 50,00,000 represent interest on investments and the remainder is derived from land revenue, obtained from a prosperous and contented peasantry which has been given " Aghat Hak," or the right of full ownership. Thus the prosperity of the peasantry is the prosperity of the State, and this is aided largely by a liberal land assessment policy, assisted by similar liberal schemes of irrigation, which have rendered the State immune from those twin recurring evils in India—flood and famine. In 1884 there were 115,000 acres of uncultivated land in Gondal State; to-day only 12,000 acres remain uncultivated. This tells its own tale. Justice and order reign within the State. His Highness has introduced the legal system in force in British India, and he has enlarged and entirely reorganised the Police Force, which is now a highly efficient body, well paid and well housed. The detection of crime has increased by 50 per cent. since the reform, but conditions of life for the people generally are so satisfactory, that the proportion of crime is remarkably low. The most courageous and enlightened act of social reform, however, introduced by His Highness, was the abolition of the purdah system, the evils of which one must have lived in India to understand. In this truly great reform, Her Highness the Maharani Saheb played a leading part, and she was the first Rajput lady of rank to tear the purdah. Throughout the long period of their rule she has co-operated with His Highness in the task of the emancipation and reform of their women subjects, and never was a reward better deserved than that of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India which was bestowed upon the Maharani Saheb by H.I.M. Queen Victoria, nor thanks more sincere than those given to Her Highness on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee by the " Daughters of Gondal," for their emancipation.

Cotton is the chief remunerative field produce in Gondal. It is exported to Bombay, and from there mostly to countries such as England and Japan. Ginning and pressing factories have sprung up in the central towns. Gondal has two ginning factories and one pressing factory, Dhoraji one ginning and one pressing factory, there is one ginning factory at Upleta, Paneli and Moviya, and two at Bhayavadar, with one pressing factory. Food grains constitute another important article of agriculture, and the grain market at Gondal has become quite prominent of late, its prices being quoted in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and elsewhere. The production and sale of ground-nuts, too, have increased to a great extent in recent years, Dhoraji leading in this direction. All the factories in the State are working freely and profitably, all of those in Gondal, by electrical power. The trades and industries of Gondal get help from the State in the form of purchase of articles, subsidies of various kinds, concessions when starting, and during progress and extension. The weaving industry is progressing satisfactorily. There is a carpet factory at Gondal where the best Kashmiri carpet is designed, its yarn coloured, and the whole manufactured according to the requirements of the customer. There are many small home industries. The furniture and toy work, wood turning and lacquering, as well as embroidery work, of Dhoraji, still hold their place in Kathiawar and Gujerat, as, also, the ivory work of Gondal. The iron and foundry works at Gondal manufacture ornamental castings for structures, pumps, iron and brass turning work, railway carriage articles, and the like. The tannery at Upleta is making progress, and the preparations of the pharmaceutical works at Gondal and Jetalsar go to Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, and to foreign countries such as Africa and America. The Silver Jubilee Technical Institute at Gondal gives employment to over 300 men; its large foundry, smithy, and machine, carpentry, paint and erecting shops are spread out over an area of nearly 7 acres, and it would not be surprising if it became the nucleus of technological education in Kathiawar. Finally, natural resources are being everywhere developed in Gondal, and it is fortunate for the State that it possesses some of the best quarries in Kathiawar, with immense possibilities, and in connection with which a subsidiary industry, the kilning of lime, has developed a great deal and bids fair to develop a great deal further under a scheme for quarry roads and sidings.

STATE OF WANKANER

WANKANER STATE, in the Western India States Agency, has an area of 417 sq. miles and consists of one town, Wankaner, the capital, 101 villages in Kathiawar, and the village of Khasta, in Ahmadabad district. The soil is chiefly light and the territory is hilly in nature. The annual average rainfall is 22 inches and the climate, though hot, is healthy. The principal products are grain, sugar-cane, and cotton; exports are cotton cloth, ghi, a small quantity of grain, and raw cotton. The nearest port is Jodhia. The population of the State, according to the census of 1931, is 44,280, composed of 28,871 Hindus, 13,014 Muhammadans, 2,365 Jains, and 30 of other religions.

The Ruling Family is descended from the senior branch of the Jhala Rajputs. The Houses of Wankaner and Dhrangadra unite in Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad, the fourteenth ancestor of the present Maharana Rajsaheb. Jhala Chandrasinhji of Halvad had six sons. The eldest of these, Prithirajji, being taken captive by the Suba of Ahmadabad, his brother Askaranji deprived the former's son Sartanji of the Gadi. This Sartanji then founded the State of Wankaner, in the year 1605, by conquering the Mahiyas and the Babarias. His great-grandson Chandrasinhji captured Halvad, and ruled over it until it was recovered from him by Raj Jasvantsinhji of Halvad, under authority from the Emperor. Among the noteworthy successors of Sartanji is Raj Bharoji, who consolidated the dominions won by his ancestors. Another famous ruler was Chandrasinhji, also known as Dosaji. He was a man of great physical strength and courage, and he defended his State successfully against formidable rivals. Raj Chandrasinhji died in 1839 and was succeeded by his son Vakhatsinhji who had seven sons. Jasvantsinhji, the eldest, pre-deceased him, leaving a son named Banesinhji, who succeeded to the Gadi on the death of Vakhatsinhji in 1860. The present ruler, Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana Rajsaheb of Wankaner, who was born in 1879, succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his father, Rajsaheb Banesinhji, in 1881. On account of his minority, the State was placed under Agency management until His Highness was invested with the powers of the State on March 18, 1899.

His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911, during the great war he placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty, offered his personal services, and served in France, and had the honour of being included in the twelve selected Princes of India to attend the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties last year. His Highness has three sons and three daughters, the eldest of the former, M. K. Pratapsinhji, born in 1907, is now assisting in the administration of the State, the second son, M. K. Chandrabhanusinhji, is working in the Police Department, and the third son M. K. Rasikbumarsinhji, is reading for the Senior Cambridge Examination. M. K. Pratapsinhji has a son and heir, born in 1932.

The State administration is conducted by His Highness with the aid of a Council. The Judiciary is independent of the Executive, and the State revenues are spent on the basis of a well-defined Budget. Revenue administration is carried on by the Bhagbatai system (levy in kind) and relief is given to agriculturists when needed. Irrigation is practised to some extent. In order to ascertain public opinion through the medium of the representatives of the people, a Raj Sabha has been introduced since the year 1921. It consists of eighteen members elected by the public, five non-official members nominated by the State, and thirteen officers. It meets every three months. In the first year of the reign of His Highness the State was confronted with one of the direst famines ever known to visit Western India. The monsoon of 1899 failed entirely, and the State, being unprepared for such a terrible catastrophe, was compelled to incur a debt of about 5 lakhs of rupees on Government loan. The gross revenue of the State was then about Rs. 3 lakhs, and in order to pay off the liability incurred, it had to practise the strictest economy in succeeding years. Owing to the sagacity and foresight of the present ruler it has been possible for the State to pass through this critical period successfully and to bring the financial position of the State to its present sound and solid basis. The gross revenue of the State for the last five years, on an average, is Rs. 725,300.

Proper attention is given in the State to primary, secondary, and higher education. There are twenty-eight educational institutions. A High School, Girls' Middle School, and three Vernacular Schools for boys, and one for girls, are maintained at the capital, and the remaining twenty-two schools are primary schools, in the villages. The High School dates from the year 1902. Primary education has been made free in the State since 1906, and it has been made compulsory in the Capital since 1923. High School fees are nominal, and the amount thus realised is utilised in awarding scholarships along with those for higher education, amounting to Rs. 6,000 per annum. The State maintains a hospital and dispensary at Wankaner, both equipped with modern appliances.

Wankaner is well-known for the manufacture of country coarse cloth, as well as for Wankaner china cord, which is woven on hand looms. In addition to ginning and pressing factories, the Shri Amarsinhji Cotton Mill, established in Wankaner since 1933, is working with 11,320 spindles and 320 looms. There is also a pottery at Wankaner which turns out fire bricks, tiles, and other earthenware. There are a number of quarries in the State from which limestone and sandstone are extracted. A kind of black marble is also known.

The town of Wankaner, the State capital, is picturesquely placed in a commanding position at the junction of the Patalio Voklo and Machhu rivers, by which it is surrounded on every side except the east. It is a railway station on the Morvi Railway, it has wide, well-planned thoroughfares, with handsome buildings, and a climate that is dry and invigorating. Some seven miles from Wankaner is Jadeshar, a well-known shrine of Mahadev, and an important place of pilgrimage. Owing to its healthful climate, the place has become a health resort, and to meet the growing demands of visitors, the place has been provided recently with a fully-equipped sanatorium.

STATE OF RAJPIPLA

THE STATE OF RAJPIPLA is a State in the Political Agency of Rewa Kantha, Bombay. It has an area of 1,517 sq. miles, and a population of 206,114. It is situated between Broach District in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency on the west, and Khandesh District on the east, with the river Narbada for its northern, and the State of Baroda and Surat District for its southern boundary. Two-thirds of the State are occupied by a continuation of the Satpura Range known as the Rajpipla Hills, nowhere exceeding 3,000 ft. in height, and which forms the watershed between the Narbada and Tapti rivers. Apart from the Narbada, the Karjan is the principal river. The soil is very rich and fertile; cotton is the most important crop; and there are valuable teak forests.

Rajpipla figures in ancient history, for Ptolemy's "Mountain of Agates" is Ratanpur, in the State, and the famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the agate mines of Limbodra, near Ratanpur. The rulers of the State are Gohel Rajputs of the Solar Race, who trace their descent from the celebrated Shalivahan, who ruled Peithan Nagar, in the Deccan, about the year A.D. 77. On the maternal side, descent is claimed from the Parmar kings, who are descended from the renowned King Vikram of Ujjain.

His Highness Maharana Shri Viyasinjhi, K.C.S.I., was born in 1890, and succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his father in 1915. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. He is one of the most enlightened and able rulers, and his administration, during its twenty-one years, has been marked by the sole purpose of promoting the welfare of his people and the advance of his State. As a boy, His Highness showed great skill as a sportsman, when he won a horse-race, and a reputation as a marksman, though not much over ten years of age, and as a sportsman he has attained great popularity in this country as the winner of the 1934 Derby. His horse Embargo won the Irish Two Thousand Guineas and the Irish Derby in 1926, and the City and Suburban and the Grand Prix of Belgium in 1927, and then in 1934 his Derby win, with Windsor Lad, won him fame throughout the Empire and the congratulations of His Majesty the King-Emperor. This same horse, it may be noted, had already secured the Chester Vase and Newmarket Stakes. His Highness's racing colours are also very familiar to the racing public in India. He has held a prominent position on the list of winning owners in Bombay for a number of years, and most of the important events in western India have been won by him.

His Highness has travelled extensively in Europe and America, and he has given his subjects the full benefit of his up-to-date knowledge and experience by a wise introduction of reforms wherever possible. He has a great affection for his subjects, who reciprocate it to the fullest extent. He is very easily accessible to the humblest of them, and he makes the redress of their grievances his personal concern. In order to take his people into greater confidence and associate them with himself in administrative affairs, he has brought into being in the State a Legislative Council, and some of the reforms due to His Highness are: the making of all services pensionable; the extension of the Survey Settlement system to every village; the introduction of legislation to protect the tenants of Inam villages from rack-renting, and the usurpation of lands by Inamdars; the grant of free primary education, the provision of secondary and higher education at very low fees, and the bestowal of liberal grants for scholarships for secondary and higher education; liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute; and the encouragement of trade and industry by the introduction of various liberal productive measures. An enlightened policy in education is responsible for a high school in the capital, housed in a magnificent building, and which is attended by 500 boys; two first-grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, and eight English classes, whilst there are 102 Vernacular schools where education is given entirely free to boys and girls. Medical relief is given entirely free to everyone, and there is an excellent and well-equipped hospital in the capital, the gift of the Maharana on his accession. It is run on very up-to-date lines, together with five dispensaries, with accommodation for indoor patients in the *taluka* headquarters.

During the administration of His Highness there has been marked progress in the development of the State, as shown in the increase in revenue from Rs. 13,00,000 to Rs. 30,00,000 a year, without the imposition of any fresh taxation. The cultivation of cotton on a large scale, and the improvement of its staple, has brought prosperity to the cultivators. Rajpipla is essentially an agricultural State, and its fertile soil produces cotton, millet, and other grains, oil-seeds, and tobacco; cotton is grown most extensively, and is the principal crop. Until 1920, the cotton grown was of the inferior *Goghari* variety, with the result that cultivators did not get an adequate return for their labours. The Maharana then introduced legislation prohibiting people from sowing *Goghari*, and other inferior varieties, and making it obligatory to sow the long-stapled variety of cotton known as "1027 A.L.F." Every year the State, through expert agencies, selects the best seed of this kind and distributes it to the cultivators, and whereas in former years Rajpipla cotton fetched prices from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 below Broach cotton, it now fetches from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 over Broach cotton, and compares most favourably with Navsari cotton, the best grown in India. Formerly cultivators had to go 40 or 50 miles, or more, in order to sell their cotton, sometimes into British districts; now they find a ready market for it at their own door, and there is such a great demand for it, that it finds a ready sale amongst outside merchants who resort to Rajpipla during the cotton season. The popularity of the cotton-growing measures introduced may be judged from the fact that the area under cotton cultivation has increased from 60,000 to 70,000 acres before 1919, to about 140,000 acres. This activity in cotton cultivation has had a most wholesome effect on trade and industry generally, for while before the introduction of the long-stapled variety of cotton there were only two ginning factories, and no cotton press, there are now ten ginning factories, and two cotton presses, all of which are working at a considerable profit to their owners.

Early in his career His Highness recognised the importance of good means of communication and transport, and he resolved to develop the State by the construction of roads on a liberal scale, for the expeditious transit of goods from one place to another. To-day the State is traversed by a network of metalled and unmetalled fair weather roads, suitable for motor traffic, and new roads are being constructed continuously by the caterpillar tractor and grader method. As for railways, Rajpipla Town, the capital, is connected with Ankleshwar (in the British Indian Broach District) by the Rajpipla State Railway, 40 miles in length; another railway has been constructed from Jhagadia Station on the R.S. Railway, 20 miles in length, opening up a forest and uncultivated area, and a branch of which runs to the stone quarries of Kadia Dungar. It is proposed to extend this line, which has a four-mile siding to Samla Pitha, on the river Narbada, for another 20 miles—to Dediapada, and ultimately to carry it through to the extreme south-easterly boundary of the State, adjoining the British Indian District of Khandesh.

A very up-to-date feature in the capital is the installation of a well-equipped power house and works for the supply of electric light and power to the town, and to neighbouring villages. Surveys have been made for hydro-electric schemes for agricultural and electrical power purposes on the river Narbada, and on the river Karjan. Both schemes give promise of success, but financial arrangements remain to be completed, though it is hoped that one of the schemes will be launched in the near future.

NEGRO SPIRITUAL: A pilgrim on the way to the "Pearly Gates." A scene from Nellie Lindley Davis's religious play *Heaven Bound* which has been a favourite with American coloured folk for nearly seven years and has recently been presented again in Atlanta, Georgia, this time under the auspices of the Federal Government

THE CHOICE: Satan tempts the pilgrim but, just in time, an angel emerges from the "Pearly Gates," carrying in her hand a lifebelt, and saves the would-be sinner

THE WAYWARD GIRL is refused admittance to the "Pearly Gates", from which St. Peter looks sorrowfully out as she begins her descent to the world below. Another example of the stern moral theme of *Heaven Bound*

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

URSULA BLOOM TELLS HER OWN STORY

Not an adopted Daughter of Marie Corelli

"Without Make-up"—Frank Autobiography

Walker Gallery, Liverpool

PROPAGATOR OF INSPIRED NONSENSE: Edward Lear whose biography has been written by Angus Davidson and has just been published by John Murray. It is reviewed on this page

By VERNON FANE

MISS URSULA BLOOM is a clergyman's daughter and she too has written her autobiography, and written it with such frankness that it fully justifies the title of **WITHOUT MAKE-UP** (Michael Joseph. 10s. 6d.).

"Beauty," says Miss Bloom, "is not a virtue; it is something handed on to us by our ancestors, and to great-grandmother Bloom belongs the credit. She was known as the Rose of Norfolk." Thus the pretty child who became the beautiful woman found her good looks a heritage but also a handicap. All through her life she finds that people have refused to take her seriously in spite of the fact that she has had more than enough unhappiness, and has had to work very hard to achieve success as a popular writer.

From the beginning her career seemed predetermined. Very early she devoured the classics, and at a tender age she was writing stories in Latin, in French and in German. At seven she met Marie Corelli who was to become "Aunt Marie" though Miss Bloom denies the story that Marie Corelli ever adopted her. At the same impressionable age she also met people like Clara Butt, Oscar Asche, George Grossmith and Ellen Terry, and by the time she was eleven she was playing with a small boy named Richard Aldington, who wanted to be a parson so that he could fish all the week and preach on Sundays.

One day Miss Bloom came upon her father kissing a lady friend in the orchard. "I had come face to face with sex for the first time." The knowledge was one of "agitating repulsion."

Although she has been married twice the author seems never to have recovered from this agitation, and it leads her to discuss almost every manifestation of it in her own experience with a kind of recklessness which her own honesty does not succeed in rescuing from the embarrassing.

From this point of view it is certainly a courageous story, and while it is not the sort of thing much admired by maiden aunts, that is not the whole of it, for it is also a record of persistence, of hard work and endurance.

The nonsense verses of Edward Lear need no introduction wherever the English language is spoken. A biography of him is surprisingly long overdue, for he died as long ago as 1888. **EDWARD LEAR, LANDSCAPE PAINTER AND NONSENSE POET,** by Angus Davidson (John Murray. 15s.), could scarcely be anything but an absorbing book, since the life of this man was not all nonsense, even inspired nonsense.

Lear is popularly supposed to have invented the limerick; and, though he is the author of some of the earliest known examples, Mr. Davidson is, I think, right in pointing out that the mists of antiquity have the greater claim.

"How pleasant to know Mr. Lear," he wrote in answer to a compliment from a young lady. How pleasant indeed, particularly for the young, with whom throughout a long, and in some ways tormented, life he always seemed to establish an affinity and a degree of intimacy which is much rarer than some people imagine.

The Owl and the Pussy Cat, which has delighted so many generations of grown-ups, was assured of immortality by its immediate acceptance by the children for whom it was written. Much in the significance of Alice may be lost upon the very young, but Lewis Carroll had a gift for inventing words which children immediately recognised as onomatopoetically attuned to their own world. Even more so it was, and is, with Lear, with his "Yonghy-Bonghy-Bo," the "Dong with the Luminous Nose," and so on.

His father was a wealthy stockbroker who lived in Highgate, kept twelve carriages, and Lear was one of the youngest of fifteen children. At a very tender age, however, this world of comfortable opulence crashed about him when Jeremiah Lear went down in a whirlpool of speculation, and was incarcerated in a debtor's prison. At the early age of thirteen he learned to express himself in rhyme, for he recorded

"In dreary silence down the bustling road
The Lears with all their goods and chattels rode"

The family dispersed, some of the children died, and Mrs. Lear was forced to live a precarious life in a back street in a valiant effort to pay off the family debts. Fortunately for young Edward Lear his sister Anne, twenty-two years older, had a small annuity from a distant relative, and was able to take charge of the small brother for whom she had always cherished an affection. But the boy, even at the tender age of thirteen, began to exercise his talents, and was then incredibly able to earn money by drawing bird studies at the Zoo. These gifts were brought to the notice of the then Earl of Derby, who wished to issue a tome on the aviary at Knowsley Hall.

To that great house Lear went, quickly to make friends with all the young Stanleys, and from that moment never to look back upon a career in which he was able to live upon his work as an artist and as a writer of nonsense rhymes. His whole life was a struggle with ill-health (for he was subject to epileptic fits and to recurrent asthma) and the precarious earnings of his own brush and pen. Yet he was the most charming and likeable of men. Queen Victoria found him a pleasant drawing master; and throughout his life his patrons without exception became his fast friends.

This biography is amply illustrated with many of his sketches and pictures, as well as reproductions in handwriting of some of the Nonsense Rhymes and their accompanying pen sketches. I found it altogether fascinating, and Mr. Angus Davidson is to be congratulated on displaying his subject with sympathy and understanding and with a comprehensive record of all Lear's many facets.

Mr. Horace McCoy is a writer of the tough take-it-or-leave-it school. The success of his first novel *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?* proved that the majority of readers preferred to take it. Now, with a new book, he is still testing their reactions to fiction in the raw, and, in this instance, to Hollywood in the rough.

I SHOULD HAVE STAYED HOME (Arthur Barker. 7s. 6d.) deals with a subject that the author presumably knows well, since he has himself been working as scenario writer out on that coast. The Hollywood of his novel is yet another picture of that fantastic place to add to the growing gallery of inimical portraits with which novelists and playwrights have provided us in the last year or two.

Few of them have had a kind word to say about it; at their most benevolent, writers have simply presented the whole place as a rather coarse, undeniably vivid farce. To Mr. McCoy the tragic moments eclipse the comic. His Hollywood is brutal, vicious, stultifying, and spendthrift. The characters, one is inclined to call them the "real people," of his story, play out their lives against a background from which squalor has taken the last pretence of magnificence.

The beautiful young man and the friendly girl are the creatures that the writer has chosen to illustrate his satire. The young man whose *naïveté* is at first his greatest asset, then his ruin, and the pretty girl, no prettier than ten thousand others, whose practical courage is defeated too, in the end, as certainly as if she had made no stand against disaster.

One is accustomed to calling such studies "Hollywood with the lid off." This is a little more abstract, less *reportage* than that. The over-bright, three-dimensional town of disappointments and curiously unsatisfying triumphs is still there, but there is, too, a shadow from the past and an augury for the future which takes this novel out of the class of documentations. For such a wilfully unromantic writer Mr. McCoy has achieved a genuine little work of art: an unforgettable commentary on one of the phenomena of the century.

As to readability—try to put it down half-finished!

The country scene beloved of Mrs. Angela Thirkell is not peopled by earnest sons of the soil or by tithe-conscious farmers; it is, rather, the country life of *Country Life*, pleasant, decorous and confidently entrenched in aristocratic or at the least county tradition.

In **POMFRET TOWERS** (Hamish Hamilton. 7s. 6d.) the author makes no departure from this convention, although she permits herself three exotic characters, in the persons of a publisher and two writers who are very properly overshadowed by the genial activities of country house life.

The house in question is the "big house" of the neighbourhood, where Lord Pomfret resides in solitary, dust-sheeted splendour. The mansion had been built for his father by an architect greatly influenced by St. Pancras Station and was reputed to have cost £4,000. Small wonder then that such

(*Continued on page* 486)

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ON STAGE AND SCREEN

Reviewed by PHILIP PAGE

FOLLOWING IN THE STEPS OF PLAUTUS AND MOLIERE: Jean Giraudoux's bright comedy is based on the god Jupiter's wooing of the earthbound Alcmena (spelt Alkmena in the programme, a rendering which seems to rob the name of some of its charm). It appears at the Lyric under the title of *Amphitryon 38*. Here we see Mercury (Richard Whorf), in animated conversation with beautiful Alcmena (Lynn Fontanne)

A FEW weeks ago I referred to certain theatrical superstitions—that plays about circuses almost invariably fail and that *Three Blind Mice* is an unlucky tune in stage-land. Since then a play about a circus and another actually called *Three Blind Mice*, with the tune played as entracte music, have been produced at the New and Duke of York's theatres respectively and have disappeared after a few nights. Another superstition is that to give a play a title with a number in it (apart from that tacked on to a name of a king) is asking for trouble.

If that is so, the most nonsensical of all platitudinous tags—that it is the exception which proves the rule—must be dragged out in the case of *Amphitryon 38*. For this New York success will certainly pack the Lyric Theatre for as long as Mr. Alfred Lunt and Miss Lynn Fontanne who have chosen it as the reason for one of their all too rare and, usually, much too short visits, care to remain in London.

The reason for that number is that it is to be supposed that this is the thirty-eighth time a dramatist has used the myth of Jupiter falling in love with Alcmena, the wife of the Theban general Amphitryon, and of transforming himself into her husband in order to have relations with her. That may or may not be so; the point is not important, nor is the joke a very good one. I would only ask why the chief god is here given, although the scene is Greece, his Latinised name and not called Zeus, and why Hermes should turn up as Mercury. Such a question may be the summit of pedantry; but when a play is the very height of classical sophistication it is as well to get all the details right.

On the whole, however, Mr. S. N. Behrman has made an extremely good job of adapting the French play of Jean Giraudoux. Many will recall Mr. Behrman's delicious comedy, *The Second Man*, in which Miss Ursula Jeans and Mr. Noel Coward appeared ten years ago. He has precisely the right ironic touch, even if a little of the wit—was this his fault or the Frenchman's?—is distinctly second-rate. One specimen was well down in the fifth-rate class; but it moved a man next to me to leap in his stall with a bark like the thunder of Jove himself. That alone caused attention to wander for a startled moment from the stage, on which it was possible to concentrate with relish, for really this odd play is fine entertainment.

Of course, it is a little "shockeeng," as plays are apt to be when they deal with the father of the gods getting rather too fond of the daughters of men. That note was struck the moment the curtain rose to disclose Jupiter and Mercury reposing *a plat ventre* in god-like nudity on a cloud. Only apparently do we see a great deal—in fact *all*—of the bare backs of Mr. Lunt and Mr. Richard Whorf (whose Mercury is duly mercurial), but the effect is amazingly disconcerting and will possibly be even more so when the device is adapted to the female form not divine, as it inevitably will be.

Miss Lynn Fontanne brings her overwhelming charm to bear. Her Alcmena is a bit of a problem, a bit of a modern cultured American woman, and a very large bit of a darling. Her refusal to be impressed by Jupiter's pride in world-creation and her preference for mortality rather than immortality were beautifully done. Beneath the fun is the pathetic content of the human race with the shortness of its span.

(*Continued on page* 482)

MYTHOLOGICAL TRIANGLE: The glorious Jupiter (Alfred Lunt), Alcmena (Lynn Fontanne), and her husband Amphitryon (Barry Thomson) in *Amphitryon 38* at the Lyric. Jupiter at first woos Alcmena in the earthly form of her husband, but later he seeks her favour without disguise and learns, to his embitterment, that her taste is not for the immortal Olympians

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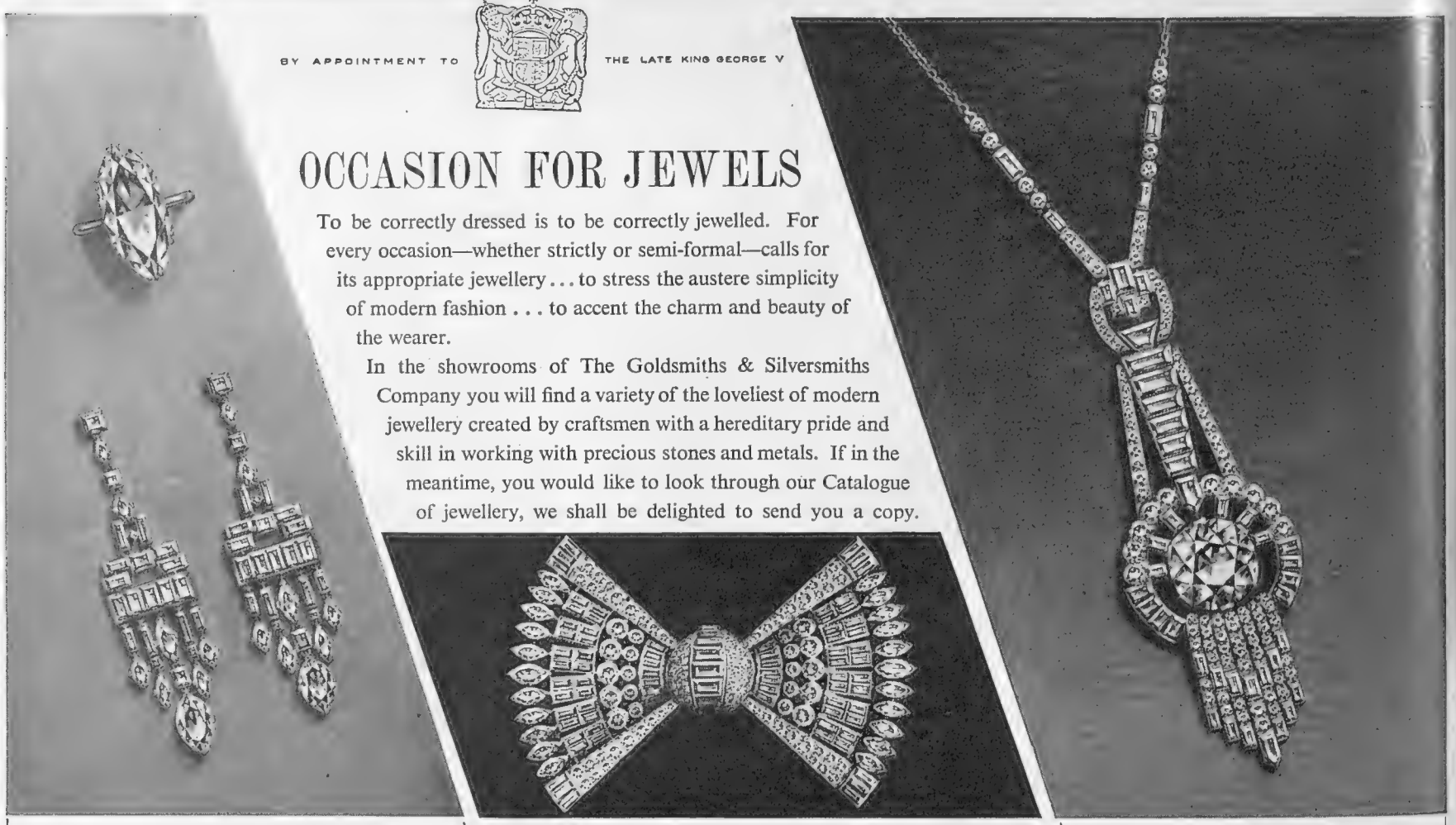

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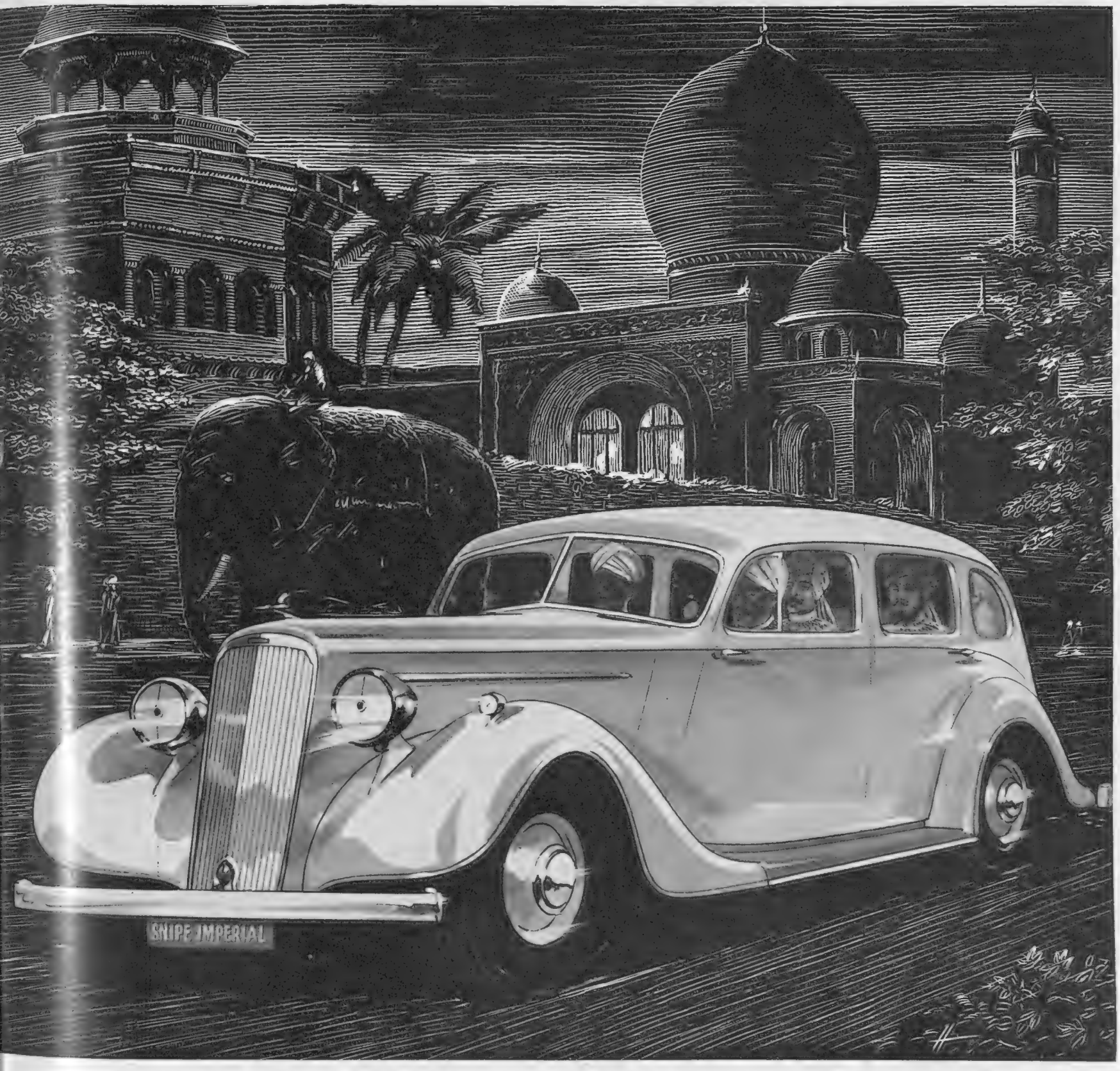

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"THE QUEEN OF TRAGEDY" AND "THE PRODIGIOUS MARSHAL": Yvonne Printemps as Madame Lecouvreur, the great actress of the Comedie Francaise in the first half of the eighteenth century, and Pierre Fresnay as Maurice de Saxe, captor of Prague and victor of Fontenoy, in a scene from the new German film, *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, which has just been completed in Berlin by the UFA Company. The dialogue is entirely in French, the picture being destined exclusively for France, being one of many films made in the Reich with the object of bringing in much-needed foreign currency

ON STAGE AND SCREEN

(*Continued from page* 480)

Alcmena declares she does not want to go on shining for ever like a star and professes to regard death as a pleasant reward. This is turned, with immense subtlety on the part of both actress and author, into a means for making the gods themselves doubt the advantages of a sort of divine perpetual motion, and into high comedy at the same time. Jupiter being, after all, the more powerful makes Alcmena not only think that he is Amphitryon but that Amphitryon is the god, the wife driving her husband into the arms of Leda whom no classical writer has ever described as an old flame of Jupiter's, though that is what she was, as the modern schoolboy probably could *not* tell us. That always was a good scene.

Mr. Lunt is an immaculate comedian when apart from Miss Fontanne. When the two are together they are like two skilled musicians playing a double concerto. More perfect timing and mutual sympathy than that shown by this pair I cannot hope ever to see again. Mr. Barry Thomson made the real Amphitryon interesting when he might so easily have been colourless. Out of the small part of a one-note trumpeter with musical ambitions Mr. Sydney Greenstreet made a positive symphony of quaintness.

"Lohengrin."—Early Wagner has been found a good card to play during the present season at Covent Garden, which has now settled down comfortably and without, as I write, any further "incidents." *The Flying Dutchman* drew a couple of good houses, and last week was followed by *Lohengrin*, which is not given, perhaps, as frequently as it should be. Many of your "Ring" enthusiasts profess to dispise this somewhat immature work; but they do so quite wrongly, for there is melodic charm in plenty—in other words, good tunes (and no opera was ever the worse for having good tunes)—an exquisite overture and much effective pageantry, which at Covent Garden is on the grand scale that is so essential.

Lohengrin's faults are that it is a shade too long, particularly the second act. The seemingly interminable shouting match at the beginning of that act between Ortrud and Telramund can become tedious even when the former is played by so supreme an artist as Madame Kerstin Thorborg, who is a great tragedienne as well as a fine singer (her red-headed dope-soaked Clytemnaestra in *Elektra* was unforgettable). Besides, these two interrupt the wedding procession so frequently that drama is turned dangerously near to farce, for they keep on bobbing up unexpectedly like a pair of comic waitservers.

Why the King did not have them arrested as public nuisances Wagner alone knew. On this occasion, by the way, the King did not have sufficient presence or personality to give the impression that in any circumstances he could have ordered anyone to do anything.

I have rarely seen even on the operatic stage so colourless a monarch, and that applies also to His Majesty's voice. This very mediocre German singer was sung right off the stage by the man who took the minor part of the royal herald—an Englishman, too, Mr. Arnold Matters. Mr. Matters has a spendidly resonant voice and proved a few weeks ago that he is also a good actor by his performance as Falstaff at Sadler's Wells. I venture to suggest that an artist who has thus distinguished himself elsewhere should be given at Covent Garden other than an almost negligible job.

Let an international season by all means be international, with Germans, etc., in important roles when they can play such roles better than our own singers, as it must be admitted that they usually can, for a variety of reasons. But to see a foreigner doing badly in a large part and in the same company an Englishman doing remarkably well in a small one goes against my common sense, let alone any sense of fairness. That this country can show a Lohengrin or an Elsa comparable with Herr Ralf and Madame Lemnitz is not, however, the case.

Sir Thomas Beecham conducted in a mood of exceptional enthusiasm, even for him, and the orchestral playing was flawless.

"Rheingold."—Herr Furtwangler is in charge of *The Ring* this year. If he does not, like Sir Thomas, illumine Wagner with flashes of lightning, he gets a sound and Teutonically thorough performance. *Rheingold* is still played through, according to tradition, without an interval—8.30p.m. to 11.10 p.m.—and that may account for some orchestral unsteadiness as the evening wore on, though not for some wobbly horn-playing in the

JUNE KNIGHT stars in *Br[illegible] the News*, the new Rene Clair film which was first presented [illegible] the Cambridge Theatre on May [illegible], the proceeds going to the Y.W.C.A

(Cont. on page 484)

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BEATRICE LILLIE SINGING "MITZI," one of the song hits of *Happy Returns*, C. B. Cochran's new show at the Adelphi, which our dramatic critic reviews on this page. *On right*—Miss Lillie in the play-reading sketch

ON STAGE AND SCREEN (*Continued from page* 482)

COCHRAN'S NEW SHOW at the ADELPHI

opening bars. Again considerable honour must go to an English artist—Miss Stella Andreva, as one of the Rhine maidens. And lest it should be remarked that the word "Andreva" hardly has a good old English ring about it, let me add that the lady in question sang leading parts in pantomime and musical comedy under her real name of Stella Browne. And very good Miss Browne was.

With Herr Bockelmann, Herr Janssen, and Madame Thorborg as Wotan, Donner, and Fricka respectively, all of them in good voice, there was some glorious singing. It was pleasant, too, to hear the part of Alberich sung instead of shouted. Among English singers well to the fore, in addition to Miss Browne, were Miss Edith Coates, Miss Mary Jarred, Miss Edith Furmedge, Mr. Henry Wendon, and Mr. Norman Allin.

The production was satisfactory, except that in the final scene—the tit-bit of the whole opera—something went seriously wrong with Valhalla, which seemed to be enveloped in a black snowstorm or to be suffering from smutty chimneys. Not at all a god-like spectacle, and most disconcerting for the eager listener.

"Happy Returns."

—The first sketch in Mr. C. B. Cochran's new revue at the Adelphi, *Happy Returns*, concerned Income Tax returns—not altogether a happy subject. Mr. Bud Flanagan, countering in bluff Palladium style the questions of a polite but searching Inland Revenue official, showed how an experienced comedian can make the best of an episode by no means among the best; but I was relieved when Miss Beatrice Lillie arrived to burlesque an American "hot-rhythm" singer. A useful antidote this. Miss Lillie knows the art of separating burlesque from the real thing by little more than a hair's breadth and with this effort she brought the house and the piano down at the same time.

She followed with a picture of a late and talkative stalls occupant during a performance of Mr. John Gielgud's *Hamlet*. This sketch began with some dressing-room chatter in which the humour was embarrassingly of the patent medicine type, but ended in most satisfying farce. Miss Maisie Gay, I seem to remember, played a similar character in a previous Cochran revue. Miss Lillie has a method all her own, and it is different. Indeed, her exploitation of understatement amounts to genius. The pseudo Parisian revue star, for instance, has long been a familiar figure in London's musical shows.

Miss Vera Pearce in *Wild Oats* is rightly making her as wild a figure of fun as Mr. Douglas Byng's Mistinguett. Miss Lillie makes her almost prudish—that quiet crossing and uncrossing of legs is a masterly detail—and even when in the second part of the revue (which is better than the first, as all second parts should be) she is swung out over the stalls dropping garters there is highly diverting Lillie-ish decorum. It has often been said that one cannot burlesque a burlesque, but she and Mr. Flanagan manage it in a bedroom glimpse of Offenbach's *Helen*.

I seem to have devoted much attention to Miss Lillie, which is precisely what the authors, producers, etc., of the revue have done, and wisely. It is, indeed, almost "her" revue. Messrs. Flanagan and Allen, however, if not quite so entrancingly flamboyant as they were when near Oxford Circus, were good and will doubtless soon be better still. Miss Constance Carpenter danced with consummate grace and was an asset generally, and I was glad to see the return of that excellent comedienne, Miss Simeta Marsden

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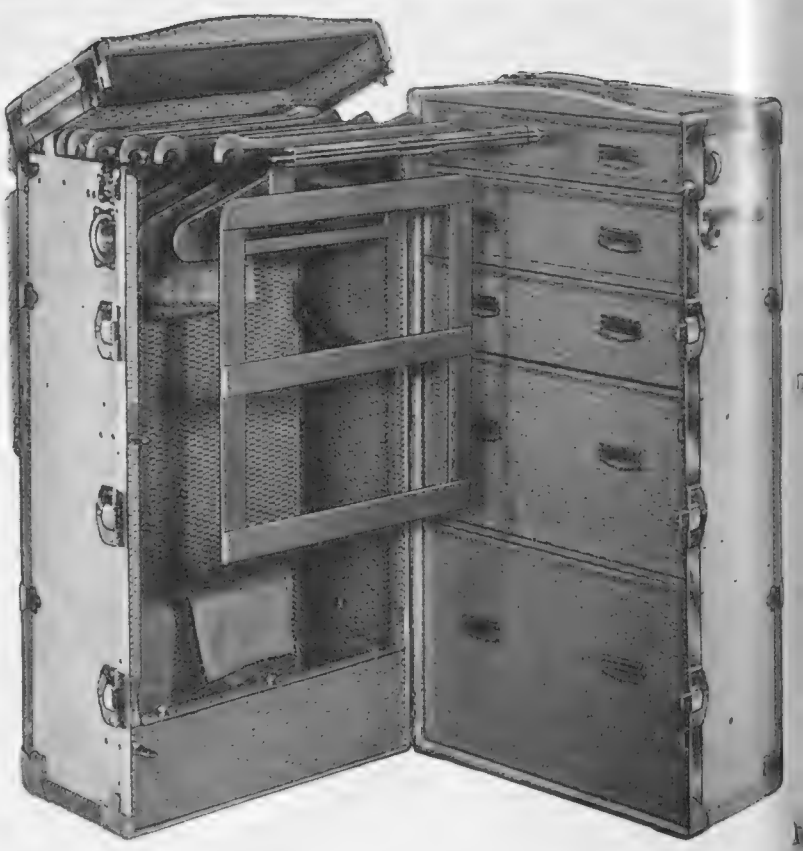

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WHITE HOPE OR WHITE ELEPHANT? (*Continued from page 400*)

"Human government can in the end be no better than human nature," said Smuts. It is human nature that has been shown wanting at Geneva, not the Covenant, nor yet, by a long way, the world's first civil service, the League Secretariat.

Ever since its inception eighteen years ago, three elements have contributed to form on the spot what the wider world has known as "the League." The delegations of the member-states. The international press. And the Secretariat. I suppose between 1,000 and 1,200 men and women, taken jointly. The third has done everything it was called upon to do, and has demonstrated how a civil service drawn from the nationals of thirty and even forty different countries can deliver the goods if the intention is there.

What of the Press? The Press is supposed to be an innocent affair that represents the public, learns what the mighty ones are planning or doing and passes it on. Looking down on 300 of my dear colleagues from many lands, as they sauntered to and fro across the *Pas Perdus* to a (loud-speaker) buzz of conversation, I wished I could have thought they were so innocent. Yonder was a gentleman who had habitually distorted everything the League had done or tried to do. Here, beneath me, was the Tarbouis lady, *très entourée*. Why would she be so wild on occasion? Preening themselves in the centre were several of the Italians. They had come back specially for this implied recognition of their conquest and clearly had had orders to keep quiet. German correspondents passed one another, furtively giving a tiny Hitler salute. They wanted to be in at the death, too.

An extraordinary collection, these journalists congregating for big Genevan occasions, and so un-Aryan, wads of them. They have had to follow the trend of their papers, that is their answer. For years these men, and some women, have sent to the ends of the earth their special reading of what has occurred. Now they have to report on a League newly installed in its beautiful palace but bereft of the high mission entrusted to it. In what degree may some of my colleagues have been responsible for that collapse? At any rate, we are a subdued company this time. One thought of the high jinks—and low—of yore, the feast and frolic our rallying at Geneva would bring. Nostalgic memories of other days "at the old Victoria", when the high moon of Locarno soothed all spirits, and new worlds would be sketched nightly over lashings of beer at the "Bavaria."

No, there was only one joke this time, in a general atmosphere heavy and sombre with foreboding and with humiliation, if not shame. Laughter does not attend when you have seen the Negus pause long at an open door of bronze before approaching the Council table—door that in the imagination one indeed saw inscribed "Abandon hope all ye who enter here."

But the joke was a good one, because prolonged. There is a celebrated interpreter at the League whose sentiments are so pro-Franco that he has had to be told to stop fuming in public about it. What should befall but that this particular functionary should have to interpret Señor del Vayo's long and impassioned plea for the Spanish Government! One watched the celebrated interpreter turning fairly scarlet, breathing heavily. Some thought he would throw down his notes. But he also had a job to hold down.

By cruel irony, complete political failure has coincided with the League's at last getting settled in quarters worthy of the ideal it set out to serve. The Palace of the Nations, costing nearly £3,000,000, shelters a veritable microcosm of a super-state, with a permanent staff of over 600, with eleven sections embracing all the activities of the universe: political, legal, financial, reduction of armaments, transit and communications, mandates, minorities, health, intellectual co-operation.

What is to be the fate of so vast and unique an enterprise? Shall it all be scrapped as "crank stuff" in the new world of high explosives? Bear in mind that four other countries are preparing to back out, to all intents and purposes, in September. These are to reclaim their integral neutrality. Will the nations agree to go on paying for an institution which, however admirably its social and research sides may function, only comes to miserable political life intermittently and promptly dozes off again (obviously no one will now dream of bothering it by appealing to it)?

THE WORLD OF BOOKS (*Continued from page 478*)

an impressive edifice (and no less a word than edifice will meet this case), exerted a strong influence on the first big house-party the Lord Pomfret had entertained for many years.

Mrs. Thirkell's gentle humour is at its best with a subject of this kind, and her quiet irony is a delight, even when it is castigating a type uncomfortably familiar. Her young lovers behave with *gaucherie* and charm and with no suggestion of a novelist's glibness, and her older people lead their less volatile lives in the state to which it has pleased Mrs. Thirkell to call them.

I think the understanding and the irony are expressed—in fact summed up—in this one sentence, in which the author writes that "Mr. and Mrs. Wicklow were very sensible parents who knew their place." The case for youth is never over-stated, and the most successful portrait of all is that of the middle-aged and unobtrusive secretary who organises and directs the whole week-end, and only, in one half-sentence, gives a glimpse of her own disappointed ambitions.

There is, too, a more-than-ordinarily comic butler who talks, as it were, in capitals, and when asked how the housekeeper has come by certain information replies with typical hauteur, "She has been Drawing Conclusions, sir." The whole affair may be the mildest of fun, but it is fun in an admirable convention, with enough salt to keep it from insipidness.

The story of Mary Bryant, who in 1787 was transported to Botany Bay on being convicted of stealing, who married a fellow convict while there, and who escaped in an open boat with her husband, two children and seven other convicts, is by now a well-known story. These poor souls, it will be remembered, made a most incredible journey of 3,000 miles—a voyage beside which Bligh's famous exploit almost pales. Like Bligh, they found haven eventually at Kupang in Timor, but their freedom was short-lived for they were picked up by a British warship, and transported via the Cape back to England in such fearful condition that few survived.

Mary Bryant was eventually tried at Bow Street on June 30, 1792, and her case, at the time, awakened a great deal of interest, for the story of her exploit had brought her notoriety, if not fame.

In **BOSWELL AND THE GIRL FROM BOTANY BAY** (Heinemann. 5s.) Professor Pottle of Yale University, who is the distinguished editor of the Boswell Papers, recapitulates Mary Bryant's story in the first and only really authenticated account existing. Little or nothing is known of Mary Bryant's life subsequent to her release, but Professor Pottle now discloses James Boswell's active interest in her.

Boswell has a popular reputation for being, after the death of Johnson, a soured and embittered man, of decidedly mean characteristics. This monograph shows him in a very different light, for we find that the unfortunate Mary Bryant lived on under his benefaction, and that this extraordinary man used not only to pay her a pension, but made arduous journeys down to Devonshire in order to visit her.

This book is not only a valuable piece of Boswelliana, but an extraordinarily human, and in some ways dramatic, story. It is beautifully produced.

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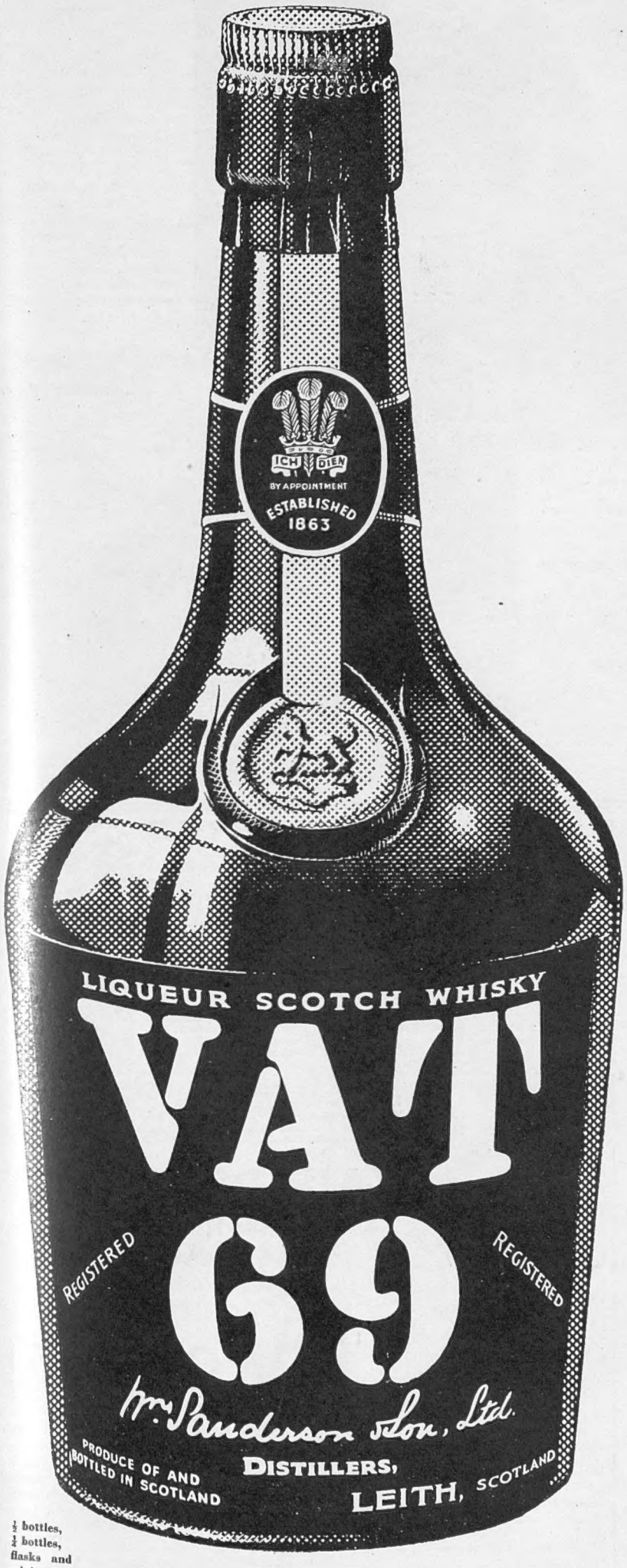

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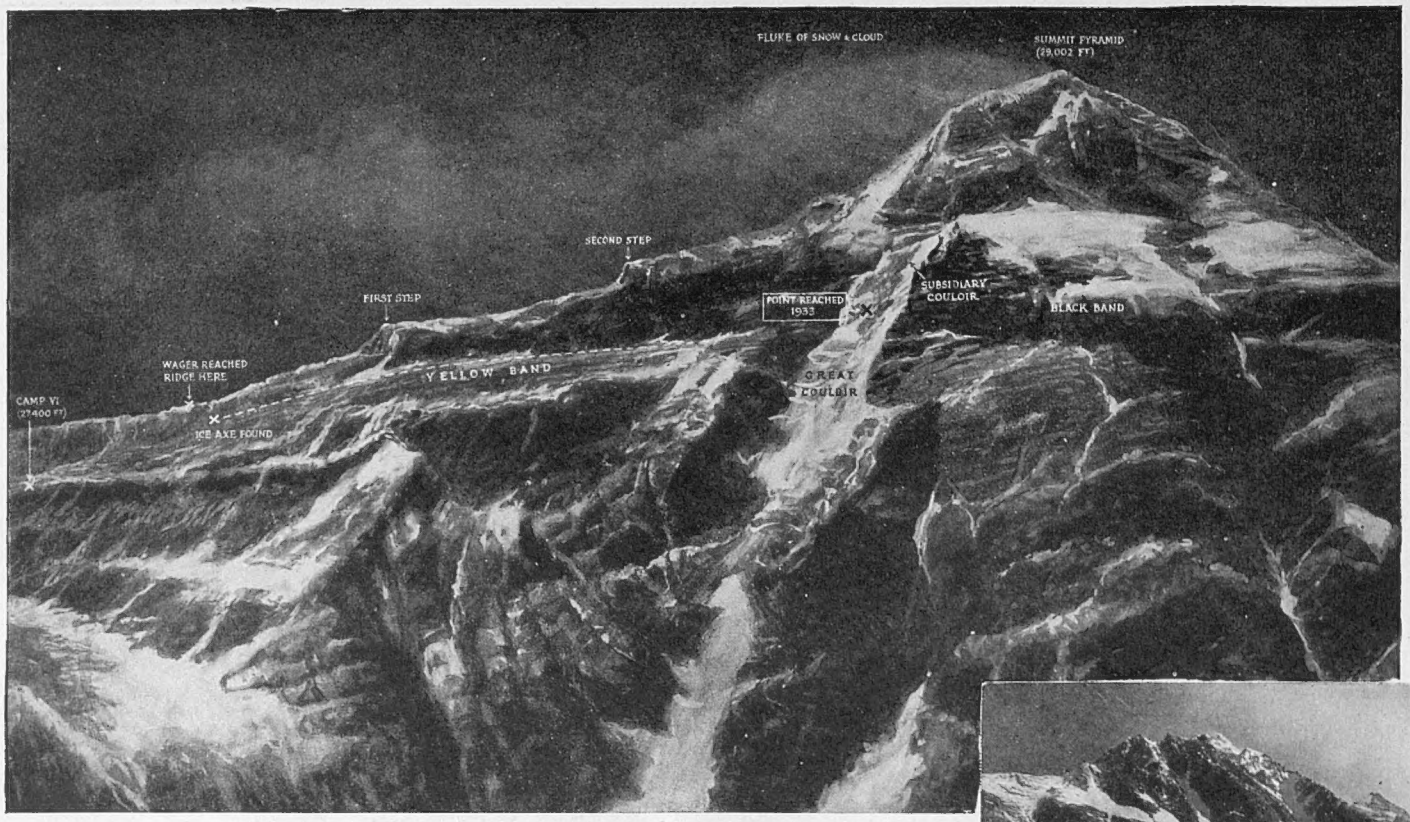
The 1938 Attack



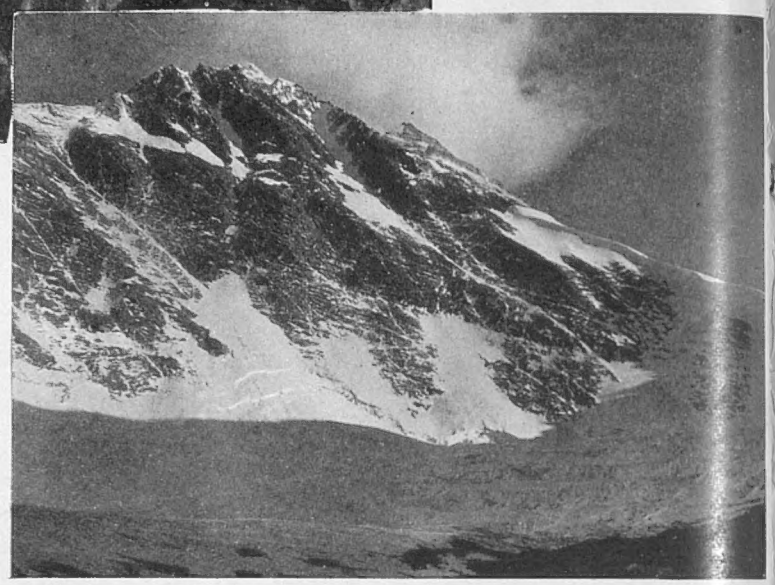
WHERE THE BATTLE BEGINS IN EARNEST: A diagram showing Everest from Camp VI upwards including the points reached on previous expeditions, and that formidable obstacle the Great Couloir

AT the time of writing yet another British expedition is beginning its assault on Everest, that mighty peak that has so long defied the efforts of man to conquer it.

On May 17 *The Times* received from Mr. H. W. Tilman, the leader of the present attempt, a message in which he stated: "On its arrival at Rongbuk on April 6 the expedition made its base at Camp I, which stands at 18,000 ft. near the snout of East Rongbuk Glacier. Stores have been relayed up the glacier and Camps II and III have been established and stocked. Some thirty Sherpas will remain with the party during the assault."

The date of this issue, May 28, coincides with a period when it is possible to make an attack upon the summit of Everest. Only during the last days of May and the few opening days of June is it possible to find the northern face of Everest sufficiently free of snow to admit of any attempt being made.

At the end of May the warm monsoon winds are blowing up from the south. These deposit fresh snow on the southern face of Everest. At the end of this month there is a little gap or truce between the two gigantic contending forces. If the expedition has luck it may find three or four days when the hurricane ceases to blow and the snow-depositing monsoon has not yet arrived and conquered the peak of Everest. Hitherto, the second week in June has proved too late to attempt a climb. The drawing given herewith shows the northern face of Everest with the two well-marked steps which break the upward line of the ridge leading to the summit's citadel. Previous expeditions have reached the Great Couloir but at that point they have had to turn back.



***On right*—BELOW EVEREST'S N.E. SHOULDER: This is the view that meets the climbers as they approach, by way of the East Rongbuk Glacier, the foot of the great final mass. It was there the present expedition camped on April 6**

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Lausanne.—Hotel Mirabeau.—Delight. home-like atmos. All cmfts. and amenities. Renowned cuisine. Diet. Inclusive terms from 12s. 6d.

Lausanne. — Victoria. — First-class. Magnificent view on lake and Alps. Rooms from Fr. 5. Inclusive from Fr. 12.

Lausanne-Ouchy. — Beau-Rivage-Palace. — The leading family hotel in splendid park on shores of the Lake of Geneva.

Lenk (Bernese Oberland).—Sport-Hotel Wildstrubel.—Alpine flora at its best, easy walks and mount. tours. Every comfort. Terms fr. Fr. 10.

Lenzerheide (Grisons).—The Schweizerhof.—In own large grounds. Most beautiful Alpine scenery. En pension rates from Frs. 13.–

Lucerne.—Hotel Balances & Bellevue.—1st.-cl. fmly htl, ev. comf., qt. sit., lvly vw. on lake & mntns, op.-air res. Pens. fr. 13.50. J. Haecky, pr.

Lucerne.—Carlton Hotel.—1st class. Finest situation on lake. Mod. terms. Private sun and lake baths free for guests. Park. Tennis. Gar.

Lugano (Southern Switzerland).—Grand Hotel Palace.—Unrvald sit. on lake. Quiet yet cntrl. Open-air restaurnt. Large pk. Own ten. court

Lugano (Southern Switzerland).—Lloyd Hotel.—Directly on the lake. All cmfts. 100 beds. Open-air terrace. Restaurnt. Pens. rate fm. Frs. 11.50.

Lugano (Southern Switzerland).—Majestic Hotel. —Strictly first class. Best view, full south. Own private swimming pool. Open-air rest.

Montreux.—The Excelsior has the best sitn. on Lake.—1st cl.—110 rms. all South. Recmd. for a stay all year round. Personal attention.

Rheinfelden-Spa, 11 miles from Basle.**—Hotel Salines.**—140 bds, beau. qt. sit. on r. Rhine, lrge. pk. Minrl. bths in htl. Incl. trms frm Frs. 12.50.

Spiez.—Strand-Hotel Belvédère. — Excellent hotel in unrivalled position on the Lake of Thun, Bernese Oberland. Pension from Frs. 9.

Thun.—Hotel Bellevue and Park.—Central for excursions. Pension from Fr. 10. Large Park, Tennis, Swimming and Golf.

Thun.—Hotel Victoria-Baumgarten.—Every comfort. Large shady park. Very quiet. No trippers or crowds. Terms from Frs. 9.50.

Vitznau.—Parkhotel.
Bon-Brothers, proprietors.
A1 guaranty for happy holidays.

Weissenburg (Bernese Oberland).—Waldkurhaus. —Ideal for restful holidays, surrnded by splndid woods & Alpine mdows. Incl. trms frm Frs. 10.

THE SPHERE REGISTER OF HOTELS

The majority of these hotels are personally known to our Hotel Correspondent, Mr. Ashley Courtenay, who will be pleased to give further details regarding them to readers who write to him, c/o "The Sphere."

SCOTTISH HOTELS

Aberfeldy.—Taymouth Castle Hotel.
Aviemore.—Aviemore Hotel for the Cairngorms.
Ballater (Deeside).—Cambus O'May Hotel.
Braemar.—Fife Arms Hotel.
Braemar.—Invercauld Arms Hotel.
Dornoch.—Dornoch Hotel.
Dunblane.—Dunblane Hotel Hydro.
Dunkeld.—Amulree Hotel.
Dunkeld.—The Birnam Hotel. Tel. 24.
Edinburgh.—The Alison Hotel. Tel. 31295.
Edinburgh.—Braid Hills Hotel. Tel. 54748/9.
Fife.—The Lundin Links Hotel.
Galloway.—Southwick House. Tel. Southwick 7.
Glencoe.—Glencoe Hotel. Tel. Ballachulish 45.
Glendevon.—Castle Hotel.
Gullane.—The Marine Hotel.
Kyle of Lochalsh.—Lochalsh Hotel.
Loch Ard (Aberfoyle).—Forest Hills Hotel.
Lochearnhead.—Auchraw Hotel. Telephone 3.
Lockerbie.—Lockerbie House Hotel.
Muchalls (nr. Aberdeen).—Marine Hotel.
North Berwick.—Marine Hotel.
Oban.—Great Western Hotel.
Oban.—Station Hotel.
Onich.—Creagdhu Hotel.
Perth.—Royal George Hotel.
Perth.—Station Hotel.
Perthshire.—Trossachs Hotel, Loch Katrine.
Pitlochry.—Atholl Palace Hotel.
Pitlochry.—Fisher's Hotel.
Pitlochry.—Scotland's Hotel.
Stranraer.—Auld King's Arms.
Strathpeffer.—Highland Hotel.
Tomintoul (Banffshire).—Richmond Arms Htl.
Tweedsmuir (Peeblesshire).—The Crook Inn.
Tyndrum.—Royal Hotel. Tel. 2.

BRITISH HOTELS

Abingdon.—Crown and Thistle (Oxford. 6 miles)
Aldeburgh.—Wentworth Hotel. Tel. 312 & 313.
Arundel.—Norfolk Hotel. Tel. 3245.
Barton Mills (Nr. Bury St. Edmunds).—Bull Inn.
Bath.—The Empire.
Bath.—Lansdown Grove Hotel.
Bath.—Pulteney Hotel. Tel. 3281, 3282, 3283.
Beaulieu (New Forest).—Montagu Arms. Tel.324
Bexhill-on-Sea.—Hotel Riposo. Tel. 472.
Bigbury Bay (S. Devon).—Burgh Island Hotel.
Blackpool.—The Metropole.
Bognor Regis.—Royal Norfolk Hotel. Tel. 40.
Boscombe (Bournemouth).—Chine Hotel.
Bournemouth.—Bourne Hall Hotel. Tel. 5.
Bournemouth.—Canford Cliffs Hotel.
Bournemouth.—Norfolk Hotel. Tel. 234.
Bray-on-Thames.—Hinds Head Hotel.
Brighton.—Sixty Six Hotel. Tel. Hove 1637.
Brighton (Rottingdean).—Tudor Close Hotel.
Brockenhurst.—Balmer Lawn Htl., New Forest.
Bude.—Grenville Hotel. Tel. 15.
Bude.—The Hartland Hotel. Tel. 263.
Bushey.—Bushey Hall Hotel.
Cambridge.—Blue Boar Hotel. Tel. 3030.
Cambridge.—University Arms. Tel. 2557
Canterbury.—The County Hotel.
Cheltenham.—Queen's Hotel.
Coverack (Cornwall).—Headland Hotel.
Cromer.—The Cliftonville Hotel.
Cromer.—The Grand Hotel.
Crowborough.—The Crest Hotel.
Dorchester.—Antelope Hotel. Tel. 1.
Downderry (Cornwall).—Wide Sea Guest Hse.
Droitwich Spa.—Raven Hotel.
Dulverton.—Carnarvon Arms.
Dulverton (Som.)—Woodcote Hotel. Tel. 129.
Eastbourne.—Alexandra Hotel.
Eastbourne.—Cumberland Hotel. Tel. 4200.
East Wittering.—Shore Hotel.
Exeter.—Royal Clarence Hotel.
Exmouth.—Knappe Cross Hotel.
Falmouth.—Greenbank Hotel.
Findon, nr. Worthing.—Findon Manor Hotel.
Folkestone.—Princes Hotel.
Folkestone.—Queen's Hotel. Tel. 2219.
Forest Row (Sussex). —Roebuck Hotel. Tel. 124.
Hailsham.—Woodside Hotel. Tel. 57.
Harrogate.—The Cairn Hydro. Tel. 4005.
Harrogate.—Granby Hotel. Tel. 3046.
Hastings.—Queen's Hotel. Tel. 201.
Holford (Somerset).—Alfoxton Park Htl. Tel. 11.
Hove.—Dudley Hotel. Completely modernised.
Hythe (Kent).—Seaview Hotel, Seabrook.
Leatherhead.—The Red House Hotel.
Lee-on-Sea (Devon).—Southcliffe Hall Hotel.
Lewes (Sussex).—White Hart Hotel. Tel. 94.
Littlehampton.—Southlands Private Hotel.
Looe.—Boscarn Hotel.
Lyme Regis.—Hotel Alexandra. Tel. 10.
Lynton.—Lee Abbey Hotel.
Lynton.—Valley of Rocks Hotel.
Malvern.—County Hotel.
Malvern.—Malvern House Hotel. Tel. Malvn. 338
Manchester.—Bowdon Hydro.
Matlock.—Smedley's Hydro. Tel. 17 (3 lines).
Mere (Wilts.).—Old Ship. Tel. 58.
Newquay.—Headland Hotel. Tel. Newquay 511.
Northumberland.—Otterburn Hall Hotel. Tel. 26
Ockham.—The Hautboy. Ripley 20.
Oxford.—Mitre Hotel. Tel. 2335 and 3840.
Oxford.—Randolph Hotel. Tel. 2251 (2 lines).
Polzeath (Cornwall).—Dorrit Hotel.
Pulborough.—Lodge Hill Htl. Tel. Bury (Sx) 111
Ramsgate.—The Granville.
Reading.—Upcross Hotel. (Thames two miles.)
Royal Leamington Spa.—Manor House Hotel.
Royal Tunbridge Wells.—The Spa Hotel.
Ruan-High-Lanes (S. C'nwall).—Pendower Htl.
St. Annes-on-the-Sea.—Grand Hotel. Tel. 55.
St. Ives (Hunts).—The Pike and Eel Inn.
St. Mawes.—Pen-e-Glos. Telephone 209.
Salisbury.—Old George Hotel. Tel. 3189.
Salcombe (Devon).—Beadon Prior Htl. Tel. 193
Sanderstead (Surrey).—Selsdon Park Hotel.
Scarborough.—The Grand. 'Phone: 1053.
Scarborough.—Holbeck Hall.
Sheringham.—Sheringham Hotel.
Sidmouth.—Fortfield Hotel.
Sidmouth.—Torbay View Private Hotel.
Sidmouth.—Victoria Hotel.
Southport.—Prince of Wales Hotel.
Stow-on-the-Wold.—Talbot Hotel. 'Phone 31.
Streatley-on-Thames.—The Bull. Tel. Goring 57.
Stratford-on-Avon.—The Arden Hotel
Strete (Nr. Dartmouth).—Manor House Hotel.
Taunton (Somerset).—Castle Hotel. Tel. 2671.
Thorpeness.—Dolphin Hotel. Tel.: Aldeburgh 302
Torquay.—Grand Hotel.
Torquay.—Roslin Hall Hotel. Tel. 4373 (2 lines)
Torquay.—Templestowe Hotel. Tel. 235811.
Torquay.—The Torquay Hydro Hotel. Tel. 2207.
Torquay.—Lincombe Hall.
Torquay.—Palm Court Hotel.
Torquay.—Park Hall Hotel.
Torquay.—Vernon Court Hotel. Tel. 2676.
Treyarnon Bay (Cornwall).—Waterbeach Hotel.
Twyford (Berks).—Grove Hall Hotel. Tel. 106.
Westcliff-on-Sea.—West Cliff Hotel.
Westward Ho!—Golden Bay Hotel. Tel. 114.
West Wickham (Kent).—Wickham Court Hotel.
Weybridge.—The Red House.
Weybridge.—Oatlands Park Hotel.
Weymouth.—Gloucester Hotel.
Worthing.—Ferring Grange Hotel.
Worthing.—Greystoke Private Hotel. Tel. 991.
Wraysbury (Bucks).—Court Royal Hotel.
Yarmouth Gt.—The Royal Htl. Mrne Pde. T. 2526

GREAT NORTH ROAD

(Figures in brackets show mileage from London)

Eaton Socon (56½).—Ye Olde White Horse.
Huntingdon (68½).—The Old Bridge Hotel.
Stretton (Oakham) (97).—Ram Jam Inn.
Sutton-on-Trent (133½).—Old England Hotel.
Boroughbridge, Yorks (205).—Hotel Cottages.

ENGLISH LAKES

Buttermere.—The Buttermere Hotel. Tel. 4.
Buttermere.—Victoria Hotel. Telephone 2.
Keswick.—Armathwaite Hall Hotel.
Keswick.—Keswick Hotel.
Keswick.—Queen's Hotel.
Keswick.—The Borrowdale Hotel.
Keswick.—Royal Oak Hotel.
Keswick.—Lodore Hotel.
Windermere.—Langdale Chase Hotel.

ISLE OF WIGHT

Shanklin.—Shanklin Towers.

LONDON

Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park.
Ambassadors Hotel, W.C.1. Tel. Euston 1456.
Arundel Hotel, Arundel St., W.C.2. Tem. Bar 4216
Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road, S.W.7.
Batt's Hotel, Dover Street.
Hans Crescent Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
Hotel Washington, Curzon Street.
The Goring Hotel, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
Kensington Palace Mansions Htl, W.8. Wes. 8121
Leinster Court, Leinster Gardens, W.2.
Park View Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.
S. Kensington Htl., Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.7.
Thackeray Hotel, opposite the British Museum.
Whiteness Hotel, Queen's Gardens, W.2.

WALES

Abergele.—Kinmel Hall.
Anglesey.—Wern Llanddona. Tel. Beaumaris 77.
Lake Vyrnwy.—Lake Vyrnwy Htl., via Oswestry
Llandrindod Wells.—Pump House Hotel.
Llandrindod Wells.—Ye Wells Hotel.
Llandudno.—Imperial Hotel. Tel. 6206.
Llandudno.—St. George's Hotel.
Tan-y-bwlch.—Oakley Arms Hotel.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast.—Grand Central Hotel.
Belfast.—Midland Station Hotel (LMS-NCC).
Portrush.—Northern Counties Htl. (LMS-NCC).
Rostrevor.—Great Northern Railway Hotel.

EIRE

Bundoran (Co. Donegal).—Gt. N. (Rly.) Hotel.
Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown).—Ross's Hotel.
Glendalough (Co. Wicklow).—Royal Hotel.
Greenore.—Great Northern Railway Hotel.
Greystones (Co. Wicklow).—Grand Hotel.
Kingstown (Co. Dublin).—Royal Marine Hotel.
Rosapenna (Co. Donegal).—Rosapenna Hotel.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Guernsey.—Gardner's Old Government Hse. Htl.
Jersey.—Beaufort Hotel.
Jersey.—Bree's Royal Hotel. Tel. Jersey 8.
Jersey.—St. Brelade's Bay Hotel.

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